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## Kabul Times (July 4, 1967, vol. 6, no. 85)

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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI. NO. 85

KABUL, TUESDAY JULY 4, 1967 (SARATAN 12, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## KABUL POPULATION CENSUS FINISHED

### 1965 Survey Data Arrives

By A Staff Writer

**KABUL, July 4.**—The population of Kabul is 435,203—243,582 men and 191,261 women. Male boarding students and men who work in Kabul whose families live elsewhere account for the large difference. This is the result of the census taken in August 1965.

Most of the data from the intensive 10-day survey taken to assist in planning development projects arrived this past March. Three members of the Ministry of Interior Census Department on Colombo Plan scholarships took it to India in November 1966 for processing.

Between September 1965 and November 1966 the information from over 80,000 questionnaires from 89,871 families was coded and fed into statistics machines. Each person was asked his sex, age, occupation, level of education, nationality, place of birth and residence (province, woleswali and name of town), and length of stay (over 24 hours) in Kabul.

The Cartographic Institute and Kabul Municipality aided teams of men walking through the streets—particularly in old parts of the city (Chandawol, Ashogan Arefan, Nau Abad and Deh Afghanistan) to make the maps necessary for taking the census.

Many people helped with the big effort. Over 1,200 boys from Kabul schools and many women from the Women's Institute went to every house in the 10 districts of Kabul Municipality and villages of greater Kabul—Bagrangi, Dehsabz, Chardah, Darulaman and Chisatoon. Twelve vehicles were provided by several ministries and the bus company and Government Monopolies offered buses.

The complete census report awaits the rest of the tabulated data from India.

The following is the table of Kabul's population:

Areas	Grand Total	Men	Women
Greater Kabul	435,203	243,582	191,261
District 1	25,258	14,517	10,741
District 2	38,589	20,955	17,634
District 3	26,819	14,899	11,920
District 4	51,609	30,426	21,183
District 5	25,217	15,226	9,991
District 6	25,125	14,333	10,792
District 7	21,751	13,340	8,411
District 8	25,516	14,298	11,218
District 9	18,207	10,072	8,135
District 10	31,412	17,110	14,302
Bagrangi Villages	22,582	12,080	10,502
Dehsabz Villages	24,992	13,507	11,485
Chardah Villages	36,998	19,926	17,072
Darulman Villages	42,451	23,009	19,442
Chisatoon Villages	16,473	9,884	6,589

See map on page 4

## Kosygin Says France, USSR Close On Vietnam, Mid East

MOSCOW, July 4, (AP).—

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin declared Monday night that the positions of France and the Soviet Union are close on the Vietnamese and Middle East questions.

Kosygin spoke at a Kremlin dinner in honour of French Premier Georges Pompidou, who arrived Monday on a five-day visit.

Referring to his talks with French President Charles de Gaulle, in Paris Saturday, he said these talks "showed that our positions are close to each other on the main thing, namely the need to restore conditions of peace in the Middle East, liquidate the consequences of Israel's attack on the Arab states, exert every effort to liquidate the hotbeds of aggression in other parts of the world."

"The exchange of opinions concerning the situation in Vietnam," Kosygin added, "revealed a definite coincidence in the positions of our countries."

"The United States must pull out of Vietnam, withdraw its troops from there. And first of all it must immediately and unconditionally stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," he said.

De Gaulle has also called for an American withdrawal from Vietnam and at the Moscow dinner yesterday Pompidou reiterated this stand.

Regarding the Middle East, Pompidou mentioned direct Soviet-French contacts during last month's war and added, "Today the French government is ready, as ever, to cooperate with other countries for establishing an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Regarding Europe, reports Tass, the French Prime Minister stressed that both the USSR and France had expressed determination to work for a normalisation of the situation on the continent, to develop relations between all European countries. This work "may gradually create favourable conditions for the discussion and peaceful settlement of the big problems which still divide Europe and do not permit her to play in full the role it deserves by tradition and ability."

Concerning Franco-Soviet relations, Pompidou said: "Exchanges of opinions at the highest level are developing between us. Having laid the foundations of our new relations, they must contribute to their strengthening and extension."

(Contd. on page 4)

## Algeria May Hand Tshombe Over To Congo Government

**ALGIERS, July 4, (AP).**—The Algerian government said Monday it assumed a "duty" to deal with former Congolese (Kinshasa) Premier Moise Tshombe in accordance with its "resolutely anti-imperialist" policies.

The statement issued by the official Algerian news agency left little doubt that Algeria plans to deliver Tshombe to the Congolese regime of Colonel Joseph D. Mobutu and an almost certain death penalty.

He is already charged with high treason. The former leader of the breakaway province of Katanga was allegedly kidnapped while flying in a chartered British plane between two Spanish islands last Friday.

The Algerian statement said the interrogation of Tshombe and his captors and crew "continues and is developing satisfactorily."

It denounced unnamed "international agents of imperialism and neo-colonialism" for waging a campaign for Tshombe's liberty and trying to put pressure on the Algerian government.

"One would have to know Algeria very badly to believe for a single moment that she would allow herself to be impressed by this or that power to deviate by one iota from her revolutionary line."

"Faithful to her principles, Algeria will know how to take whatever decision is in accordance with the duties she has imposed on herself with regard to the fate reserved for the murderer of Patrice Lumumba."

## HM NOTES GHANA NATIONAL DAY

**KABUL, July 4, (Bakhtar).**—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Joseph Ankrah, the president of Ghana, on the occasion of that country's national day, the Information Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry said yesterday.

## Senate Approves Ministry Budget

**KABUL, July 4 (Bakhtar).**—The Meshrano Jirgah in yesterday's sitting approved the budget for the Ministry of Information and Culture for 1966.

The development budget for the Ministry of Public Works was also discussed at yesterday's meeting. It was decided to request Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa to answer questions on the budget.

The meeting of the house was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah.

In the Wolesi Jirgah the debate on the marriage and divorce law continued yesterday. Dr. Abdul Zaher, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, presided.

## AAPSO Calls For Total Economic Boycott Of Israel

**CAIRO, July 4, (AP).**—The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference (AAPSO) Monday asked its more than 60 member states to impose a total economic boycott and sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

In a 14-point resolution at the end of a three day conference, AAPSO also demanded the closure of all Afro-Asian air and sea ports to United States, British and West German traffic.

The extraordinary AAPSO plenary conference was convened specially to condemn "imperialist-Israeli aggression."

The 6,000-word general declaration approved unanimously at the end of three days of speeches did just that. It also made 14 separate recommendations charting action that should be taken by Afro-Asian countries against "Israel and its imperialist supporters."

The declaration demanded immediate unconditional withdrawal by Israel from occupied Arab territory and payment of compensation and restitution to Arab refugees.

## British Troops Take Over Crater District In Aden

**CRATER, Aden, July 4, (AP).**—British troops battled their way Monday night into Crater township, a nationalist stronghold the British had to abandon when a dozen soldiers were killed there two weeks ago.

No British casualties were reported as the troops of the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders exchanged machine gun fire with nationalist gunmen near the Sultan's palace.

One gunman was believed to have been killed in the 10-minute fighting.

The British reached the chartered bank in the centre of the Crater—their prime objective—and were said to have secured the treasury without a shot.

When the nationalists took over the centre June 20, they killed 12 British soldiers, it was reported.

Intermittent firing went on into the late hours, but the British said they were in control of at least half of Crater. The township had a population of 75,000, but women and children were reported to have left just before the British attack.

A commander said British troops would remain in Crater until next January 9, the date on which Britain has pledged to give Aden its independence.

For the first time special permission was given to the Argyls to use the 76 millimeter guns of their Saladin armored vehicles if the situation warranted it.

At midnight, another wave of infantry charged toward the police headquarters.

The British said they also controlled such other strategic points as the Aden commercial school, two other banks and the post offices.

The barracks of the armed police—scene of the bloody clash June 20—had not been attacked,

## No Vote On UN Middle East Draft Resolutions Yet

**UNITED NATIONS, July 4, (Combined News Services).**—The General Assembly adjourned Monday without voting on any of the seven resolutions before it on the Middle East.

The adjournment was called after Kurt Waldheim, of Austria informed members that consultations were continuing among the sponsors of various drafts and that it "might be helpful" to give them more time for their private discussions.

He formally moved that the Assembly retire for the night and return Tuesday to continue hearing explanations of votes in advance of the voting. The Assembly was to convene at 1430 GMT (7 pm. AST).

Although there are seven resolutions before the Assembly principal attention is focussed on one proposed by the non-aligned nations including Afghanistan and another put forward by the Latin American states.

The non-aligned resolution calls for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops to positions held before the outbreak of war on June 5. It has Soviet and French backing as well. In a revision made this week, the Security Council is asked to take up other questions relating to the Middle East situation. No reference is now made in this section to the Israeli withdrawal.

The Latin American draft makes withdrawal of Israeli troops conditional upon ending Arab-Israeli belligerency. It has the support of Britain and the United States.

The Assembly is also expected to vote on resolutions dealing with re-

fugees and the status of Jerusalem. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Assembly yesterday that the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territory was necessary prerequisite for the discussion of all other aspects of the Middle East crisis.

Therefore the Soviet Union would support the draft resolution submitted by the nonaligned countries.

French delegate Roger Seydoux announced that France also would vote for the nonaligned resolution. His government could not recognise the occupation of Arab territory by Israeli troops, he said.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg appealed to the Assembly to vote for the draft resolution submitted by 19 Latin American countries. The path to peace must be a two-way street, he said.

## New US Embassy Dedicated Here

By A Staff Writer

**KABUL, July 4.**—The new chancery of the United States embassy in Kabul was officially dedicated and inaugurated today by the American ambassador in Kabul, Robert Neumann.

The ceremony, which took place in the compound of the American embassy, was attended by some Afghan officials, diplomats and their wives and Americans residing in Afghanistan.

In his dedication speech the ambassador said: "Together with our Afghan friends, we Americans, who are privileged to work in Afghanistan, are dedicated to these ideals—life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

"May this embassy building long stand as a symbol of the common purposes which link our two countries," the ambassador concluded.

The two-story building—modern classic in style—is centered on a six-acre tract on Bebe Mahro Road on Kabul's northern outskirts. Its 6,000 square feet housing 90 offices cost \$1,800,000.

Construction was an expression of international cooperation: designed by an American firm, the Ballinger Company of Philadelphia, constructed by a German firm, Hochtief A. G., it was actually built by Afghans, using products of Afghanistan.

Planned for the future on the eight-acre site just to the north are apartments for staff employees, a utility and storage building, and a recreation area with swimming pool and tennis courts.

The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1965.

"The new American Embassy building expresses the confidence that the friendly relations that exist today between the United States and Afghanistan will continue to exist tomorrow, and far into the future," said Ambassador Neuman.

## Assifa Plans New Israel Operations

**BEIRUT, July 4, (AP).**—The Assifa underground Palestinian refugee organisation vowed Monday to wreak revenge on Israeli forces if they harm Arab populations under their control or destroy Moslem holy places.

The Assifa command, whose raiders carried out intensive sabotage operations inside Israel before the Middle East war, issued a communique Monday warning world public opinion and Israeli authorities about Assifa's pledge.

It said the command had decided to move its headquarters into occupied territory so as to detach Arab countries from responsibility for its operations.

Assifa was believed to have been based in Syria, and heavy commando raids prompted Israeli officials to make threats against Israel for every Palestine refugee in May.

Assifa announced in its communique Monday that no Arab government was connected with the organisation. It said it would not carry out any more raids across Arab borders "so as not to expose them to harm or to condemnation from world public opinion."

It said Assifa raiders would destroy Israeli houses, industrial plants and installations if Israeli authorities desecrate holy places under their control.

The communique claimed Assifa would infiltrate five men into Israel for every Palestine refugee forced to leave the occupied areas "and our men will bring death and destruction with them."

## Red Cross Pictures On Exhibition

**KABUL, July 4 (Bakhtar).**—A series of photographs depicting activities of the Soviet Red Cross Society were put on exhibit yesterday at the Information and Culture Ministry salon.

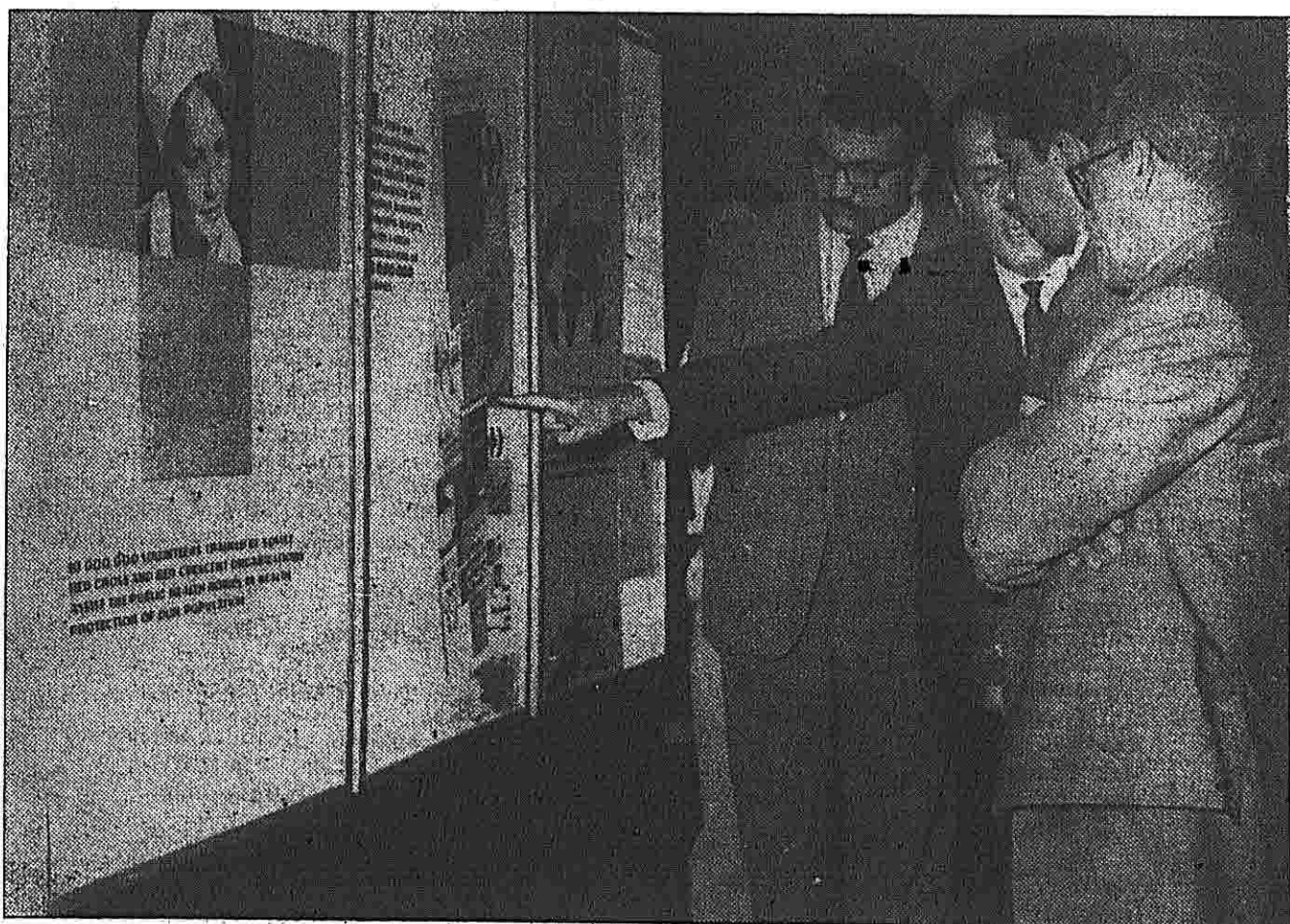
Opening the exhibition, Dr. Abdul S. Hamid, secretary-general of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, noted the amicable relations between Afghan and Soviet Red Crescent and Red Cross societies.

Public Health Minister of Armanestan Narimanov who heads the Soviet Red Cross delegation now on a visit here at the invitation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, also spoke on Soviet Red Cross operations.

The deputy ministers of Information and Culture and Public Health, some officials of the Ministries of Public Health and Information and Culture and heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul were present.

The show will remain open for a week 5 to 7 p.m.

... The Soviet Red Cross delegation yesterday saw the Women's Institute, the Naghlu power plant and Nangarhar University.



Public Health Ministry and Afghan Red Crescent Society officials view pictures depicting operations of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Organisations.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### United States Independence Day

The Fourth of July is perhaps the most significant day in the lives of Americans. It was on this day in 1776 that one of the most important documents determining the destiny of the 13 united colonies in the Western hemisphere came into being. From the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence it is obvious that the American people lived with great disadvantages under alien rule.

There was no proper administration of justice or realisation of the basic rights of the American people. That is why this historic document outlining the nature of injustices done to the American people by the administering power at the time was adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The document in its final paragraph expresses the resolve of the American people to revolt against alien rule in the following words:

We, the representatives of the United States of America solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.

The document, which was drafted, among others, by such famous figures as Thomas Jefferson, constituted the stepping stone for the United States to become in the ensuing years a great nation in all walks of life.

The United States is one of the two superpowers and has a strong voice in every major world issue. Its actions and policies can

have a noticeable effect on the improvement or deterioration of prospects for world peace and all other international affairs.

The world today is going through a delicate era, with peace being threatened on several fronts. The latest outbreak of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, for instance, though of a local and regional nature, could have developed into a bigger war. The situation in the Middle East still is fraught with danger. It will remain so as long as aggression in the area remains unavacated and the basic issue of Palestine Arab refugees remains unsolved.

It is here that the United States is expected to use its influence and foresight and face up to its responsibility as a superpower in bringing an honorable peace in the Middle East so that other peoples and nations too may enjoy the benefits of independence and the fruits of freedom.

The people of Afghanistan, who are enjoying and completing their hard-fought independence, can well appreciate the significance of the Fourth of July for their American friends. In joining our government and people to congratulate all the Americans on this auspicious occasion, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to refer to the cordial ties that characterise relations between the two countries as also the material assistance rendered Afghanistan by the U.S. in its attempt to overcome its economic and social problems, and are certain that amity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further promoted in the years to come.



Good For Thought

The ugliest face is the one that is

shameless.

An Eastern Proverb

### Kosygin's Views On Middle East Situation

Following are excerpts from an international press conference given by Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin on June 25, 1967 at the United Nations Press Association.

In regard to the Middle East situation we (Johnson and Kosygin) did not reach agreement with President Johnson on the main question—the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. The President believes that it is necessary to consider the entire complex of questions relating to the situation in the Middle East and we believe that it is essential first and foremost to bring about an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

That, we feel is the prime objective today. We did agree that the Foreign Ministers of our two countries would remain in contact with each other in the course of the work of the Emergency Session of the General Assembly for a further exchange of views on the question of the situation in the Middle East.

As regards Vietnam, though we did discuss the matter for quite some time, but, as I said in my statement which I have just read out, profound differences were again observed in the positions of the USSR and the United States on the question of Vietnam.

We evaluate the work of the General Assembly in the course of the first week as positive. Most representatives of the states who addressed the General Assembly this week condemned the Israeli aggression and demanded that the Israeli troops be withdrawn behind the armistice line.

This confirms our position that the United Nations Organisation should adopt a decision on the withdrawal of Israeli troops because any further delay in the solution of this problem is fraught with the danger of a new war.

We think that all the states interested in the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East should vote for the withdrawal of the troops. If the issue is settled positively in this direction, the peoples will have the right to demand that any state, whether big or small, should submit to the decision of the United Nations and fulfill it.

The limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East countries, just as

questions of guaranteeing the rights and freedom of shipping, cannot be solved before the withdrawal of the troops of the aggressor. It is first necessary to ensure a withdrawal of Israeli troops behind the armistice line and then it will be possible to consider those questions which demand their solution in the interests of strengthening peace in the Middle East.

It is impossible to count on an improvement of Soviet-American relations so long as the United States is committing aggression against Vietnam. To improve these relations, it is necessary, first and foremost, for the United States to end, its war in Vietnam, and then quite a large group of questions and steps could be designed to improve these relations.

Those questions could be the development of economic and cultural ties, scientific and technological exchanges. Cooperation between our two nations, together with other nations, could help find solutions to major political issues which still remain unsolved in the world.

The war in Vietnam leaves its imprint on the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. You know that the Soviet people do not want war. Nonetheless the war in Vietnam is continuing because of the American aggression against the Vietnamese people, and it is leaving a very grave imprint on the situation as a whole. Therefore, the most important step is for the United States to end the war in Vietnam and withdraw its troops.

I think that one such step that would improve the international situation would be the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a decision on the condemnation of Israel's aggression against the Arab countries, on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops behind the armistice line, and one punishing Israel by making it pay compensation for the damage caused to Arab states as a result of the war.

Such a decision would considerably improve the situation and would be a serious warning to anyone else who might contemplate on aggression in the future. This would be a good object lesson to the aggressors.

I believe that the principles, which I set out at the United Nations General Assembly, are quite realistic. If the UN General Assembly adopted the decision we proposed, it would make a considerable contribution to the re-establishment of peace in the Middle East. Naturally, the Security Council would have to supervise its practical implementation. And if that decision were not complied with by the side this decision concerns, then the appropriate sanctions would have to be applied through the Security Council.

Sometimes, especially recently, various views do appear in the press that two super-powers—the Soviet Union and the United States—should dictate, their terms to the world, command the whole world. We believe that that is completely erroneous. It runs counter to our outlook, our doctrine, our philosophy.

We believe that all nations, big and small, are entitled to participate in the discussion and solution of world problems, in particular in the General Assembly. We shall never share the view that there can be any kind of dictatorship of the two states—the United States and the Soviet Union—over the world.

There is the Security Council which bears responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and is responsible to all the nations of the world. It is the main body which has to consider conflicts arising between states.

I do not think that the question arises of China passing on nuclear weapons to the Arab countries.

On the question of nuclear weapons tests the Soviet Union's opinion is definite: it signed the Moscow treaty banning such tests and is against nuclear powers conducting atmospheric tests. And China, as is known, is a nuclear power.

During our talks with President Johnson we did not discuss our relations with the Arab world at all. This is the business of the Soviet Union and the Arab states. We have very good relations with the Arabs world. The Soviet Union enjoys the confidence of the Arabs and Arab states, and Arabs enjoy great confidence of the Soviet peoples. We shall consolidate this trust further. (MOSCOW NEWS)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both *Ishah* and *Anis* yesterday editorially commented on the establishment of the archaeological institute. *Ishah* specially welcomed the fact that the institute is to have a department of publications. This is necessary, it said, because in addition to enlightening our own people about the significance and importance of archaeological finds, the publications department of the institute, can answer the flood of inquiries that come from different countries and organisations.

Well-organised museums are instrumental in the promotion of tourism, the editorial claimed. The establishment of the institute is a way of making the present museums of the country more interesting as well as a step toward establishing new ones.

The editorial praised the Ministry of Information and Culture for launching the institute which will also preserve important historic monuments for which this country is famous.

In another editorial the daily *Anis* urged the establishment of special hospitals for government officials. It stressed that government officials suffer from the lack of proper medical care because they cannot afford to buy the necessary medicaments or foot hospital bills even though they may not amount too much.

The establishment of special hospitals financed from the money that goes from each official's salary towards his health insurance would have two advantages: first they would provide medical facilities to the officials and members of their families and secondly they would improve the general public health situation in the sense that more space would be available in the present hospitals for the general public it said.

Yesterday's *Anis* also carried a report about the arrest of a man engaged in stealing rear lights of cars and trucks. Police recently arrested a man by the name of Habib, who turned out to be a professional thief who specialised in stealing rear lights of cars early in the morning.

He was jailed on a similar charge some years ago and, after completing his term was released. He started work as waiter in a local restaurant but since the wages he received were meagre he had to resort

to stealing again, he told police in an inquiry according to the paper.

He was lucky in his first few adventures. He managed to sell the stolen items to a shop dealing in vehicle spare parts.

He was caught stealing early one morning by the police and has now confessed to other robberies.

The case will be referred to a competent court after police investigations are completed, said the paper.

The same issue of the paper carried a list of people in the capital and the provinces who have donated money to the Arab refugees.

### World Press

The Peking Red Flag, in an editorial, said "during the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao, we have exposed and overthrown the top party person in authority taking the capitalist road."

A Japanese despatch from Peking said the Red Flag editorial, which was broadcast by Peking Radio, was taken to mean the first official proclamation of victory by Mao and Defence Minister Lin Biao, over Liu Shao-chi and his followers in the power struggle.

A correspondent of the Japanese newspaper *Nihon Keizai* said the editorial also meant Liu's "completed downfall."

In an article in *Warsaw Life*, a Polish writer gave an eyewitness report of the interrogation of three captured American servicemen last month in Hanoi.

One of the three was identified as Air Force Lt. Col. Gordon A. Larson, Thailand-based pilot who was reported shot down May 5 over North Vietnam. The U.S. State Department protested May 8 that Larson and two other captured fliers had been paraded through Hanoi streets in violation of the Geneva Convention.

The article quoted Larson as saying that North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire had been "terribly dense, the worst I could imagine."

Another pilot mentioned was Navy Commander James B. Stockdale. The third American was identified as Airman I. C. Douglas Brent

Yesterday's *Heywad* commented editorially on the arrest of the former Congolese Prime Minister Moise Tshombe in Algeria. After giving some background information about Tshombe and his activities in the Congo which led to much bloodshed and horror and noting the fact that he had been condemned to death in absentia, the editorial said, should Congolese authorities manage to get their hands on that tyrant, the fate he is likely to meet with will undoubtedly be a lesson to those who may have similar personal ambitions and treacherous ideas towards their country.

Hagdahl, 21. Larson was described as grey-haired, slightly lame and 40 years old. There was indication he had been wounded, but no details were given.

The Polish writer gave details of Larson's interrogation. Larson was quoted as saying he did not bomb women or children and only executed his battle orders, which were to destroy industrial quarters of Hanoi.

The writer said Stockdale, 43, a father of four, "was stubborn and tried to present himself as James Bond,—the fictional secret agent—so he was not questioned."

(Stockdale's first name is James, and his middle name is Bond.)

Hagdahl was quoted as saying he became separated from his patrol when it came under fire during what was intended as a practice mission. He was quoted as saying village leaders rescued him from a stream and turned him over to the Viet Cong.

There were no further details of what the airman was doing on the practice mission.

*Newsweek* magazine quoted a government adviser as saying that the United States is considering a regional economic development plan in the Middle East, calling for the division of the waters of the Jordan River among Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel.

The plan, also calls for the Sea of Galilee to be used as a water bank for Jordan and Israel.

### Rusk's Views On Vietnam Peace Prospects

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from an interview by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk to the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* of Stockholm July 2.

Since the Geneva conference of 1964 and the SEATO agreement of the same year, three American Presidents have pledged that the United States will help South Vietnam defend itself against communist aggression. We have undertaken similar pledges for the mutual defence of the NATO area. We believe that it is important to the prospects for peace that it be fully understood that, on such matters, we mean what we say.

We had hoped that the defence of South Vietnam would not require the participation of United States military forces in combat operations. For more than six years the South Vietnamese managed to withstand an unrelenting and extremely efficient political and military aggression.

As for our interests in Southeast Asia, we have declared them on many occasions. As late as August, 1964, our Congress, with only two dissenting votes, declared that "the United States regards as vital

to its national interest and to world peace—the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia."

We do not see how a durable peace can be achieved unless all nations, large and small, have a chance to live in safety and in peace. This applies quite specifically to those countries with whom we have undertaken mutual defence alliances.

We thought an opportunity for a settlement acceptable to all partners had come with the accords on Laos in 1962. At that conference we accepted the nominee of the communist side as the prime minister for Laos, as well as a coalition government worked out among the so-called "three factions".

Performance and good faith of the agreements of 1962 would have represented a giant step toward peace throughout Southeast Asia. Since then we have not seen any indication that Hanoi is prepared to stop its effort to seize South Vietnam by force. Were they to do so, peace could come very fast.

It is too early to discuss in any meaningful detail what the situation would be following a U.S. troop withdrawal within six months of a peaceful settlement as visualised by

the President. Perhaps a final settlement would include some type of continuing international assistance. We believe, however, that once North Vietnam withdraws its leadership, its troops and its supplies, the Republic of Vietnam will be able to make further progress in assuring economic and social betterment for the South Vietnamese people and to handle any insurgency situation which might persist or arise subsequently.

As for "negotiations prospects despite escalation of the bombing of the North", I find it very curious that the word "escalation" seems to be reserved for actions taken by the United States and its allies and is not applied to actions taken by North Vietnam.

As for our conditions for negotiations, we have none. We have stated many times that we are ready to negotiate at once without conditions. Since the other side has imposed conditions, such as stopping the bombing, we have said we will negotiate about the conditions themselves.

We have frequently stated that we welcome the efforts of any country which would advance the course of peace.

(U.S. SOURCES)

### Optimism Emerging In United Arab Republic

At first sight Israel's blitzkrieg seems to have made the task of any would be peacemaker vastly more difficult than at any stage since the Arab-Israeli conflict began. For 19 years this conflict has centred on the claims of more than a million Palestine Arab refugees to the restitution of their homes and lands in Israel.

Now, as found in Cairo over the past week, a new dimension has been added in a sense of bitter humiliation over the Israeli conquest of Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian territory. The Israeli presence in Sinai and on the Suez Canal is felt as a dark stain in Egypt's national integrity. And until that stain is removed, no one from President Nasser downwards can think, let alone talk, constructively about even the preliminaries of a peace settlement.

Nothing like this was felt after the Anglo-French-Israeli attack in 1956. The Israeli successes then were nothing like so sweeping—Jordan and Syria were not invaded—the Egyptian casualties were far lighter, and Egypt's defeat was at the hands of two Western Powers.

Still more important, after 1956 the Egyptians knew that with America and USSR united in condemning the aggressors, world opinion was massively mobilised in their favour, so that although they had

lost the war, they could—as they did—win the peace.

But today they have no such certainty. America supports Israel, and, to their deeply hurt surprise, British Labour leaders, so vociferous against Eden in 1956, now seem more concerned to keep in line with Washington than to see justice done in the Middle East.

Even their Black African friends have suddenly become strangely mute, fearing—as it appears in Cairo—to jeopardise Israeli technical assistance to their countries.

The Suez Canal could not be cleared until the Israelis left Sinai, even though the Egyptian revenue was losing around £2 million a week.

Likewise the Arab oil embargo would continue for those countries which had "supported" the Israeli aggression. And there could be no question of resuming diplomatic relations with Britain or America, although some ministers felt—as they admitted—that such contacts were now more important than ever.

Against all this, however, a noticeably more positive relation is beginning to develop, at least in Government circles, a new sense of realism and rethinking is establishing itself. The Government reconstruction of last week shows how Nasser has abandoned the supervisory presidential role and, reinforc-

ed as never before by public acclaim, has taken upon himself the task of pulling together all the elements comprising the State—Government, army and party.

Following on the purge of the service chiefs, several trusted old hands have been brought into closer consultation, such as Mahmoud Fawzi, former foreign minister and now special adviser to Nasser. As one minister said, "We can no longer afford tribalism in government with one group of ministers pulling against another. This is a time for national unity and discipline. We have now to rely on ourselves, not on others."

Egypt's leaders repose few hopes in a UN Assembly vote bringing this about and are relying more on a blocked Canal and the oil embargo inducing the West to bring the necessary pressures to bear on Tel Aviv. But if and when Israeli forces pull out the new mood of realism in Cairo may well foreshadow a readiness to seek a settlement, always provided that Israel will show a similar readiness to accept that the Arabs of Palestine have as much right to live and work in their homeland as the Jews.

(Continued on page 4)

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100  
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Two young Afghan girls operate stocking sewing machines.

## Naurozi Knitting Factory Doing Fine

A large neon sign attracts passers-by on Jade Nader Pashtoon Avenue near the Ariana Cinema to the Naurozi Knitting Factory. The one and a half year old plant produces 200 pairs of socks and stockings daily. Six automatic machines are run by 12 employees supervised by Naurozi, the president of the company.

After four and a half years in the Federal Republic of Germany learning the business with the firm of Eppinger, Rebert and Franz Morut, Naurozi returned to Afghanistan to open his own plant.

The 23-year-old businessman sold his property in Herat before going to Europe. After earning his certificates in the knitting business there, he returned to Kabul and with the help of both private investment and the factory with a capital of a million

By A Staff Writer and a half Afghani. Already that has grown to two million.

Naurozi is anxious for his countrymen to become interested in buying locally made products. Many companies fail here because people think their products are not durable and so they do not buy them, he says.

Naurozi now has enough customers to keep going. He attracts them by decorating his store with colourful designs of socks and stockings of which he makes 28 varieties.

He makes an effort to keep the quality of his products equal to that of imported goods. And they are 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than the imported goods. He follows the fashions and his styles follow 1967 designs.

He cannot use local materials because the automatic machines

cannot handle the types available here. However, in the future he hopes to purchase several machines which can use Afghan products.

At first the Horse brand labels for each pair of socks or stockings were made in the FRG, too, but now they are printed at the Government Printing House here in Kabul.

Within a year and a half, Naurozi hopes to double the number of machines in use and also the number of employees. That will mean 12 machines and 24 operators and other workers.

Employees receive between Af. 700 and Af. 4000. Some will be sent to the FRG for further training soon, Naurozi hopes.

## Private Enterprise In A Changing World

Editor's note: The 21st Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), was held in Montreal from May 12 to 19, with 1,117 delegates from 54 countries participating. Fazel Mohammad Khairzade, vice president of the Bankie Milli, represented the Chambers of Commerce of Afghanistan in the Congress, the theme of which was "Private Enterprise in a Changing World." The following are excerpts of some of the speeches:

Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, opening the Congress, said: "direct assistance in the form of aid is only one method by which we can assist impoverished countries."

Pearson said, "Access by the developing countries to the markets of the more prosperous countries must be made easier to help them strengthen their agriculture and establish their industrial capacities. It is clear that only greater export earnings will provide these countries with funds required for these purposes."

"There is little logic in encouraging the industrialisation of these countries through aid, and at the same time imposing restraints on imports of the products that they can produce on a competitive basis. Further progress in the reduction of barriers to trade must be on a worldwide basis, with special consideration for the underdeveloped world. This progress could be prejudiced by the establishment of new regional trading groups."

"While movement toward economic integration can also have important and beneficial political advantages, discriminatory, inward-looking groups are today no answer to the problems of either the developed or the underdeveloped world, whether formed on a European, North American or any other basis. Unless the dismantling of internal tariffs proceeds simultaneously with the reduction of external tariffs, discriminatory trading arrangements could bring about substantial distortion of the international trading system. Such a development would be wasteful and uneconomic."

"Even more serious, however, is the danger of political friction which

would arise from a significant distortion of traditional trade patterns and ties, friction which would intensify if other countries entered into special trading arrangements devised largely as measures of defence and retaliation."

The Indian delegate, Bharat Ram, after stressing the role of governments in investor countries, said: "My suggestion is that governments of investor countries should not tax incomes originating from a developing country and which have enjoyed tax benefit at the hands of the government of the developing country. Further, governments of developed countries must give tax incentives to that part of the income which gets newly invested in a developing country. Also, these governments might give loans at concessional rates of interest, for the purpose of foreign investment. After all, such government-to-government assistance as is intended now is in the nature of giving long-term loans at low rates of interest. Why cannot the money be made available by private enterprise?"

"Such fiscal and monetary incentives would certainly stimulate foreign investment and reduce the necessity of giving large-scale assistance at official level, without losing that element of discretion which is today often displayed. What is most important is that private foreign investment should enable private enterprise in developing countries to promote development—a sector which is most suited to deliver the goods."

"If we as businessmen accept that private enterprise has the most important role in the development of developing countries, I submit that

private foreign investment has to be the most important source of foreign capital.

"To sum up, businessmen and governments of capital exporting countries, as much as businessmen and governments of capital importing countries, have to make a deliberate effort to facilitate and encourage the flow of investment in all forms. More than anything else, the approach is of crucial significance. Mere pious phrases or good intentions alone are not enough. They must be supported by positive action at various levels. Of all the parties concerned, it seems to me, governments of developed countries have to play a more active role in the solution of the problem of stimulating foreign investment in developing countries."

"The ICC, as an international agency, should impress upon governments of developed countries that investment and trade at individual level must be supported by tax and other concessions. Such support, if at all, will cost the citizens of developed countries very little as compared to government-to-government aid. I do hope that the ICC will take this up as a challenge."

Philip D. Reed, of the United States, honorary president of the ICC, said: "No one can doubt the importance of the government's role in our modern free enterprise society. In addition to its own direct responsibility for defence, foreign affairs and a host of social and economic services, the government must, through wise fiscal and monetary policies, preserve the integrity of its currency and create an economic climate in which imaginative and efficient business management can assure high employment and rising living standards by earning that badge of honour and good citizenship, to wit, a satisfactory profit. This is no easy task either for government or business and it will be

(Continued on page 4)

## BRITAIN LEADS IN MANY INDUSTRIAL FIELDS

By Lord Chandos

The man hours lost from strikes and industrial disputes in Great Britain are less than those in 12 major industrial countries, and notably, less than they are in, say, Canada, the United States, or Italy. Days lost per 1,000 persons employed, over the five years 1959-63 are: USA 1,106, Canada 408, Italy 1,170, UK 294. I would not subscribe to the precision or detailed accuracy of these statistics, but the broad conclusion is unassailable.

This obsolete or obsolescent industrial country sold more than £5,000,000,000 of manufactured and other products in the highly competitive markets of the world in 1966, and is well set to raise this huge total substantially in 1967.

The figures show that UK is still one of the two or three leaders in the world in exports. She exported a little over £200 per head of the working population. Britain has less than 0.2 per cent of the world's land mass, no more than 2 per cent of its population, but 9 per cent of the world's trade.

One of the largest industries, and on some computations the largest, is agriculture.

The gross value in pounds sterling of the agriculture produce of these little islands exceeds the value of the agricultural produce of either Canada or Australia, or of Australia and New Zealand put together and that is yield per acre greatly exceeds that of the USA, the yield of wheat is more than double.

It is worth remembering that Britain has led the world in the sophisticated design of steel structure. Sir John Baker and his teams are mainly responsible for this fundamentally new approach, known as the Plastic Method, which has profoundly affected all engineering design and which, applied to single storey frames, saves about 25 per cent in weight compared with traditional designs. The method has been widely adopted in the USA, and to a lesser extent, in European countries.

Turning to non-ferrous metals, the Imperial Smelting Corporation—a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc—has developed a new smelting process enabling both lead and zinc ores to be smelted in the same blast furnace. A number of foreign companies have adopted the process, and are building plants under licence.

The process is a revolution in smelting these materials. A furnace of this design—the eighth in the world—is just starting in Japan. Each plant will bring in about £100,000 per annum in royalties over the next 10 years.

Britain is the pioneer, and today is generating half as much gain in terms of kilowatt hours from nuclear fission as the whole of the rest of the world put together.

Today ICI, is the largest producer incorporating the process of ammonia in the world: plants or are being built, in 16 countries.

The success of the process has converted what might have been an import of 1m. tons a year into an expected export of 300,000 tons a year, a change of about £35m. in Britain's favour.

The jet engine, which has revolutionised the whole science of flying, was, of course not only a British invention, but its early developments

(Continued on page 4)

## Japanese Economic Mission Visits US Midwestern States

A high-level Japanese economic mission conferred with U.S. Presidential Assistant Walt Rostow and his brother, Deputy Undersecretary of State Eugene Rostow, in separate meetings last Thursday on expanding assistance to developing countries of south and southeast Asia.

The Japanese industrialists, who have toured six U.S. midwestern states in the interest of expanding trade, were told U.S. investors are not satisfied that the liberalisation of Japanese investment regulations go fast enough or far enough.

The Japanese delegation, headed by Chairman Kazutaka Kikawada, President of the Tokyo Electric Power Company, replied that the liberalisation on the Japanese investment law must be considered a step in the right direction.

There were no specific discussions on controversial issues with the two Rostow brothers and no discussion of such topics as the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule or the Kennedy Round Tariff talks in Geneva.

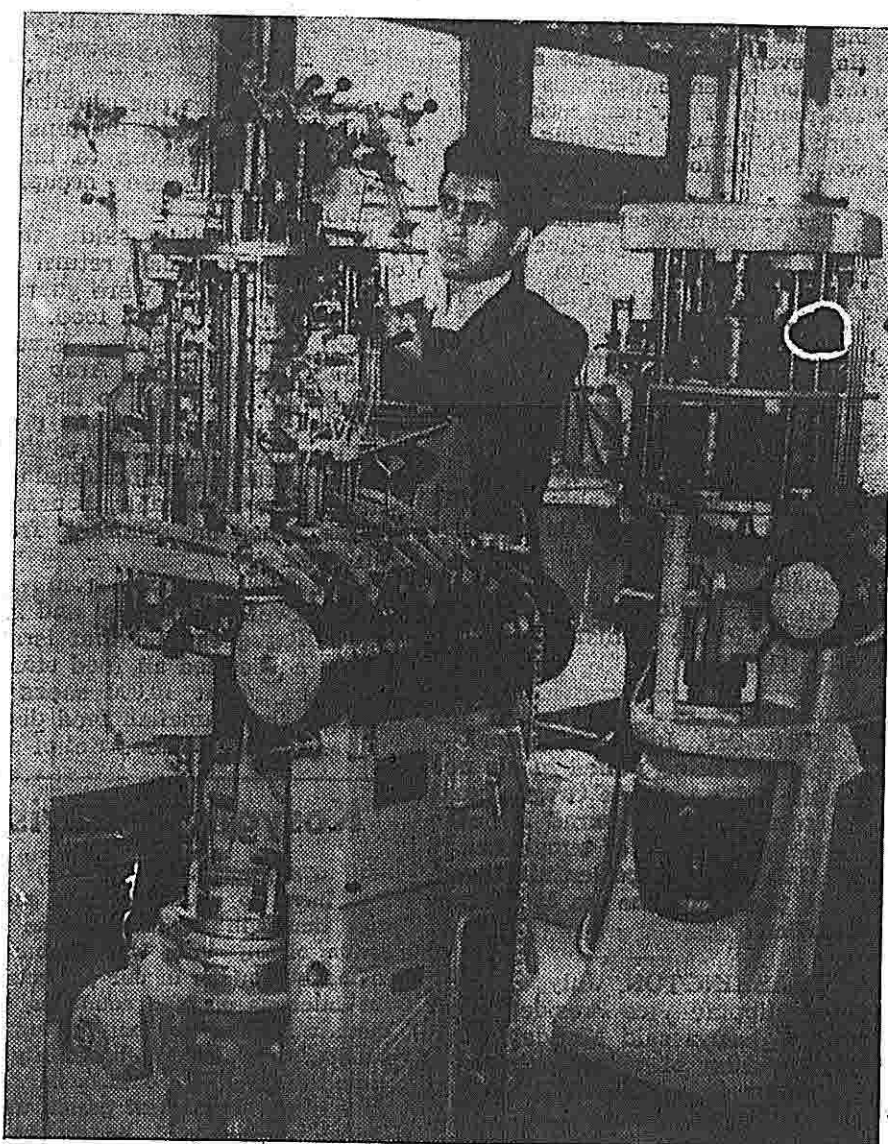
The Japanese mission also met with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Commerce Secretary Alexander Trowbridge last Friday to wind up their mission. Basically the Japanese purpose has been to strengthen its trade relations in the U.S. mid-west states.

It is estimated that exports from the 12 American midwestern states to Japan amounted to \$680 million in 1966 and two-way trade between this region and Japan amounted to \$1.5 billion.

According to estimates of the U.S. Japan Trade Council, sales of the U.S. midwestern states to Japan by 1975 will exceed \$65 billion—more than doubling the 1966 rate. Agricultural exports will amount to \$1 billion while manufactured products, principally machinery and equipment, will top \$500 million.

The economic mission is the third of its kind. Last year a mission was sent to four U.S. west coast states and in 1964 a mission with a general assignment traveled throughout the United States.

The deputy chairman of the present mission is the president of the big trading firm of Mitsui and Co. Ltd. Tasuzo Mizukami. (AP)



The automatic stocking weaving machine.

## Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The Ministry of Finance has been carrying notices in the prominent dailies of Kabul calling on the people to pay their taxes on time.

The advertisements read:

"Pay attention. Every kind of effort to escape from paying taxes and custom duties, which are legal dues of the state, is a great crime, repugnant to law and equal to smuggling. In accordance with article 38 of the Constitution pay your income tax and custom taxes at the proper time to the concerned finance departments."

"In this way you will fulfill your legal obligations as well as participate in the economic development of the country."

"Do not let yourself be punished and fined by disobeying the law."

This is the first time that the Ministry of Finance has been carrying such advertisements in the newspapers. It shows the government's desire to intensify its efforts to collect taxes which are, as in any other country, occasionally evaded by some people.

The advertisement of the Ministry touches on two main points: smuggling, and evasion of taxation. The government, through the Ministry of Interior has intensified its efforts during the past two years to curb smuggling as far as possible. Frequently, seizure of smuggled goods on border areas and elsewhere has been reported in the newspapers.

But very little information is available on the extent of tax evasion. We wish the Ministry of Finance

would prepare a report on all kinds of tax which are evaded. Income tax from the salaries is normally automatically deducted from the salaries of the officials prior to the payment of the salary.

Apparently there are other categories of income tax which are evaded. There is also customs tax which should be paid by importers to the government which is evaded.

The Ministry of Finance may now pursue the matter a little further by appointing inspectors to check the audit bureaus of commercial establishments and also impose certain regulations to facilitate the checking of the customs tax.

The Jangalak factories has been advertising one of its biggest auctions which will start in four days. The factories one of the biggest ventures in the country for assembling and repairing cars and making spare parts for vehicles, has a variety of goods on sale.

Included in the auction are buses, repaired Volgas and Jeeps, Popidas station's wagons, International trucks and Chevrolet automobiles, paints and agriculture equipment.

The factories buy used cars at cheaper rates and after thorough re-

pair sell them to the public at reasonable prices.

This writer purchased a Popida from these factories three years ago for Af. 62,000 and sold it, after one and a half years of continuous use for Af. 92,000.

Since the Jangalak factories is already well known, it is expected that the auction will net enough money and all the goods on sale would be purchased. The average age of the buses repaired by the factories is three years. A bus owner can earn the actual price for the bus in one and a half years, and another one and a half years will fetch him a net profit.

The buses normally purchased from these factories are commissioned along city routes, and the cars add to the city's fleet of taxis.

Since the summer season is the housing construction season in Kabul, the demand for construction material has risen greatly. To meet the rising demand, the Ghori Cement Factory has opened new shops in Kabul.

In an advertisement carried in both Islah and Anis, the names of the shops owners and the location of the shops has been brought to the notice of the public. The price per bag of cement is Af. 92.

## UNCTAD Groups To Meet In Geneva

Two sub-groups of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) begin meetings in Geneva today to consider the question of preferential or free entry into developed countries of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries.

The 45-member committee on manufactures is due to meet July 4 to 21 and the 34-member group on preferences, the committee's subsidiary body, is due to meet July 4 to 14.

Free or preferential entry is a major item on the agenda of both bodies and is also one of the main issues to be raised by the second conference on trade and development scheduled for New Delhi next February and March.

The committee has a number of other items to prepare for the New Delhi conference, reviewing recent developments and long-term trends in the light of recommendations made by the first UNCTAD conference in Geneva three years ago.

They include: 1. Liberalisation and expansion of trade in exports from developing countries.

2. Cooperation with the newly-normed United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

3. The structure of protection in industrialised countries and its effects on exports of processed goods from developing countries.

4. Promotion of imports by eastern European countries of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

5. Prospects for exports of processed iron ore from developing countries.

6. The export trade in fishery products from developing countries.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 4.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.00 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 76.50
Af. 210.00 (per pound sterling)	Af. 211.40
Af. 1875.00 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1887.50
Af. 1746.20 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1757.86

## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY





## Heavy Casualties In Battles Near Con Thien

SAIGON, July 4, (AP).—U.S. Marines caught a large force of alleged North Vietnamese troops on the southern edge of the demilitarized zone Monday and reported killing 75 with heavy artillery barrages. The North Vietnamese may have been part of the 3,000-man force which badly battered the Marines Sunday in heavy fighting near the Marines outpost at Con Thien.

U.S. Headquarters in Saigon announced updated casualties for the Sunday battle in which the 90th Regiment of the North Vietnamese 324-B Division battered elements of the 9th Marine Regiment one and a half miles (2.4 km.) northeast of Con Thien.

Headquarters said 58 Marines were killed, 170 were wounded and 27 are missing. The North Vietnamese dead were placed at 83.

On Monday U.S. Headquarters reported that a large enemy force was spotted by air observers moving three miles (4.8 km.) north of Con Thien.

Marine artillery batteries opened up and reported killing 50 of the enemy in initial barrages and later killing 25 more in the same area with renewed shelling.

The Marines said they sustained no casualties.

In the sensitive 1st Corps area below the demilitarized zone, where the fight took place, alleged North Vietnamese maintained heavy pressure Monday with thunderous big gun barrages and a surprise ambush that raked a 100-vehicle South Vietnamese convoy.

First reports said four South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and about 30 wounded just north of the Hai Van pass on the main north-south Highway.

The estimated 300 enemy troops, before springing the ambush, blew a large hole in the road with command-detonated mines that halted

the convoy. They then opened up with mortars, small arms and grenades.

U.S. Air Force and Marine fighter-bombers and armed helicopters pounded the enemy position, allowing the rest of the convoy to pull back the 20 miles (32 km.) to Da Nang. Sixty-eight trucks made it back to the city.

A reaction force of South Vietnamese infantrymen was sent to the area and at nightfall fighting was reported still going on.

The convoy was carrying food supplies from Da Nang to Hue. There were some American military

advisers with the convoy, but none was wounded.

The Hai Van pass has been the scene of numerous ambushes.

Reuter quoted a spokesman as saying that the Marine base at Dong Ha, seven miles from the scene of the Con Thien battle, was hit by 120 rounds of 140 mm. rocket fire early yesterday, resulting in the wounding of four Americans.

The spokesman said that the rockets, pumped into the base by North Vietnamese guns, caused slight damage to installations and equipment.

## World News In Brief

MOSCOW, July 4, (Reuter).—A group of men who dumped 30 kilograms (66 lbs.) of cyanide poison into the river Kura and then walked off with bagloads of dead fish have received sentences up to five years' deprivation of freedom in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The convicted men were also sentenced to pay for the value of the damage to the state—the death of "everything living in 30 kilometres (18 miles) of river," Pravda writes.

### Private Enterprise

(Continued from page 3)  
best accomplished through mutual understanding, consultation, and co-operation.

Prince Bernard of the Netherlands said: "To meet the population explosion we have a knowledge explosion. We must use it." He forecast a vast increase in the use of synthetic foods and synthetic flavours to adapt them to local tastes. The Prince gave as examples fish protein concentrates and amino acids now made in Holland and foods produced by yeasts and bacteria feeding on petroleum and natural carbon sources.

Sir Paul Chambers of Britain said that "the best way in which to assist underdeveloped countries is to accept their goods in normal trade when they are competitive. A second way is to invest in those countries to take full advantage of low labour costs in enterprises which are basically economic."

Sir Paul urged for the good of developed and underdeveloped countries alike a further freeing of the channels of international trade and investment.

The Italian delegate said: "The existence of efficient private firms is indispensable if the state is to pursue its own development goals, whether using the classic instruments of economic policy or by relying upon planning as well."

"The experience of recent years actually shows us that particularly in its first development phases, the state can act as an enterprise in a timely and efficient way, alongside private enterprise, even in sectors other than those traditionally assigned to the public authorities. In saying this we must remember that the state can undertake certain projects in the field of production which are not profitable in the short run but are needed if the industrialisation process is to be set in motion, by having the entire community support the cost. But aside from exceptional situations or exceptional periods, any action which the state as an enterprise takes that is judged needful and useful for the community should be taken along the normal lines of management in a private enterprise."

NEW DELHI, July 4, (Reuter).—Indian President Zakir Hussain arrived back in New Delhi Monday after an eight-day visit to Canada.

He was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

OREGON, July 4, (Reuter).—Walter O'Brien pulled in his net while fishing off the Oregon coast Saturday and found a crab clutching a pair of sunglasses. O'Brien had accidentally dropped them into the sea 45 minutes earlier.

WASHINGTON, July 4, (AP).—Philippine Vice President Fernando Lopez said Monday that elimination of rice shortages is the key to solution of most of his country's problems, and predicted that new strains of so-called "miracle rice" will be developed by 1969 or sooner.

Lopez said that by becoming self-sufficient in rice production, the Philippines will be able to save up to \$70 million a year now spent on importing rice.

TOKYO, July 4, (AP).—Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki left Monday for Bangkok to attend the second ministerial meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council (APAC).

The three-day meeting starts Wednesday.

### Industrial Fields

(Continued from page 3)

were British. The first radial flow gas turbine to fly was BTH to Whittle's design the first axial-flow gas turbine by Metropolitan-Vickers at Manchester.

UK is the pioneers of hovercraft, which have an exceptional speed. They have been delivered to many parts of the world. In 1967 four will be produced, each carrying 254 passengers and 30 cars at 70 knots.

Excluding hovercraft, UK has led the world in vertical take-off aircraft, and in the new blind-landing system.

In this article mostly major developments have been dealt with. It would be tedious to recite the almost countless products in which Britain have led and are still leading the world. Britain is, for example, the world's largest exporter of agricultural tractors, commercial road vehicles, woollen textiles, cotton yarn and thread, china clay, rubber tyres and tubes, telegraph and telephones.

## Podgorny Arrives In Iraq After Talks In Damascus

BAGHDAD, July 4, (Reuter).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived here yesterday and immediately held talks with Iraq's President Abdel Rahman Aref.

The Soviet president, who attended a banquet in his honour last night, will hold a further round of talks today.

There was no indication here of President Podgorny's destination. Podgorny was making the first visit by a Soviet head of state to Iraq. He came after visits to the UAR and Syria.

Podgorny leads a three-man delegation of government officials.

The Soviet guests were received by President Aref, his deputies and top government officials.

At a later date an Iraqi economic delegation is expected to visit the Soviet Union.

Podgorny, before leaving Damascus for Baghdad, had "extremely friendly and useful" talks with Syrian leaders over the weekend, according to Syrian Information Minister Mohammad Zohbi.

A Syrian government communique issued Monday said Podgorny and Syria's socialist leaders studied

"practical measures" against Israeli aggression during Podgorny's visit to Damascus.

Summing up Podgorny's two-day talks, the communique said "the two sides reviewed the conditions arising from Israel's aggression against Syria and other Arab countries, and practical measures which should be taken to wipe out the results of this aggression."

The three Syrian-Soviet sessions of talks—one of which was unscheduled—lasted a total of 12 hours. Their extension cancelled a sight-seeing tour Sunday which would have made Podgorny the first Soviet President to see the tomb of Saladin, the legendary 12th century conqueror of the crusaders.

## King Hussien Sees De Gaulle Today

PARIS, July 4, (DPA).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Paris from London Monday night.

He was scheduled to meet French President Charles de Gaulle for talks on the Middle East crisis today at the Elysee Palace.

The Jordanian King has already discussed the Middle East situation with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson in Washington and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London.

Upon his arrival in Paris King Hussein said he hoped to be able to express to French President de Gaulle his deep gratitude for his (de Gaulle's) sympathy and understanding.

Prior to his departure in London, Hussein indicated to newsmen the possibility of an Arab summit meeting the middle of this month.

Asked whether King Hussein would make a proposal for the recognition of Israel he said "we are those who have repeatedly suffered from the results of an aggression. It is not for us to find a solution. We have to find the reason."

The world had to contribute toward finding a solution based on justice, he said.

The Jordanian King once again demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territory.

## Jordan Calls Israeli Offer On Refugee Return Propaganda

AMMAN, Jordan, July 4, (AP).—A Jordanian government spokesman Monday described an Israeli offer to let Palestine refugees return to the west bank as "an empty propaganda gesture."

He said the offer was meaningless so long as the conditions existed which caused the tens of thousands of refugees to leave their homes in Israeli occupied territory.

Jordanian officials said they did not expect a mass return of refugees until they were guaranteed work, money and food.

DPA reports: despite Israel's announcement that Arab refugees who have fled to the eastern bank of the Jordan river will be allowed to return to their homes in the Israeli occupied territory west of Jordan thousands of Arabs fled on Sunday from this area.

Most of them came from the area between Jerusalem and Hebron. Refugees said that Israeli troops had seized all food stores, including about 10,000 sacks of flour at the Ramallah food depot of the United Nations Relief and

Works Agency. International Red Cross officials said they had already been approached by refugees asking for "a paper to go back."

The Red Cross is unable to take any action until the Israeli's make known the specific crossing point for the refugees, the officials said.

The Israeli government said they will announce during July the conditions for return. They have already said that refugees will be required to prove previous residence on the west bank and the Israelis will have to satisfy themselves that returnees are not a security risk.

In Amman, this was seen as a catchall condition enabling the Israelis to prevent the return of the refugees.

Unofficial opinion here was that those most likely to return would be property owners.

The Jordanian government has repeatedly urged inhabitants not to leave their homes.

No official aid has been given to help them cross the River Jordan. It is only after they reach overcrowded Amman that they are given help.

In Beirut the head of the United Nations agency handling Arab refugee problems urged Monday that Jordanians living in territory overrun by the Israeli army stay in their homes and not flee across the Jordan River.

### Kosygin In Paris

(Continued from page 1)  
"I have no doubt that the meetings that will be held on the occasion of my visit will enable us to make progress in our projects in the interests of both countries. We discern in this not only a mutual benefit, but also a possibility of establishing closer contacts between our peoples which will permit us to know each other better and to strengthen traditional respect and friendship. This is the best example we could give to all, and at the same time the best way to assert peace on the entire European continent."

According to AP, Kosygin, in his speech, referred to the Soviet Union and France as "the largest European powers" and declared:

"We believe that it would be very important for European states to discuss by themselves the problems that face them and outline and work out ways to solve them with due regard for the real situation on our continent."

### Optimism In UAR

(Contd. from page 2)  
This is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as Nasser repeatedly emphasised a few hours before the fighting began. It is still the crux, as Mahmoud Fawzi said recently. And if Israel will translate her professions of magnanimity into an "amende honorable" for the Palestine refugees, every other issue will be negotiable. Then, as Fawzi put it, "all the Middle East countries can join in making the area an asset instead of a liability to peace. Egypt wants peace but not at any price."

But if Israel refuses not all the new-found realism in Cairo can produce a settlement and Israel will remain an armed ghetto surrounded by embittered neighbours. In due course fiercer Arab coups of the kind currently being dispensed by Algeria and Syria might then prevail.

The stage would then be set for a fourth—and very possibly nuclear—round. Whatever the risks or consequences, the Arabs cannot and will not abandon the cause of their exiled brothers of Palestine.

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)



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Shah Pasand—tasty, healthy, and dependable.

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## THE INDIA ASSOCIATION KABUL

Presents a cultural programme for the benefit of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

## AT KABUL NENDARY THEATRE

July 8 and 9 from 6 to 8 p.m. For tickets contact the Indian embassy, telephone 22344.  
Members: Af. 40  
Non-members: Af. 80

### Weather Forecast

...Skies throughout the country

will be clear. Kabul will have dust and strong winds in the late afternoon. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 42 C, 107 F.

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

Kabul	31C	12C
	88F	53F
Kandahar	39C	24C
	102F	75F
Herat	34C	21C
	93F	70F
N. Salang	12 C	2 C
	53 F	36F
Ghazni	32C	15C
	89F	59F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
American film in Farsi NIGHT-  
MARE IN THE SUN