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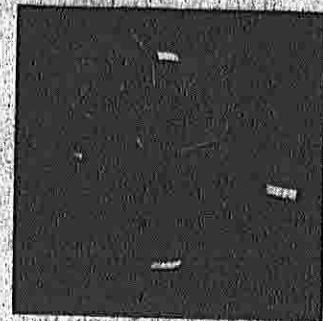
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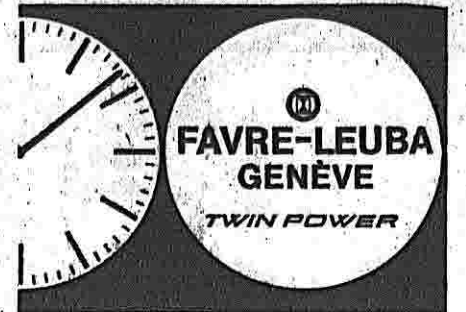
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The
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ENICAR
VOL. VI, NO. 80

THE KABUL TIMES



KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1967 (SARATAN 5, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

Jordan Warns Of Long War Unless Israelis Withdraw

UN Ability To Order Ceasefires Depends On Firm Action: Hussein

UNITED NATIONS, June 27, (Combined News Services).—King Hussein of Jordan said Monday that, unless the United Nations forces the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory, the battle which began June 5 will be only the first engagement in a long war.

In a plea for the restoration of occupied Jordan territory, Hussein also warned the UN General Assembly that failure of the United Nations to act firmly would mark the end of its ability to order future ceasefires.

He demanded the immediate condemnation of Israel as an aggressor and a firm demand for the withdrawal of Israeli troops to positions held June 4. King Hussein said Jordan had complied immediately with the ceasefire demand but that Israel had not complied until it had accomplished its objectives.

He noted that although the record of the Israeli army's behaviour had not been compiled, it was already clear that they were as inhuman in their treatment of their foes as any barbaric invader.

Other speakers at Monday's meeting of the General Assembly were representatives of Yemen, Norway, Nepal, Libya and Israel.

Yemeni Foreign Minister Mohammad Salam denounced Israel's aggression. He said it was the duty of the General Assembly to keep Israel from profiting by the fruits of its aggression. He supported the Soviet draft resolution stressing that it met the demands of Arab countries.

In a brief statement at Monday's meeting Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan urged all member nations to make their contribution to the relief fund to aid Arab refugees. He said that according to reports the available funds are not adequate and that at least 100,000 people have no food or shelter. These people badly need tents, blankets and food, he said.

Norwegian UN Ambassador Edvard Hambro said "the immediate tasks are the withdrawal of troops and the fixing of lasting boundaries". He said his government did not find it constructive or useful at the present time to indulge in recrimination or condemnation in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

He called "the fate of the Pa-

Lee, Wilson Confer On Future Policy

LONDON, June 27, (Reuters).—Britain's Queen Elizabeth will receive Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in private audience at Buckingham Palace today in the wake of his top-level talks here on the fate of the Singapore base in Britain's rundown of its East of Suez defence commitments.

He is also scheduled to confer with Sir Alec Douglas Home, former Conservative Prime Minister and now the opposition's spokesman for foreign affairs.

Yesterday Lee talked with Prime Minister Harold Wilson for over three hours. Lee is thought to have suggested that part of the present naval dockyard be converted for commercial shipbuilding and repair. Discussions also focussed on the consequences for Singapore on the phased reductions in the 20,000 British forces there in the next three years.

US Plane Shot Down By Chinese

WASHINGTON, June 27, (DPA).—A U.S. Air Force F-4C fighter-bomber was shot down after crossing into China's air space in the vicinity of Hainan Island early Monday, the defence department announced here Monday.

The plane, a supersonic turbojet, was en route from the Philippines to Da Nang, South Vietnam, when its navigational and communications gear apparently failed, the defence department said.

The two pilots aboard the plane have been rescued and apparently were not seriously hurt.

Hainan Island is south of China and east of North Vietnam, in the gulf of Tonkin.

Kosygin Arrives in Cuba For An Unofficial Visit

HAVANA, June 27, (DPA).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived at Havana's international airport "Jose Marti" yesterday.

Kosygin, who left Kennedy airport in New York aboard a four-engine Soviet turboprop Ilyushin, was accompanied by his daughter Gvishiana Ludmila and some 20 Soviet officials.

He was greeted at the airport by both Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos and Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Kosygin is the highest Soviet official ever to visit Cuba.

The duration of the Soviet premier's stay was not revealed.

After a greeting by the eastern bloc diplomats present, both premiers drove off together in a black flying the Cuban and Soviet flags.

(Continued on page 4)

Riad Alleges Extermination Of Palestinians In Gaza

CAIRO, June 27, (Reuters).—UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad has accused Israel of exterminating Palestinians living in the Gaza strip, according to a Foreign Ministry announcement here.

The announcement Sunday night also claimed that Israel had expelled 2,400 Palestinians from Gaza in the past five days.

It said Riad had cabled UN Secretary-General U Thant calling on the UN to stop the expulsions.

The foreign minister said the sole purpose of Israel's Gaza policy was to bring about a fait accompli in reducing the number of Palestinians there to the lowest possible figure.

Israeli denials of this aim was "another lie in the systematic campaign on which Israel embarked to mislead the world", Riad added.

He said he had also sent a

Seventeen Die In Saudi Plane Crash

AMMAN, June 27, (Reuters).—A Saudi airliner carrying 15 passengers and a crew of three crashed Monday killing all but one on board, Mecca Radio reported.

The Dakota plane was on a flight from Jeddah to Najran, two miles from the border with Yemen.

The passenger who escaped death was found seriously injured near the wreckage of the plane, the radio added. It gave no further details.

Hong Kong Governor May Meet Bowden Today

LONDON, June 27, (Reuters).—The Governor of Hong Kong, Sir David Trench, arrived here today from the troubled colony ready to give the government a firsthand report on the campaign there against the British administration.

The governor is on a two-month home leave but he is to have an early meeting, probably today, with the Commonwealth Secretary, Herbert Bowden, and senior officials specialising in Hong Kong affairs.

David is expected to report that the situation in Hong Kong, marked by demonstrations, strikes and riots, has been brought under control. The likely course of future developments would also be assessed.

New legislation aimed at improving labour conditions, which leftist agitators seek to exploit in their anti-government campaign, is another subject for discussion.

The governor, before leaving Hong Kong, said the situation was very encouraging. He added: "Of course, the stoppages had been planned for about a month or more, had been accompanied by intimidation and bribery on a large scale, and were timed to coincide with the news that I was going to go away for a while."

"As it turned out, they were pretty much a flop. They have by no means paralysed the

cable to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) calling on its members to visit Palestinians in their temporary shelters in the UAR.

Meanwhile, Cairo airport, which was closed Sunday, has been reopened.

An AP report said the Jordan government vainly tried Monday to stop the flow of refugees from the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River.

The daylong efforts to persuade the refugees to go back to their homes or old refugee camps failed.

Finally the government allowed private transport to pick up refugees at the east bank of the river.

King Hussein had twice broadcast appeals to inhabitants of the west bank not to flee, but thousands continued to cross the river each day.

So the government Monday tried more direct methods.

The trucks, buses and taxis that have flocked daily to the river bank to pick up fare-paying refugees were stopped outside Amman.

The refugees who crossed the improvised foot bridge on the wreckage of the Allenby bridge were deprived of transport. But they started walking.

city".

David was asked if, during the disturbances, the Hong Kong authorities were at any time near to losing control of the situation, as the Portuguese did in nearby Macao.

He said "No. People make an awful fuss about these disturbances in Hong Kong because we have so few of them, but may I remind you that on the same day the police shot 20 people in the streets of Manila and nobody said a word. There have been riots in Singapore and all round the area".

Asked if there were genuine grievances in Hong Kong, David said the disturbances were entirely political.

Hsinhua adds: This morning, Chinese vice-foreign minister Lo Kuei-Po summoned British charge d'affaires in China Donald C. Hopson and handed to the office of the British charge d'affaires in China a note from the Chinese foreign ministry, lodging the most serious and vehement protest with the British government against the "persecution of Chinese nationals in Hong Kong on June 23rd and 24th".

France Opposes Preliminary Hearing On British EEC Entry

BRUSSELS, June 27, (Reuters).—France last night effectively blocked an early opening of negotiations on Britain's application for membership in the European Common Market by opposing a joint meeting of the Six and Britain until at least November.

The Common Market's Council of Ministers which began a two-day session here, yesterday, failed to agree on giving Britain a preliminary hearing on her membership application, despite strong support for such a procedure by five partners, authoritative sources said.

But despite this setback, some progress was made in getting the procedure for examining Britain's application underway.

The Six agreed that the new European Commission should prepare a substantive report, dealing with both the general problem of the enlargement of the Community and specific problems concerning Britain's entry.

Jean Rey, the newly nominated president of the European Commission, told the Council that he would be able to present this report to the ministers by the end of September.

Rey said he would have preferred to have had preliminary contacts with the British before preparing the report, but failing these, it would nevertheless be possible to draw it up.

The report will be drawn up under Article 237 of the Rome Treaty setting up the Common Market, which states: "Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community. It shall address its application to the Council which, after learning the opinion of the Commission, shall act by unanimous vote."

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville based his opposition to giving Britain a preliminary hearing on the argument that Britain's views on Common Market membership were well-known.

Couve de Murville pointed out that they had been fully explained during the tour of Common Market capitals by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary George Brown earlier this year.

DPA adds: during the four-hour discussion yesterday West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt came out strongly in favour of granting Britain the opportunity to explain

her application before the British parliament goes into its summer recess.

With the support by the other four representatives, Brandt said it was a matter of "courtesy and fairness" to correspond to London's desire for a meeting.

Brandt, who had arrived in Brussels from Oslo, the last leg of a tour of Nordic countries, announced that Norway would submit her entry application in July.

ILC Recommends

Maximum Load; Budget Pending

GENEVA, June 27, (Reuters).—The International Labour Conference Monday adopted a recommendation that the maximum weight to be carried by an adult male worker should not exceed 55 kilos (121 pounds).

The maximum weight to be carried by women workers should be substantially less, the recommendation said.

In other news the United States informed the International Labour Conference Monday it would vote against the 1968 budget and scale of contributions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Changes in the scale of assessments, the United States said, threatened to undermine the financial stability of the organisation.

A final vote on the budget, providing for income of \$24,836,091 for 1968, is probable on Wednesday.

George Weaver, assistant secretary for international labour affairs in the U.S. Department of Labour, pointed out that the United States opposition was based on the manner in which the Finance Committee of government representatives decided to impose increases in the rates of three member states without prior consultation with those members.

The United States was not one of the three members presently affected.

One of the members affected already had notified the ILO that it would be unable to contribute at the increased rate, so that the organisation must expect a decrease in 1968 income.

TORNADOES STRIKE WESTERN EUROPE

ANTWERP, June 27, (Reuters).—A series of tornadoes and freak storms hit various parts of Western Europe over the week end, killing at least 20 people and injuring more than 100.

The violent storms, which struck without warning in northern France, Belgium and Holland, left a trail of havoc and destroyed houses and blocked roads.

One of the most destructive storms swept across a narrow belt of the country of the French port of Calais, seven people died, 40 were injured and about 700 left homeless.

In Belgium about 100 people were reported injured when another tornado hit a small town near the Dutch border. In central Holland at least four people were killed in the village of Tricht.

Jirgah OK's Article 1 Of Marriage Law

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—Article 1 of the draft law on marriage and divorce was approved by yesterday's meeting of the Jirgah. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the Jirgah.

The Meshirano Jirgah yesterday approved the law on issuance of credentials and approval of ratification instruments.

The session, which was attended by 42 senators, was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshirano Jirgah.

Aighan-IRG Trade Delegations Meet

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—Negotiations between Aighan and IRG commercial delegations began yesterday in the Commerce Ministry.

The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany headed by Dr. Ulrich Von Knamm arrived here Sunday.

Matters related to encouraging foreign private investment were discussed yesterday.

The Aighan delegation was led by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce.

The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany was headed by Dr. Von Knamm, assistant undersecretary of state in the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Communications Centre Gets More UN Funds

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated under the United Nations Development Programme for expansion of the communications centre of Kabul. The centre, inaugurated two years ago, trains personnel for the Communications Ministry.

The new allocation will be spent mainly on laboratory equipment.

Kapisa's Anti-Malaria Drive A Success

MAHMOUD RAQI, June 27, (Bakhtar).—During the last year no malaria cases were reported in Kapisa province, Dr. Aziz Kohistani, head of the malaria eradication programme there, told a meeting of officials and personnel of the department.

Kohistani expressed the hope that in another year the eradication campaign, which began 17 years ago, will be completed in Kapisa.

400,000 FRUIT TREES SPRAYED

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—Production of almonds, apples, apricots, and plums in Ghazni and Zabul provinces will increase by Af. 27 million this year according to Nour Alhaq Maulanazada who led special teams to spray the fruit trees, against spiders and ants. Some 400,000 trees in the provinces were sprayed, he said.

Our aim in touring the two provinces, besides protecting trees for this year, was to provide an opportunity for orchard owners to witness methods and techniques of spraying", Maulanazada said. "For every Af. 8 which they spend on spraying they will harvest Af. 78 more of fruits."

MAIWANDWAL'S UN SPEECH

Following is the full statement by Prime Minister Maiwandwal at the fifth emergency special session of the UN General Assembly, Friday, June 23, 1967. Highlights of the statement was published earlier.

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates—

Ever since the aggression of Israel against the Arab countries, this organisation has been on trial before humanity. At the outset of the consideration of the recent aggression of Israel, I would like to take this opportunity to pay a most sincere tribute to the distinguished Secretary-General, U Thant, for his untiring efforts in the cause of peace in general and the effective discharge of his onerous responsibilities in an impartial manner.

Mr. President, we have come here to express our deep concern with the dangers and catastrophes that have arisen as a consequence of Israeli aggression in the Near East. At this time, the ceasefire being finally observed, the troops of Is-

rael are occupying considerable portions of the territories of its three neighbouring Arab countries, and subjecting the civilian population in the captured areas to reckless and tyrannical atrocities. If, in this crucial moment, the UN yields to the aggressor and fails to eliminate the consequences of the aggression the world's faith in the Organisation will be shaken, while the Israeli extremists will consider such a failure of the world body as a monumental reward to their acts of aggression.

Having invaded and occupied the territory of its neighbours, Israel is indeed demanding a new settlement on its own terms. It is becoming clear that the premeditated aggressive action of Israel has been motivated by a desire to attain military positions enabling it to bargain from a position of strength and to dictate new conditions favouring its expansionist aims.

The air strikes made by Israel on June 5, 1967, were intended to launch a surprise attack on her

Arab neighbours and face the world with a fait accompli. Now Israel is demanding a so-called peace while its aggression remains unavowed. Arabs are invited to accept the "hard realities" and to be "realists" and therefore to resign themselves to their fate and to the aggressor's terms.

Mr. President, let me state that the Afghan nation is not an Arab one. It belongs to the same Moslem community to which the majority of the Arabs belong. In accordance with the tenets of our religion, Islam, we abhor racist ideologies, especially under their most modern manifestations of expansionism securing vital space, securing land by invasion and the use of force and belief in the concept that might is right.

The tragedy of Palestine, the mutilation, uprooting and expulsion of its lawful inhabitants, is one of the most unjust phenomenon imposed upon the Arab people. The issue before us today, in spite of

(Continued on page 4)



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Significance Of De Gaulle-Wilson Meeting

The meeting between President Charles de Gaulle of France and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in Paris last week was the prominent news in Western Europe last week. It was overshadowed by Middle East developments—which in fact overshadowed all other events and problems because of their overwhelming threat to world peace and security. But the Paris meeting was of great interest to political observers of the European scene.

The discussion between the two leaders, one a staunch member of the European Common Market and the other struggling to join the organisation in the face of French opposition centred on British entry into the Common Market, important international issues such as the Middle East and the Vietnam war, and general East-West relations.

Of special interest from the British point of view was the Common Market issue. Britain, which has made a formal application for entry into the Common Market this year, is now seeking every possible avenue to achieve this objective. In view of France's objection, one does not know how far she will be able to attain this aim during the current year, but every meeting between the leaders of the two nations provides an avenue for further exchange of views and understanding of each other's policy.

The French have adopted a remarkably vague attitude toward the British application. There is no outright veto. In any case, according to the Treaty of Rome governing the Common Market no member has the right to veto an application when the application is made unconditionally.

Wilson's government has made the application unconditionally and already all members of the Common Market except France

Food For Thought

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

An Eastern Proverb

have openly expressed their support to British entry. Britain is not seeking associate membership of the Common Market. She believes that as one of the big powers of Europe she should be given full membership.

It is interesting to note that Wilson believes a French "no" to Britain's application will not be taken as the final answer. If even a clear "no" will not deter Britain, France will have to reconsider the application or adopt a tactic of delay and postponement.

The British move for membership reflects the rise of regionalism in Europe, which started with the inception of the Common Market. This could have a direct effect on the political unity concept of the Western European countries. How far during these years since the establishment of the Common Market the concept of unity has materialised no one can tell for sure.

But European regionalism seems to have as many problems of its own as regionalism in other areas of the globe. The policies of the six members of the Common Market are as divergent as the policies of nations outside the grouping. The French have withdrawn from NATO. In the international scene, they are pursuing a policy of independent judgment and nonalignment which is widely respected by the countries of Africa and Asia.

Strangely, this divergence became all the more clear when de Gaulle and Wilson were meeting in Paris last week. General de Gaulle expressed views different from Wilson's on the situation in the Middle East. This showed that even if Britain were to get into the Common Market, the political union that is the ultimate aim will remain a far goal and even may never be obtained.

Changing Face Of War Along The DMZ

The face of war has changed in the northern border region of South Vietnam.

The relentless battle along the demilitarised zone between the two Vietnams has currently moved beyond the limits of guerrilla warfare into a direct confrontation between American and North Vietnamese forces, according to military officials.

The three months following the lunar New Year truce in February have seen ground fighting in South Vietnam reach a new intensity with casualties, soaring to record heights.

The main battlegrounds in this period has been the northern provinces and in particular the rolling scrubland and jungled mountains just below the DMZ. The heaviest losses have been suffered by United States Marines and North Vietnamese regulars disrupting this bleak region.

Since February the Marines claim to have killed 8,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in the northern provinces. They admit to having lost more than 1,100 men killed and 9,000 wounded.

The chief factor which has changed the war in the border country is artillery. On March 21 American and North Vietnamese gunners fought the first full-scale artillery battle of the war across the DMZ and big duels are now an everyday thing.

To their long-standing arsenal of mortars the North Vietnamese have now added formidable 140 mm. rockets, 102, 122 and even 152 mm. howitzers, all of which have a range of more than eight miles.

Northernmost Quang Tri province is now an area where Marine bases like the Gio Linh artillery camp and Con Thien, less than two miles south of the buffer zone, are shelled day and night, where Marines are shelled on the march by guns inside North Vietnam.

This has become a war, too, in which control of terrain for its own sake is no longer unimportant, military observers say. Although it is no positive advance to the Marines to hold the high ground, they can

no longer allow the North Vietnamese to hold it.

With the dramatic increase in North Vietnamese fire power, to be overlooked by hostile forces spells immediate danger for an exposed Marine base.

The first clear example of this came in late April and early May with heavy fighting for Hills 861, 881 South and 881 North, just above the remote Khe Sanh Base, wedged between the DMZ and the Laotian border.

The two-week campaign cost 160 American lives, but the Marines are convinced it saved the Khe Sanh from being overrun by a massive North Vietnamese assault.

The battle also saw fighting more reminiscent of Korea than of Vietnam with North Vietnamese forces clinging tenaciously to the peaks in the face of non-stop battering by charging Marines and a blistering artillery and air bombardment.

This conventional infantry confrontation now recurs repeatedly, with the Marines struggling to dislodge the North Vietnamese from heavily fortified positions which artillery often cannot penetrate. Their bunkers are often so well made that only a direct hit from a bomb or a hand-thrown grenade will get them out.

The Khe Sanh fighting introduced another North Vietnamese division to the war in the South. The 325th Division was added to the 324th and 341st Divisions which are known to operate regularly in Quang Tri province.

Facing an apparent North Vietnamese build-up and the increasing threat from heavy weapons concealed in the buffer zone, the Marines and South Vietnamese forces swept into the southern sector of the zone in late May.

The operation cost many American and government losses, killed many North Vietnamese and unearthed a mass of North Vietnamese supplies. But above all it emphasised the American frustration in fighting this border war against infiltration.

American planes and artillery constantly batter at North Vietnamese troops concentrations and installations on the northern side of the Ben Hai River, physical frontier between North and South.

But with the bulk of North Vietnamese supplies and gun sites on the northern side of the line, many U.S. officers believe little real progress could be made unless ground forces cross the river and search the northern sector of the DMZ inch by inch.

Questioned about this possibility, senior American officers gave non-committal, saying such a major policy decision must come from Washington. But most would like to do it and few rule out the idea.

The ambush and counter-strike of guerrilla warfare has given way to the toe-to-toe slugging head-on battles and the war of attrition grows in intensity—but it is no longer so one-sided.

One of the main questions facing military commanders, observers feel, is how long can the North Vietnamese go on taking the terrible pounding the Marines say they are inflicting on them?

On the same basis many observers are now asking: How long can the Marines go on taking the heavy casualties they themselves admit to without substantial reinforcement? There are now 76,000 Marines in the field in the northern provinces, most of them required to guard the DMZ area. In May alone they suffered 46,000 casualties, according to their own figures.

Lt. Gen. Lewis Walt, former Marine Commander who left Vietnam on June 1, said before his departure that there was a need for up to 20,000 more Marines.

He maintained—as do all Marine officers—that the ebullient "leathernecks" could contain any direct military threat from North Vietnam.

But an essential part of their effort is providing security for the local population and, with the scale of military war increasing, General Walt admitted this was not being done fully.

(REUTERS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial comments on the statement made by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in the emergency session of the UN Assembly on the Israeli aggression against Arab countries. Maiwandwal in his statement, says the editorial, explained the stand of the government and people of Afghanistan as regards the latest developments in the Middle East.

Afghanistan supports the Arabs and demands the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the recently occupied Arab territory as the most important prerequisite to any settlement in the Middle East.

Maiwandwal's statement, the editorial goes on, emphasises in unmistakable terms that under present circumstances aggression can never be allowed to enjoy its gains and, what is more, it is harmful to world peace. Quoting Maiwandwal, the editorial says: "Aggression is an act to contrary to all humanitarian principles, but if an aggressor is allowed to reap the benefits of his aggression it is all the more regrettable."

The fact that Israel has blatantly refused to vacate the territory it has occupied by its preemptive war against the Arabs and the fact it has openly prevented refugees from returning to their homes show how little respect it has for the United Nations and Security Council decisions as well as world public opinion.

Israel, says the editorial, has had expansionist ideas ever since its illegal establishment which led to the expelling of a large number of the Arab people living in Palestine. The setback and losses suffered by Israel and its allies in 1956 in the Suez Canal was another reason for the Israelis and supporters of Zionism to prepare to revenge.

As Prime Minister, Maiwandwal has pointed out in his statement, the United Nations General Assembly is expected to condemn Israel as aggressor and do away with the consequences of aggression by expelling the Israeli forces from the newly occupied Arab territory, says the editorial. The question of Arab refugees should then be solved on the basis of previous resolutions and in accordance with the wishes of the Arabs themselves.

Only then will there be hope for the return of peace in the Middle East.

Yesterday's Isiah carries an editorial urging the traffic authorities to consider introduction of "one way" traffic on some of the city roads and streets. This will certainly help reduce accidents and save time. The editorial also suggests that since the new road over Kargha lake to Paghman has been asphalted, "one way" traffic could be introduced between Kabul and Paghman.

World Press

About 260 shouting Chinese demonstrators Sunday chased a correspondent of the Soviet news agency Tass and prevented press photographers from covering the departure of 10 members of the Chinese embassy staff in Delhi.

The 10 officials, including former First Secretary Chen Lu-chih who was stripped of his diplomatic status and deported from India for alleged subversive activities, were leaving for Dacca on their way to Peking.

The demonstrators also chased a Nepalese cameraman of the United Press International, obstructing his camera lenses with straw hats and red books of the quotations of Mao Tse-tung when he tried to take pictures.

The cameraman was detained by the airport authorities, but later released after his film of the demonstration had been exposed.

An editorial writer in the government-controlled UAR weekly Al Musawwar analysed factors in the UAR's setback in the Middle East war and said: "No one in the world, friend and foe alike, wants to annihilate Israel."

"But nevertheless we continued to declare slogans of destroying Israel. This made it easy for Israel to win the propaganda war against us," Ahmed Bahaa Din wrote.

Charging that Egyptians were unrealistic in appraising the possibility of destroying Israel, Bahaa Din said: "We blared the slogan 'We shall destroy Israel' when it was ab-

The same issue of the paper carries a letter to the editor signed Mainawar. It says that during the summer season some effective steps must be taken to control flies. As things are people are facing a great health hazard. Most sweetshops in the city are not protected against flies. Large swarms of flies feed daily on confectionary and sweets which are subsequently sold to the people. This situation, if unchecked, will have grave consequences, warns the letter.

The loss of international public support. "We retained a tendency for inaccuracy and lack of discipline when we badly needed scientific thinking and discipline to achieve cherished progress," he said.

Bahaa Din emphasised the "urgent necessities of rebuilding our armed forces." "Israel must know that we are still digging trenches and are determined to hold on," he added.

He said erasing traces of aggression required patience that "may cost us income from the Suez Canal, tourism and possibly other resources, probably for a long time to come."

"A war economy would be our best weapon to cope with the situation," he added.

The New York Times said that regional development through setting up of a Middle East development bank would be the most important step that the Arabs could themselves take to ensure a brighter and more secure future.

"It would help close the gap in the Arab world between the underdeveloped oil-producing states and over-populated countries where poverty is most glaring and political tensions most acute," it said.

Japan's Asahi Shimbun urged the Arab nations to abandon their aim of wiping out Israel. It also urged Israel not to force the Arab nations to recognise its territorial gains in the war.

Thousands of Arabs, some of them with children, are making their way from the western bank of the Jordan to Amman.

The Israeli forces, now in occupation of this part of Jordan, are driving the Arabs from their homes and subjecting them to brutal treatment. To all intents and purposes, this is a repetition of the tragic events of 1948-49, when, during the Palestinian war, the indigenous Arab population fled from Palestine, from the terror unleashed by the ultra-nationalist Stern and Irgun Zvai Leumi organisation. Israeli propaganda tried to justify the aggression by claiming that it was in retaliation to raids by the Palestine Al-Fatat organisation. But these raids stood no comparison with the terror perpetrated by the Israeli extremists. They wiped out whole villages, killing their population; hundreds of thousands of Arabs were forced to flee from their homes and farms.

The Palestine war between Israel on the one hand and seven members of the Arab League—Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Yemen—on the other, was provoked by attempts by some nations to make political capital out of Arab-Israeli strife.

The Israeli extremists had long been preparing for this war. Their armed forces included men trained in some regiments in World War II. This enabled them to defeat the poorly equipped and poorly trained

Arab forces which, in addition, did not have a central command. The Arab states relied chiefly on the Arab Legion formed and trained by the British in Jordan. But at the crucial moment its commander, Glubb Pasha, stopped the offensive, enabling the Israelis to use all their forces against the Egyptian army.

As a result of the war of 1948-49, Israel virtually nullified the UN resolution of November 29, 1947, setting up two states, an Arab and a Jewish, in Palestine. Under this resolution, the Arab state was to have 11,100 square kilometres and a population of 725,000 Arabs and 10,000 Jews. The Jewish state, with 14,100 square kilometres, would have a population of 498,000 Jews and 407,000 Arabs. Jerusalem, with a population of 100,000 Jews and as many Arabs, would become an independent unit under an international regime.

Israel occupied the larger part of the projected Arab Palestine state, which never came into being. Part of its territory, west of the Jordan, River, was occupied by Emir Abdullah with the consent of Israel and the Western imperialist powers. The Gaza strip went to Egypt.

One of the most terrible aftermaths of the war the problem of Palestine refugees, is perhaps the most acute issue in Arab-Israeli relations. Israeli terror forced about a million Arabs to leave their country, abandoning their land and property. They still live in camps main-

tained by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The money comes from contributions by the United States, Britain and certain other countries. It spends about £10 a year on each refugee, barely enough to prevent death from starvation.

About a million of these refugees were in the western part of Jordan now occupied by the Israeli army. Over 200,000 are in the Gaza strip, about 100,000 in Lebanon, about 90,000 in Syria and smaller groups in other Arab countries.

The Arab governments insist on the return of these refugees to their traditional homeland, in observance of the UN resolution. Israel has rejected that. More, the Israelis have repeatedly suggested: resettling the refugees in the Arab countries where they now live. The Arab governments consider this unacceptable for two reasons: first, this would imply acceptance of the expulsion of the Palestine Arabs, and second, the Arab countries are in no economic position to provide such a large number of people with jobs and decent conditions.

The present conflict has further aggravated the problem. It has increased the number of refugees, created new difficulties for the Arab states and complicated an Arab-Israeli settlement.

(NEW TIMES)

Alleged Extravagance At The FAO

The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations has lately been under increasing fire from some of its own members and from the world press for various administrative shortcomings.

Extravagance at FAO Headquarters in Rome is also alleged.

The first shot was fired at the FAO's last conference in Rome 18 months ago by Bruce MacKenzie, the minister of agriculture of Kenya.

He complained that: "far too often a so-called team of (FAO) experts proves to be a random collection of ill-chosen and basically incompatible individuals, thrown together for the first time in a scrutiny of an unfamiliar part of the world..."

Often FAO experts were "bone idle" and "disloyal". His speech was warmly applauded by the delegates.

The main criticisms allege an extravagance, particularly rife at its Rome Headquarters, that such an organisation can ill afford.

There, 3,000 FAO workers earn what many consider are excessive tax-free salaries.

Hundreds in the lowest grade of the professional class earn an all-in £2,500, thirty-five directors earn between £5,00 and £6,000, all of whom are under the FAO Director-General, Dr. Sen, an Indian who has held his post for 10 years, and who

earns £15,000, with a £3,500 representation allowance.

Dr. Sen's salary is not exceptional for the senior ranks of the United Nations, and many will argue that the best brains must be paid for. But the distressing result of paying for this huge set-up is that the bulk of the FAO's ever increasing income is expended not on providing means to produce more food for the hungry millions, but on administering itself.

It is also an unpleasant fact that during the past year, the world's food production has actually dropped, and that, despite the efforts of the FAO over the past 20 years, the world's population is increasing quickly, outgrowing its food supplies.

The FAO's "population" is also exploding, having increased threefold over the past few years.

On top of the salaries, FAO employees receive complete tax exemption, duty-free cars, petrol at 6d a gallon, marriage allowances and educational allowances of up to £200 a year per child and discounts galore.

The last salary rise of 18 months ago put the salary bill up by nearly £750,000 of which £67,500 is earmarked for "the Office of the Director-General."

Whilst efforts are being made to make the FAO better able to deal with the world's basic food prob-

lems, scientists and biologists have been meeting in Paris as officials of the International Biological Programme.

The programme begins next month, and is due to run for five years, its purpose being to provide the basic knowledge of biological productivity and human adaptability needed to solve such problems.

During the course of technical discussions on world nutrition problems, new sources of food for starving peoples were suggested; seaweed, fermented tapioca, pondscum, powdered fish and pulped leaves.

Of these foods, Japan already consumes 4,000 tons of a type of seaweed yearly, and the food is highly thought of; tapioca is already profusely grown and eaten in Africa, but in its natural form it is almost pure starch, whereas protein is what the underfed need most.

Apart from these newest foods, there is a whole range of "artificial foods" already in production, often the byproducts of the sunflower and other natural oil industries. Several are commercial enterprises, while others, are promoted under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and the FAO. There is, of course, nothing new about "artificial foods"; sugar and icecream must be among the great success stories of the food industries.

(LIONS FEATURES)

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Iqbal Co. Produces Variety Of Sweets

By Our Own Reporter

The Iqbal Sweets Company is the major candy maker in Afghanistan. It produces between 200 and 300 kg. of 36 varieties of sweets daily.

Its candies and cookies sell for between 25 and 70 per cent of the price of sweets imported from abroad.

New located on Jade Maiwand, the company employs 18 workers, including nine women to run its 18 machines. They receive salaries of between Af. 600 and Af. 2000 a month and all seem to be satisfied with their work, reports Abdul Majid who owns the company.

The company was founded in 1964 with an initial capital of Af. 200,000. Its capital now reaches Af. 600,000. Its machinery has cost about Af. 250,000.

Majid, whose father has been a candymaker for 70 years, has big

plans for the future. By the end of 1967, the staff will be increased to 27. Further in the future is a new plant on a three-acre site in Pule Charki's industrial region which will enable a big increase in production. The company estimates it will need a capital of Af. 3,600,000 before it can take this step.

Another project is opening branches in the provinces. Now the sweets are sold through private shops.

Majid just returned from a trip to Pakistan and has found some companies interested in importing Iqbal sweets from Afghanistan.

Small industries like the Iqbal Company can help meet the local demand for many products, Majid feels. They can also train skilled workers, and help solve the prob-

lem of unemployment.

The company also uses local products in making its sweets. Fruit needed for flavouring is bought mainly from Kabul markets although some is gotten from the provinces.

Originally packaging material was imported but now bottles for syrup come from a company in Pule Charki and labels from the Education Ministry Press. According to an agreement, these companies will continue to supply Iqbal's needs and will meet any needs for an increase in production.

Iqbal sweets have been exhibited at Jashen and received praise from His Majesty the King and many others. The Mines and Industries Ministry has awarded the company several certificates of appreciation.



This man operates a machine which molds the sweets into various shapes.

Sheberghan Prisoners Make Good Carpets, Textiles

By A Staff Writer

Prisons in the city of Sheberghan are among the most important industrial and handicrafts centres in the country.

The handicrafts centres established in the prisons 23 years ago with a capital of Af. 17,000 now have a capital of Af. 3 million. Profits last year stood at Af. 500,000. Now the prison authorities are considering plans to expand industrial activities.

Prisoners are engaged in making carpets, rugs and textiles and in dyeing. Many have also become good carpenters.

In the men's prison 23 men are employed at the carpet weaving centre and each weaves 10 cm. daily, Mohammad Osman Azizi, commander of the prisons, said.

The carpets made by the prisoners are of excellent quality and in no way inferior to carpets by others.

Feroz Industrial

Institute Expands

KABUL, June 27 (Bakhtar)—The Feroz Industrial Institute plans, in order to expand its scope of activities and production, to establish a carpet weaving plant within the framework of the Institute.

The products of the Institute, which include woolen jackets, skirts and pullovers, reached 1,360 pieces in the first three months of 1346 (March 22, to June 21, 1967).

The Feroz Industrial Institute went into operation in 1959 with an initial capital of Af. 300,000 and its present capital is Af. 2,300,000.

Ali Ahmad, the manager of the Institute said that the plant is equipped with 26 sets of machines and 46 people are employed.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 27.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.75 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 76.25
Af. 212.10 (per pound sterling)	Af. 213.50
Af. 1893.75 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1906.25
Af. 1763.67 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1775.33

Forgeries Amaze Australian Bankers

Melbourne detectives are searching through records of British counterfeiting for a clue to the identity of the mastermind of Australia's greatest ever currency fraud.

Chief of Victoria State Police Criminal Investigation Branch, Superintendent Lindsay Bent, said "We don't know exactly how many counterfeit notes are in circulation but it looks like being big."

Already every available detective has swung into the hunt for the counterfeiters and their presses which have churned out 10-dollar (£4) notes so good that only bank clerks can tell the difference.

So far 70,200 dollars' worth (£28,160) of the notes have been recovered, including a cache of 70,000 recovered when police followed a man who tried to pass one at a liquor store.

Senior detectives who have been hunting the counterfeiting mastermind since the first note was discovered on Christmas Eve are still baffled at their origin.

Said a detective "they could have been printed in Britain or Formosa—anywhere. The only thing we know with certainty is that we are dealing with the worst ever threat to the country's currency."

The fraud is the first wholesale attempt at faking Australia's decimal currency introduced last February 14.

The thing which has staggered the police and Reserve Bank officials is the comprehensive organisation behind this attack on Australia's money.

Among the currency police recovered from a house where a suspect led them is a list of "hints and instructions" to forgers.

It reads like a schoolmaster writing on a blackboard for his pupils. Attached to the list is a suggested list of shops where it would be easy for "pushers" to pass the counterfeit notes.

Said a detective: "This has the stamp of experience about it. Real Great Train Robber stuff—we are not discounting a British brain for one moment."

The instructions list reads:

"Do not work at (horse) races or trots.

"Do not work after 12 midnight.

"Do not enlist the aid of outsiders unless permission is granted.

"Do not ask for change without a purchase.

"Do not break road rules or speed limits.

"Do not park illegally.

"Check with supervisor for P.M. city work.

"Keep in mind that you will receive five times as many notes as you begin with and approximately 150 coins an hour.

"When all shops are open an overnight bag will be full in an hour.

"Try not to go to the same shop twice.

"Work will cease on December 27 at midnight.

"Discussion with any person who is not one of us is forbidden.

"Dress in the most inconspicuous manner possible.

"Be right on time for your supervisor's appointment.

"Let your earnings be your reward and do not look for glory."

Attached was a "List of shops and suggested purchases."

This list read: "Milk bar;

pen; chemists; tooth brush; razor blades etc., self service; cigarettes, tinned food, men's wear, hankies or socks, delicatessen; bacon, butter, greengrocer;

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

A trade delegation from the German Federal Republic arrived here Sunday. Although details of the talks between the delegation and Afghan businessmen are not known, the delegation's major purposes are clear.

Members will study the plants which have been established with the assistance of the German Federal Republic in Afghanistan. These include the Afghan Woolen Industries. Delegation members will also study the law for foreign-private capital investment in Afghanistan. This law, which was promulgated last year, is liberal in order to encourage the investment of foreign private capital in the country.

In addition, the delegation will find the occasion to meet some Afghan businessmen and discuss with them matters related to export and import of commodities. Afghanistan's exports to the German Federal Republic include karakul pelts and carpets.

Figures show the volume of Afghanistan's exports to the German Federal Republic last year was 12.5 per cent of total exports of commodities. Afghanistan's imports from the German Federal Republic were greater than the exports to that country.

The Feroz Industrial Corporation plans to establish a carpet manufacturing plant. The equipment has been ordered and actual production will start immediately after they are commissioned in three months.

Since carpets are one of the most important items of export, the import of machine made carpets into Afghanistan is prohibited. However, during the past year some industrial plants have been trying to make carpets.

The first company to undertake production of carpets in Afghanistan was the Afghan Wool Company. The carpets made by this company are of fairly good quality. They are as thick as Afghan carpets and available in three colours—yellow, red and grey. One metre of this carpet, which is 70 centimeters wide, is sold at Af. 345. If the size of the room is given to the salesman at one of the company's salesrooms, the company itself will cut and the parts to make a complete piece.

Feroz company will be the second plant in Afghanistan to produce carpets. What method they will use is not yet known. So far the company has primarily manufactured jackets, cotton and woolen

jersey and material for women's dresses.

It was established eight years ago with a capital of Af. 300,000. Its capital has now risen to Af. 2,300,000. Afghanis, Forty-six workers are employed by the plant.

The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank this week drew the winners for its lottery. Altogether Af. 200,000 was offered as prizes to the owners of the accounts in the bank. The highest prize was Af. 30,000 which was given to Sayed Omer.

The bank has held a series of lotteries. Numbers are drawn before a large gathering of all the account owners annually.

This has already resulted in an increase in the volume of business of the bank.

The Afghan National Bank also formerly used this method but during the past few years it has abandoned the practice.

The Agricultural Bank in an advertisement in the national papers says that its board of directors will present to its shareholders full report on its activities—the income and volume of business—on Asad 14, which is forty days hence.

It will be interesting to learn about the bank's activities during the past year since it plays important role in the import and distribution of tractors and other agricultural equipment to the farmers.

Gulbahar Factory Installs 100 New Units

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—Work on installing 100 sets of weaving machines in the Gulbahar textile factory which began two months ago has been completed. The machines are now having their trial runs.

Engineer Sayyed Amanuddin Amin, president of the factory, said that with the operation of the new machines production will increase 35,000 m. to 40,000 m. of cotton pieces daily.

The Gulbahar textile factory, the foundation stone of which was laid in April, 1951, is one of the most modern textile factories in the country. It went into production in 1960.

The factory has undertaken an extensive training programme so that its personnel needs will be met. Before the factory went into operation it sent a number of Afghan students to Europe and the United States for training in various fields of textiles. Most of these students are now back and have taken responsible and key jobs in the factory.

At present there are 5,219 people working at the factory.

Exchange Controls Will Not Be Imposed By Philippine Govt.

MANILA, June 27, (Reuter).—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has declared that the Philippine government would not impose exchange controls but would instead study carefully the increasing outflow of the country's dollar reserves.

A president statement issued Sunday night said "no exchange controls will be adopted."

The statement followed the recall of Central Bank circulars aimed at arresting the unusual outflow of the country's reserves.

President Press Secretary Jose D. Aspiras speaking for the President said government investigation would try to pinpoint the "real causes" of the flight of dollar from here, much of which was allegedly being used to finance smuggling here of contraband commodities.

The investigation would also enquire into possible tax evasions and violations of anti-smuggling laws by purchasers of dollars.

The president gave his assurance that there would be no change controls in the wake of reports here that the government would be returning to controls as a means of replenishing its depleted dollar reserves and of setting right its reportedly precarious balance of payments position.

The Central Bank of the Philippines had promulgated five sets of regulations on foreign exchange and credit controls at a time when the business community was just settling down to conditions of eased credit restrictions adopted by the government.

It is reported that from a level of \$ 188,000,000 at the start of the year, the international dollar reserves had dropped to approximately \$110,000,080—a figure already \$20,000,000 below the \$130,000,000 set by the International Monetary Fund of which the Philippines is a member.

The Philippines first imposed import and exchange controls in 1949 and then President Diosdado Macapal removed them in 1962.

Industrialisation In Afghanistan

Close economic ties have existed between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany for years. The Government of this kingdom, 250,000 square miles, with a population of 14 million, is making strenuous efforts to achieve the rapid expansion of the country's industry.

The third Five Year Plan, which came into operation in the Spring of 1967, lays particular stress on the promotion of industrial enterprises. This becomes evident when one considers the planned establishment of an industrial development bank and the amendment to the investment law, which guarantees foreign investors the same rights as native investors, as well as the free transfer of returns and profits.

The Federal Republic of Germany is doing its utmost to assist Afghanistan in overcoming its problems. Since the conclusion of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two states in the year 1958, the country has received credits amounting to 200 million D-marks from West Germany. These funds have been utilised for a number of important projects, which are of considerable significance for Afghanistan's progress.

West German aid has helped to build the Mahipar hydroelectric generating station, a project costing 92 million marks, whose first turbo-generator came into operation earlier than was planned, in December 1966. Its function is to supply the Kabul-Gulbahar area with electricity. In addition, an electric-supply line has also been constructed, as part of West Germany's economic aid programme, for the purpose of extending and improving the supply of electricity to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. The Federal Republic of Germany is also providing the management personnel for the Gulbahar textile works. About 35 million D-marks have been made available from the West Germany credit for communication facilities, two

radio stations, which came into operation in August 1966, and for the extension of Kabul's supply of drinking water.

Valuable assistance in the development of the country's potentialities has also been given by the West German Geological Mission and the German Water Economy Group. Thus the Geological Mission, which has been in Afghanistan since 1959, undertook among other things a geological survey of Central and Southern Afghanistan, discovering valuable mineral deposits in the process.

West German engineers are working on a project for a fuel dump and filling stations, and are also occupied in carrying out a forestry project. A Danish-West German group was recently entrusted with planning work for the building of silos and mills.

Considerable importance is attached to educational aid as well. Thus the Federal Government of Germany has assisted with the building of technical schools at Kabul, Kandahar, Khost, Kunduz and Herat. In addition, it has set up colleges for industrial school teachers and electricians, as well as a college of industrial administration and a police college, at Kabul. In collaboration with the Universities of Bonn and Cologne, the Science and Economics Faculties at the University of Kabul have been expanded. Development helpers from the Federal Republic are employed at a number of schools.

The Federal Republic of Germany is an important partner of Afghanistan in the sector of foreign trade, too; in the year 1965-66 the Federal Republic's share was 1,240 million Afghanis. During the same period the Federal Republic's share in export was 397 million Afghanis. One of the most important sources of currency are the skins of the Karakul sheep. Other exports include cotton, wool, hides, raisins, nuts and fresh fruit.

(IN-Press)

Bulgarian Machine Industry Turns Out New Exports Items

The products of the Bulgarian machine industry will account for about 40 per cent of the whole of Bulgarian exports in the next few years. This year the Bulgarian machine industry will put new apparatuses and devices on the international market. Some of those are already familiar to foreign buyers, for they have been exhibited at a number of big spring fairs and shows.

There are also others which will be ready to go into regular production about the middle of this year. One of these, a heart-alysar, is a logical rhythm analyser with a computer device for examining and analysing disturbances in the rhythm of the human heart.

A double-channel gamma-electrometric apparatus measures the intensity and energy content of gamma radiation and radioactivity. A measuring amplifier of frequencies in metals is of help in solving a number of problems in connection with the vibration, strength and dynamic solidity of materials.

A portable apparatus for the measurement and control of radioactively contaminated water is expected to arouse special interest, and also in the "MV-170" explosion-proof device, a universal electric meter, and digital clock.

(BULGARIAN SOURCES)

Expo '67 Demonstrates Food Shortage, Population Bang

The most arresting exhibit at Expo 67—the World Fair marking Canada's centennial year—is a giant clock ticking off the world's growing population.

The clock ticks 140 times every minute. Each minute, for the globe as a whole, there are 140 more births than deaths. As the clock ticks on, the world adds 8,400 people each hour, more than 200,000 each day.

Expo 67 is the first world exposition ever held to emphasise the population explosion and man's attempts to grow enough food to meet rising demands. Expo 67 sets aside one of its largest pavilions, covering 7.5 acres of buildings and grounds, to call attention to today's food-population crisis.

Canada, officials indicate, is doing its share to meet the challenge. Already the world's need biggest supplier of farm commodities (second only to the United States), Canada hopes to double its wheat production by the year 2000, through planting

more land and better technique including high yield seeds. Wheat is Canada's most important crop. It hit a record 844 million bushels last year—just double what it was 50 years ago.

Canada has been one of the biggest supplier of wheat to the east bloc countries in recent years. Barring some unexpected changes in farm policies, this situation is expected to continue. China and the Soviet Union have been the biggest buyers of Canadian wheat since 1961.

The 1961 sale to China was followed by large exports to other countries. The Soviet Union, which began making small purchases here in 1956, began buying large quantities in 1963-64 under a three year agreement. In 1965-66 USSR purchased 198.4 million bushels.

Three year agreements were also signed with China and several East European countries in 1963 and 1964. In the past three years, east bloc countries have taken more than half of Canada's total wheat exports. Renewal of several agreements last year—including those with both Soviet Union and China insured that a major share of Canadian wheat exports would continue to go to east bloc countries.

MAIWANDWAL ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

being acute, is not a new one. Israel, which was conceived in international political duplicity, born in subterfuge and terror against disorganised, peaceful and helpless Arabs, and maintained in perpetual and unceasing aggression, has succeeded through collusion of interests not so honourable, to face the Arabs, and, Mr. President, this organisation, with one fait accompli after the other.

This was the case at the very creation of Israel which had well passed the blueprint stage and was thrown in the laps of this organisation for annointment. Because of this the responsibility of the UN toward a just and proper settlement of this issue is more pressing. The state thus created, capitalised on her assets to embark on expanding its ill-begotten land and continued with overt and clandestine manner its aggression against the Arabs.

High powered propaganda in the Western world arousing public opinion for the inhuman and barbaric atrocities to which the Jews were subjected by the Nazis and relying upon the self-interest of colonial ambitions has enabled the Israelis to foist and try to maintain themselves upon the Arab world. It is not surprising under the circumstances that this pampered child of colonialism has the unique distinction of having attracted the censure and condemnation of the UN on many occasions. The brazen impunity with which she is unmindful of her responsibilities in this organisation is but one manifestation of the assured protection of her position by those who unfortunately may at times consider international welfare, justice, peace and security subservient to internal national politics of pressure groups, which is not altogether hard to understand, but its wisdom can easily be questioned. Twice in the past two decades Israel has brought the world to the very brink of world war and all the horrible consequences it entails.

Let us remember, Mr. President, the important phases of the last Israeli aggression. On April 7, 1967, Israeli forces mounted a heavy attack against Syria. Later, the Premier of Israel threatened: "We may have to adopt measures no less drastic than those of April 7." The Chief of Staff of the Israeli army said, "The time might have come to seize Damascus and to topple the Syrian government." It is striking to notice that the military planning of the Israeli aggressor down to the last details was paralleled by a psychological preparation: a large scale propaganda campaign was launched to mislead world public opinion and to create an atmosphere of international psychosis in which Arabs were to be recognised as provocators and therefore responsible for a war which was conspired and launched by Israel in accordance with a thoroughly calculated plan. The world was told that Israel would like only to survive in peace and that it has no territorial claims. The world had to be ready to welcome a preventive war undertaken by a "small" nation in self-defence.

The Secretary-General, in his statement of June 20, 1967, in this Assembly "restored the balance which the facts warrant" regarding the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Forces on May 18, 1967. He reminded us that "the indispensable basis for the effective buffer function exercised by the United Nations Emergency Force for more than a decade was the voluntary decision of the government of the UAR to keep its troops away from the line while Israel extended no such cooperation on UNEF to the UN."

This means that the UAR was perfectly within its legal right to ask for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force from its sovereign territory and the Secretary-General took the only possible legal action. It has been made clear that Israel rejected once

again the idea of stationing the UNEF on the Israeli side of the line. On this occasion, we pay tribute to the Secretary-General for his noble efforts to discharge his responsible functions, and fully support the action taken by him in this regard.

The Security Council was convened to consider the situation following the exercise of its sovereign rights by the UAR in its territorial waters. The issue, in spite of being essentially of a legal nature, was turned into a caustic bell by Israel and represented as a major threat to international peace.

On the morning of June 5, 1967, Israel started the thoroughly premeditated aggression against Arab countries. On the next day when the Security Council proposed an end to all hostilities as the first step toward the restoration of peace, Israel widened the operation. Israel responded in the same way to subsequent Security Council resolutions in order to confront the world with a series of fait accomplis. When the ceasefire was ordered, the Israeli forces had not yet occupied any part of Syrian territory. The invasion of Syria began after Israel assured the Secretary-General of her acceptance of the ceasefire. While Israel committed such a perfidious aggression the Security Council's response was not unfortunately one of condemning the aggressor and of calling the immediate withdrawal of its forces. Instead the Council called for a simple ceasefire. A call which in itself was not observed by Israel until she put into execution some of her hideous expansionist military and political plans by seizing further territories belonging to the UAR, Jordan and Syria.

The brazen behaviour of Israeli armed forces has not only unleashed aggression and agony against the Arabs but has called repeated and wanton attacks against the very force of peace in the area. The manner in which brave, valiant servants of peace, Indian, Irish, Canadian and Brazilian members of the UNEF, were murdered, is, to say the least, deplorable. Mr. President, what more proof is needed of the arrogance with which Israel perpetrates its aggression. I think it is high time to learn from the horror of the past. To continue upholding positions which have proved untenable in the light of the past twenty years is detrimental to the cause of peace and security in the world.

Can we really and honestly forget the unjustified vivisection of the state of Palestine that sent one and one half million Palestinian Arabs into exile, misery, degradation and uncertain future? This performance must for a long time remain a heavy burden on the conscience of the perpetrators of this act. It is not surprising that it was impossible for the Arabs to recognise this injustice and it is less surprising that they warned of its dire consequences.

Mr. President, justice, the rights of men and freedom cannot and should not be sacrificed for the spurious value of so-called "realism" and other half-way and less than half-way measures.

What is important now is that aggression has taken place. This has been done by Israel. And what is more, this is not the first time Israel has been the aggressor. This is not the first time Israel has unleashed major war and destruction upon the Arabs. And of course this is not the first time that Israel has arrogantly flouted the decisions of the UN and has violated the elementary principles of human rights.

It is inhuman to commit aggression, but it is abhorrent if the aggressor is permitted to benefit from the fruits of his aggression. Can the Israeli spokesman honestly think that the Assembly would accept that crime by Israel is the very essence of virtue?

Mr. President, we followed the events of the Middle East with deep concern and the deliberations in the Security Council with rapt attention. It was disappointing to note while peace talks were going on in the Security Council, Israel's premeditated designs upon the Arabs were proceeding unabatedly, while attempts in the Security Council were directed toward containing the issue and the Secretary General asked for a breather, Israel, in spite of pious utterances, to the contrary, unleashed massive air and ground attacks upon Arab land, thus facing the UN with another so-called "reality" and another fait accompli. In the light of what followed and in the manner it came it is proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the fear of the Arab countries adjacent to Israel of an Israeli attack upon them had firm foundation. The general international laxity and apathy, if not anything else, had aided and abetted Israel to launch its massive surprise attack upon her neighbours. It was frustrating, to say the least, that the Security Council, the organ of the UN primarily responsible for peace and security in the world, could not come out with more tangible and concrete decisions than a ceasefire resolution that went unheeded until Israel consolidated her war gains and improved her territorial position to further blackmail not only the

Arab countries but the UN also by presenting another fait accompli.

Had the Security Council succeeded in dispensing with its responsibility in accordance with the Charter of the UN, I am sure that the special and extraordinary session of the General Assembly would not have been necessary. It is my fervent hope and prayer that in the face of this grave act, in the horror of this naked aggression and mounting blackmail, the Assembly shall achieve in disposing of its responsibilities in accordance with justice, honour, fair play, and in keeping with the principles embodied in the Charter of the UN.

Mr. President, the surprise, premeditated and treacherous attack by Israel in 1956 on the UAR shook the conscience of the world. And as a hopeful sign for smaller nations the big powers not themselves involved in the aggression took firm and immediate steps to rise to the occasion and undo aggression. Is it too much to expect in 1967 to have a meeting of minds in regard to this gross violation of the UN Charter and challenge to the peace and security of the world? The eyes of the world are upon the big powers to elevate themselves from narrow political considerations and realise their true responsibility to the UN, to justice and the right of man and nations.

Mr. President, we were naturally surprised to note that when a resolution demanded among other things the withdrawal of the Israeli forces beyond the line at the outset of hostilities the Security Council found itself inept to agree.

Stark naked and clearly premeditated aggression has been committed. Territories of sovereign states have been occupied. Occupation of that part of the territories had continued while the Security Council was discussing the inept resolution for a ceasefire. And yet it was not possible to condemn the aggressor and have it cease its aggression. It is our hope that in the light of its historical involvement and cultural and economic ties with the region the US government will find it possible to do more than it did in 1956. This is what is expected from a country like the US on the basis of all that is known as "American Principles".

The draft resolution presented by the Soviet Union, which is now before this Assembly, in our view leads to an appropriate solution of this tragic problem. We support it.

We urge that it is of vital importance that the major powers who are privileged members of this organisation should prove their awareness of their responsibility and abide by their commitments to peace and security in the world and condemn aggression. Here I would like to remind the Assembly of the statement made by the United States representative and I quote: "The US is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and integrity of all the nations in the area. The US strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area in any form, overt or clandestine". This stand of the US, should not vacillate with circumstances.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan-PRG joint cultural committee met Sunday at the Education Ministry to discuss the development programme for Nedjat high school.

Dr. Mohammad Akram, Deputy Minister of Education, and Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul, also attended the meetings.

KABUL, June 27, (Bakhtar).—Children's Day will henceforth be held on Sunbula 8 (August 31).

Children's Day was previously observed in September. The change was made on the basis of a proposal by the Public Health Ministry and approved by the cabinet.

BARAKI BARAK, June 27, (Bakhtar).—A three-member delegation from the rural development department has arrived here to inspect projects.

After meeting Logar Governor A. W. Mansuri the delegation visited schools and health centres run under rural development projects.

QALAI NAU, June 27, (Bakhtar).—A three-day seminar for school teachers of Badghis province, which was also attended by school administrators, ended yesterday. The seminar was held to chalk out a plan to raise educational standards and other materials for schools.

We also hope that the delegation of the United Kingdom, as one of the major and privileged powers of this organisation as a country that has been deeply involved historically in the problems of this part of the world, should also fully support the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab world. It is satisfying to note that another major power, France, came out clearly and unambiguously to rule out the acceptance of occupation of territory of others by conquest or force of arms.

However, we think that inalienable rights of peoples and nations should not be subject to conditions and bargains. To accept such a position would be tantamount to amending the Charter.

The UN should compel Israel to vacate her aggression forthwith and turn over the Arab lands to their rightful owners—that is to liquidate the consequences of Israel's aggression and the immediate withdrawal of its troops behind the armistice lines. This is almost the exact title of the item before this august body.

Under any circumstances this right is inalienable and stands on its own merits independent of any one consideration. After aggression has been vacated and after Israel has been condemned for her aggression against the Arabs and after the agonising destruction had been totally amended, it is upon the UN to seriously and resolutely undertake the study and disposition of the underlying causes of recurring conflict in the Near East.

Humanity's conscience is indeed aware that step by step Israel has annexed Arab territory and her acts have been sometimes tolerated and sometimes passed unnoticed. It is inhuman to commit aggression, but it is abhorrent if its author is permitted to benefit from the fruits of his aggression. Is aggression becoming synonymous with rightful ownership? This would mean a principle where aggression is rewarded. We are here, Mr. President, to state that we resolutely oppose such a trend in international relations. We believe that history moves forward and it is neither proper nor possible to run the wheel of history backwards.

It is impermissible that Israel should exploit the fruits of her aggression to blackmail its Arab neighbours. Is the world to be thrown into the laps of the law of the jungle where force is arbiter, and justice means the will of the victorious? Is this Assembly agreeing that history take a reverse course and military conquest be recognised as the basis of world conduct? Conciliation with the illegality would be a violation of the UN Charter, and the end of the organisation itself.

The central issue before us is this: Can a country invade and occupy the territory of another country and then dictate its own terms?

This, Mr. President, constitutes an historic challenge to the entire international community.

This Assembly has heard reports of the new wave of evictions by Israeli forces. Arabs in tens of thousands are driven out of their houses while their dwellings are completely demolished and they are left without medical or any humanitarian aid. The grave situation which has arisen from a new exodus of refugees and their increased agonies in the newly occupied territories adds to the urgency that has been repeatedly voiced in this Assembly that withdrawal be immediately implemented.

General Assembly

(Continued from page 1)

Jamil Baroudy of Saudi Arabia said that Israel was trying to lead the Assembly away from the question being discussed. Israeli Foreign Minister Eban had called for reciprocity in relationships in his speech. He said that if there was a treaty establishing peace between the UAR and Israel then the entire situation would be transformed and other problems could be worked out. He denied Israel was driving out Arabs living on the west Jordan bank.

Private meetings continued among delegates to the emergency Assembly session. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Italian Foreign Minister A. Fanfani. Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik lunched with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Rumanian Prime Minister Ion Gheorghe Maurer met with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson for 75 minutes in what he described as an "expansion of our mutual relations". He said trade relation had been discussed.

Wilson, Lee Discuss

Singapore's Military Base

LONDON, June 27, (Reuter).—The fate of Britain's military base in Singapore hinges on talks held yesterday in London between Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

But no decisions on the base's future are expected to be announced from the top-level meeting in advance of the British government's scheduled parliamentary statement late next month on the next phase of its policy to slash its East of Suez defence commitments.

Before any final line is fixed Wilson will also confer with the Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, due here early in July.

Lee and his defence minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, argued Singapore's case against reported plans to close by 1975 the army, navy, and air force base there in which about 20,000 men are stationed.

Wilson was accompanied in the Downing Street talks by Defence Secretary Denis Healey and Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden.

Lee and these two ministers prepared the ground in two days of discussion last week for the final discussion with Wilson yesterday.

KOSYGIN

(Continued from page 1)

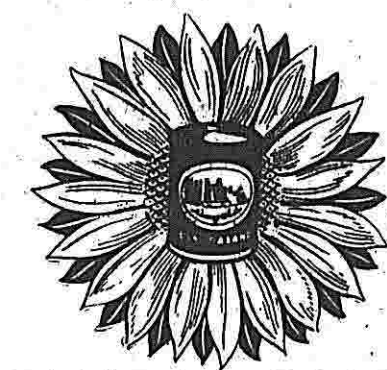
Western ambassadors were not invited by the Soviet embassy to go to the airport to welcome Kosygin. There were strong security precautions in force at the airport but no decorations, guard of honour or military bands, indicating that the visit was private.

Kosygin displayed warmth and cordiality in his final meeting with American newsmen in New York. But when they asked him if he had invited President Johnson to visit USSR, Kosygin replied: "First of all I think we should have a relieving of tensions in the world".

Thus Kosygin seemed to underline what the world already knew—that neither he nor President Johnson had retreated from stated and conflicting positions on Vietnam and the Middle East.

The two world leaders met for more than 10 hours Friday and Sunday in Glassboro, New Jersey.

In front of the Soviet mission, the Soviet head of state thanked newsmen gathered there for the pictures taken of him during his stay and for "objective" writing about our trip.



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Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be blue. In the afternoon the central regions and Kabul will have strong winds and dust. Yesterday Farah had the warmest temperature yet. The high there was 47 C, 116 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 25 C, 77 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	30 C	18 C
	86 F	64 F
Kandahar	44 C	21 C
	111 F	70 F
Herat	36 C	24 C
	97 F	75 F



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