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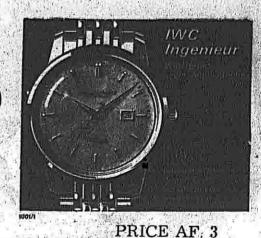
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ROAMER THE KABULTINAES



Malik Speaks

For ASEAN

VOL. VI, NO. 125

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1967 (ASAD 30, 1346 S.H.)

China Claims 2 US Fighters Shot Down

Alleged Intrusion Over Border After Raid On N. Viet. Target

TOKYO, August 22, (AP),-China claimed Tuesday its People's Liberation Army shot down two U.S. A-6 fighters which had intruded into Chinese territory Monday afternoon and captured one pilot.

Radio Peking, monitored here, alleged the U.S. planes "made provocations" after flying into Chinese territory across the border. It did not disclose where the U.S. planes were shot down.

weather and MIG attacks.

President Johnson has also been

reported as saying that all human

and mechanical precautions were

Questioned about this, Christian

taken against U.S. planes flying over

said: "I think it is obvious that with

all the precautions taken you are

going to have incidents where there

is a combination of weather, navi-

gational problems and MIG attacks,

which apparently created several

did want to widen the war. Chris-

tian told a press conference: "One

way they know is from our actions."

He said the U.S. had not commit-

ted any overt acts against the Pek-

Pressed further, he declared: "We

have been pre-

are confident that Peking is aware

that the U.S. is not seeking involve-

vious reports of U.S. planes crossing

the Chinese border, only one airman

-Philip E. Smith of Roodhouse.

Illinois-has been reported captured.

ber, 1965, off the Chinese island of Hainan in the Tonkin Gulf. The Petnagon said two Navy jet

attack planes inadvertently may

have crossed the Chinese, border

early Monday in their attempts to

cyade North Vietnamese planes and

(Continued on page 4)

Smith was captured in Septem-

Asked how China knew the U.S.

problems for the pilots."

ing government.

ment with China

Although there

missiles.

Later Radio Peking said no matter how fast and high the A-6 could fly. Chinese units would shoot it

The radio said the A-6 planes shot down were carrier-based naval planes, each carrying a two-man

Their range was more than five hours' flying time and they carried between two and four air-to-ground guided missiles and bombs, it said. The Central Committee of the

Chinese Communist Party had given an award to the Air Force unit which shot down the U.S. planes. In Washington the Pentagon said both planes were part of an air

strike early Monday on the Duc Noi railroad yards seven miles (11 km) northeast of Hanoi and about 75 miles (120 km) from the Chinese

Shortly after this White House Press Secretary George Christian said. "We are confident Peking is aware that the United States is not seeking an involvement with China." Christian said Monday's incident apparently resulted from adverse

UK Rejects Peking Protest Note

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuter).-Britain has refused to accept a strong Chinese note protesting about the treatment of three banned pro-Peking newspapers and pro-Peking journalists in Hong Kong, British officials said yesterday.

Donald Hopson, British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, refused to accept the note when he was called to the Foreign Ministry Sunday.

The note also contained an ultimatum demanding that the three banned pro-Peking newspapers be allowed to resume publication in Hong Kong within 48 hours.

Hopson rejected the protest note and refused to receive it because it was couched in non-diplomatic language.

The Chinese note also demanded that all pro-Peking journalists and printers under detention in Hong Kong should be released and that lawsuits against two other newspapers in the British colony be withdrawn.

If Britain failed to act it would be "held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom," note declared. But it did not spe-"consequences" what these

Maudling Thinks **UK Should Invest** In Hong Kong

LONDON, Aug. 22, (Reuter) Reginald Maudling, the Con-"shadow" Commonservative wealth Secretary, said in an interview Monday that Britain should continue to invest in Hong Kong.

told the London Daily Mail's city editor that Hong Kong is important to both Britain and China and the trade the two nations could do with each other-through Hong Kongwas potentially great.

Maudling, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), said "We must always have some kind of positive contact with China, and if, because of the present political troubles, it is difficult for it to be on a diplomatic level, it should be through trade channels.

"The Chinese, don't forget, are good payers and China is a good market for British products," Maudling added.

Zarghoona Watt **Diversion Route** Constrution Begun

KABUL, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).— Work began yesterday on Zor-ghoona Watt, which is to stretch from the Ansari intersection in Share Nau to Badam Bagh at the end of Karte Parwan in the northern part of Kabul.

The project, part of the 25year development plan for Kabul city, is expected to ease the flow of traffic to and from the northern provinces.

The road will be four kilometres long and 40 metres wide and will divert traffic from the residential area of Karte Parwanwan, whose main road was not meant for such heavy traf-

Private property on Zarghoona Watt's route has been purchased by the municipal corporation, Earlier this year engineers and architects from the corporation and the Town and Housing Department of the Ministry of Public Works surveyed, and laid out the route.

The road will be constructed by Department of the municipal and Construction Work corporation.

A. H. Ziayee Posted **Envoy To UNESCO**

KABUL, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).— Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee, former planning minister, has been appointed Afghanistan's permanent representative to UNESCO with the rank of ambassador.

Former Kabul University Rector Tourialai Etemadi has been assigned to Beirut to head of the Afghan cultural relation office there.

Mohammad Sami Marhosh, president of the textbook compilation department of the Ministry of Education, has been appointed head of the Afghan cultural office in West Germa-

nent personalities in the

North Vietnam.

States that America should make a

formal declaration of war against

in the present position," he said

"Psychologically it is better to be

The United States role was to

Thieu Says Troop Increases **Enough If Bombing Continues**

SAIGON, August 21. (Reuter).-Head of State Nguyen Van Thieu said Saturday he thought the planned increase in American troop strength in South Vietnam for the next year was sufficient provided heavy pressure was maintained on North Vietnam by continued bombing. agree with suggestions from promi-

Speaking to reporters in his office, he also repeated that he was nevertheless still ready if elected next month to couple an offer to Hanoi of direct negotiations with a week-long bombing pause in a bid to get peace talks started.

Informed sources say the United States is to send an extra 70,000-80,000 thousand troops to South Vietnam by mid-1968, in answer to the military command's requests for additions to the 454,000 already here.

Asked if he thought this increase was enough; General Thicu said it was important that troops strength in South Vietnam be kept in proportion to the pressure on North Vietnam from American bombing

Asked if he advocated a further "escalation" of the air war with strikes against more key targets. General Thieu said he was "in favour of the destruction of any type of war potential, but not the killing of civilians."

If Haiphong docks were bombed 'this would have an effect in reducing the-war potential of Hanoi...but we have other political considera-

Even though Haiphong docks were being left intact to channel war supplies into North Vietnam, this could be compensated for by heavily bombing the country's lines of communications.

The head of state said that if elected to power in the September 3 polling, he would propose the one week bombing pause as a "gesture of go dwill."

The elections, he said, would produce a result representative of the South Vietnamese people and an answer to Hanoi's claim that the present government is not legal.

"So afterwards, we will say to them come together for talks." · General Thieu said he did not

help "counter Communism in this area." With a declaration of war between anti-government merthey would be fighting North Vietcenaries in the Congo and two bases in Angola.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, August 22. (AP) -The police sealed off a Negro neighbourhood Sunday night after groups of Negro teenagers roamed through the city hurling fire-

"I think we have it under control at the present time, although they ran us ragged there for a little while," police Chief David Keyser

"Let's put it like this, we have it under control temporarily." Mayor W.W. Dumas said he planned to call for national guard help. Earlier, a massive force of guardsmen and state police guarded rallies by Negroes and Ku Klux Klansmen

The police said one fire was started at a lumberyard when a Molotov cocktail-a petrol-filled soft-drink the building. The blaze was quickly

on the steps of the Louisiana Capi-

put out. One man was arrested, the police said. Altogether, the fire department received 17 calls. Nine, were false alarms. One fire was reset after it was extinguished, a fire man said. City Police Captain Will Ashford

said six Negroes had been arrested, two "for taking a swing at officers while they were trying to question them about the fires." Earlier in the day, a national

civil rights leader told a Negro rally on the steps of the Capitol that Governor John McKeithen "is willing to shoot us...When you go, take somebody with you."

At a furniture store in the Eden Park area the section sealed off. officers pulled a burning mattress outside. It had been set afire by a

housing department of the Ministry the housing projects, said the Herat area has been surveyed several times by the ministry's engineers. Congo Planes Raid Mercenaries' Posts

KINSHASA, Aug. 22, (AP).— Light fighter planes of the National Congolese Army have attacked mercenary positions in Bukavu, the Congolese Press Agency said Monday. The raid "showed panic among their

ranks," it said. The reported attack took place Sunday, the last day of Col. Jean Schramm's ultimatum to the government. Although an unconfirmed report said Schramm was heading southward, no solid reports on his position were available in the capital, 1,000

miles (1,6000 km.) to the west. The report of the air attacks gave no details of the number of planes, the type of craft or ammunition, or their specific

targets.

There are about six old fighters in the Congo forces as well as four Ethiopian jets on loan. President Joseph D. Mobutu appeared to be sparing no effort to ensure that his own ultimatum harms no European. He said they would be safe Thursday when the 10-day amnesty he has given the mercenaries are up. It also was announced Mobutu had dismissed party workers who incited anti-Belgian incid-

ents last week. Radio Kinshasa and the Congolese press continue to forecast doom for the 150-man white cadre of mercenaries but neither mentions the deadline laid by Schramm to talks with Mobutu on the Congo's future.

Most Western diplomats interpreted Schramm's threat as a psychological ploy and nothing

Congolese harges that the Portuguese territory of Angola was being used as a base to overthrow the government Kinshasa.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, the Portuguese charge d'affaires, Duarte Vaz Pinot, called it "an expedient to which the Congolese government has had recourse once again in order to explain or justify its internal difficulties and its own incapacity."

Pinto was replying to letters sent to the Council president July 28 and Aug. 10 use in which it was charged, among other things, that radio communications had been intercepted

Police Seal Off Negro Section After Rioting In US Town

bombs. At least four break-ins were reported to the police.

petrol bomb which plate glass window. Mayor Dumas said, the petrol bombs were being thrown "by Neg-

roes in automobilies." "It's exactly the same 'pattern they had in Detroit," said Dumas. In New Haven, Connecticut, small bands of Negro youths, defying a surprise curfew, smashed windows, hurled bottles and set some minor

fires Sunday night in scattered outbursts on the second night of disturbances in New Haven. A city spokesman said 100 per-

sons were arrested, bringing to about bottle-was tossed on the roof of 150 the number booked on a variety of charges over the two nights

HERAT CITY TO EXPAND, WEAR A GREEN BELT HERAT, Aug. 22. (Bakhtar),-

A new development plan has been prepared for the city of Herat which will accommodate 250,000 people-150,000 more than at present—with the construction of 20 residential sections.

Eng. Abdullah Breshna, presi-of Public Works, who was here on dent of the town planning and a four-day visit to inspect sites for

> In preparing the development plan for the city, Eng. Breshna said, full use has also been made of aerial photographs provided by the Cartographic Institute.

> Under the new plan the city will expand north and south. The city centre will be the Zahir Shahi Park area, said Breshna.

A green belt is to protect the city from duststorms.

Herat's historical monuments will hold, as before, a special place in the city.

Only part of the old city will be demolished. The parts which will remain will be improved, a new drainage system will be laid, recreation grounds and parks built, Breshna said.

The governor's office will be located in Nader Shahi Park, while the city's cultural and commercial centres will be around the Jame mosque, a landmark in the city for centuries.

Membership JAKARTA, Aug. 22, (Reuter)
-Foreign Minister Adam Malik told parliament yesterday that membership to the newly formed Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) would not

He said ASEAN "is not against Indonesia's independence and active foreign policy and we can be sure it will not lead to a military pact."

lead Indonesia into any military

Presenting Parliament with copies of the ASEAN declaration signed by Malaysia, Thaithe Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia in Bangkok earlier this month. Malik said the new organisation should South East Asian peoples.

"However, before reap the benefits of the new organisation we must first of all have patience," he added.

Malik described Indonesia's relationship with Malaysia and Singapore as promising. He said the time had come for the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the two countries though several things had to be completed before this could be

Malta Proposes UN Take Up Ocean Bottom Resources

UNITED NATIONS. August 22, (AP).-Malta has proposed that the UN General Assembly talk about drafting a treaty by which an international organisation should take over the ocean bottom and use the resources to develop poor countries.

The Maltese delegation made the proposal in a note to Secretary General U Thant submitted last week, and published Monday in preparation for the 122-nation assembly's 22nd regular session starting Sep-

It asked that the Assembly put an item on its agenda entitled "declaration and treaty concerning the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the seabed and of the ocean floor, underlying the seas

New Agreement For Indian Food May Be Made With US

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, (Reuter). A new agreement to provide India with urgently needed food grains is expected to be signed fairly soon, U.S. officials said Mon-

The officials added that urgent consideration was being given the matter at the highest level.

Commenting on a statement Monday by Indian Food Minister Jagjivan Ram in New Delhi that 1.5 million tons was badly needed, the officials said it was possible an interim agreement would be signed for a lesser amount and India would get the remainder later.

One suggestion, though there was no official confirmation of this, was that a preliminary agreement might be signed covering about a million tons of food grains, mainly wheat and sorghum.

Officials also suggested that prior to the new agreement being signed. India might be authorised to enter the U.S. market and buy at least a portion of the final amount on a reimbursable basis.

Under this arrangement, India would use dollar currency to make the advance purchases and her dollar expenditure would be refunded when the final agreement was sign-

About 600,000 tons of wheat or sorghum would be involved under this arrangement, the official said. A similar arrangement has operated twice before in the case of India pending signature of Food for Peace agreements.

beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind.

An attached memorandum expressed fear that with the advance of technology, those localities constituting five-sevenths of the world's area would be militarised and exploited with the consequent "depletion of resources of immense potential benefit to the world, for the national advantage of technologically developed countries."

"The time has come to declare the seabed and the ocean floor a common heritage of mankind," the memorandum said. It called for immediate steps to

draft a treaty saying that (1) those places are not subject to national appropriation, (2) their exploration shall be undertaken in conformity with UN charter principles, (3) their economic exploitation shall be undertaken with the aim of safeguarding the interests of mankind" and the net financial benefits used "primarily to promote the development of poor countries" and (4) they "shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

African National Congress To Open Office In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22, (DPA).-A bureau of the African National Congress, the first in Asia, will be opened in New Delhi on October 2, it was learned here Monday. The head of the bureau, Alfred

Nzo, arrived in New Delhi several days ago from Cairo. Nzo and his deputy I. A Cacha-

lia had talks with Indian Foreign Minister M. C. Chagla last week, They are expected to call on Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi later this week.

The bureau of the African National Congress, like its counterparts in London, Lusaka; Algiers and Cairo, will work for the cause of African liberation and against apartheid and colonialism.

The New Delhi branch of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation has promised the bureau full sup-

Baghdad Meeting Passes 10 Resolutions

CAIRO, Aug. 22, (DPA).—The economics, finance, and petroleum ministers' conference adopted 10 secret' resolutions during its six-day meeting in Baghdad, concluded Sunday, the authoritative Cairo daily Al Ahram reported yesterday.

Other major issues were passed to the forthcoming conference of Arab heads of state for decision, the paper added.

The 10 resolutions concerned plans for the exploitation of Arab petroleum and bank balances as weapons in battle, the creation of two funds to finance Arab economic development, relief and rehabilitation projects and changes in patterns of foreign trade between the Arab states and the "hostile countries.'

ministers decided to meet again in November to study Arab economic integration

Their resolutions are to be submitted to the Arab foreign conference ministers

opens in Khartoum Saturday.

Al Ahram said that until the last minute of the Baghdad conference there had been serious discussions in an attempt to reach definite resolutions on the use of Arab oil as a weapon.

Of the 10 resolutions, first dealt with the role of Arab petroleum in the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

SPECIAL JASHEN ISSUE

Wednesday, August 23, The Kabul Times will publish a special 12-page Jashen issue.

Check it for the complete programme of Jashen activities, special features, and advertising.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays and Afghan pubhe holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

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Food For Thought

If a tree dies, plant another in

its place.

Carol 'Linnaeus

PARLIAMENT'S FRUITFUL SESSION

Parliament goes into recess tomorrow. The two-month recess will enable the Deputies and Senators to contact their constitutencies, exchange views with the electorate and find out their problems. We are happy to see that Parliament extended its current term by more than a week to finalise the budget.

The government this year sent the budget for the current fiscal year and the development budgets of the various ministries and departments to Parliament in March, that is a few days before Parliament was to begin its deliberations after the long winter recess. This gave Parliament ample time to debate. study and discuss the proposals in detail.

During the session Parliament also received from the government the draft of the Third Five Year Plan and could study the various aspects of the projects which are to take the country further on the road to progress.

Among the many draft laws before Parliament, the draft political parties law is one of the most important and significant. At the present juncture of Afghanistan's progress toward the parliamentarian form of government and constitutionalism there is an imperative need

for such a law. The measure is now before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. According to the provisions of the Constitution, if the Joint Committee, cannot reach agreement on any measure, it will have to await the session of a new Parliament. Since the danger of such delay exists, we are sure that the members of the Joint Committee. after the recess, will consider the measure in the spirit of give and take will take it a step nearer final endorsement.

We also hope that the other draft laws before parliament will also be approved.

One of the happiest features of parliamentary democracy in Afghanistan has been the good relations between the executive and the legislature since its inception two years ago. showing a spirit of understanding. We are sure that the same spirit will continue in coming

By the time Parliament meets next, the third main organ of the state, the Supreme Court,, will also have been established. The triangle of authority will guarantee the separation of powers envisaged in the Constitution. We wish the Senators and Deputies a happy

Students Rights On And Off The Campus

What rights do students have They should be free to take part should a university have over students off campus?

These are some of the many questions that have been debated by students and educationaladministrators as restless young people in universities throughout the world have revolted against what they charge is excessive discipline that restricts their rights as human beings.

The issue has engendered so much controversy that five education organisations in the U.S. have drafted a proposed "mag-na carta" for students. It will become officially recognised only if the full memberships of the organisations approve it.

However, even before it has been submitted to the vote, it has been attacked by some students as being too general and failing to answer many of the abuses to which they claim they are subjected.

Called by its drafters, the Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students, it is meant to complement a similar document on academic freedom promulgated 27 years ago for professors. The major points of the proposal are as follows:

"Disciplinary proceedings against students should be instituted only for violations of regulations drawn up in consultation with student bodies. During misconduct proceedings, students should have full right to counsel and should be accorded full procedural privileges.

"When off their campuses, students should be subject only to laws governing other citizens.

In sub-Saharan Africa today,

especially in Nigeria and the

Congo, the activities of the mili-

tary element in society tend to

on campus and what authority in off-campus activities, such as political rallies or war protests, without faculty interference or fear of punishment.

"When on their campuses, students should have the right to invite controversial speakers to appear at forums or rallies and should be free to publish opinions and newspapers with a minimum of censorship and restraint. When possible, student newspapers should be financially independent and legally separate from the university.

"In class, students should be free to take exception to professors' views, though they must continue to complete class work in full. When students feel their work has been graded unfairly, they should have the right of appeal. Students should be free to prohibit disclosure of their grades and school records, including information about their beliefs and political associations."

Many colleges and universities already subscribe to a number of the points covered in the proposal, but educators generally have no yardstick by which to guide

them in drawing up regulations.
The University of California in Berkeley, for example, has been the site of some of the most controversial student disorders in the country. In their now famous free speech campaign, students claimed the use of profanity was part of the right of free speech.

At Eastern U.S. all-male college, students demanded the right to entertain girls in their dormitory rooms with no cur-

few and behind closed doors. In another case, a coed was dismissed for posing in the nude for a magazine published off campus.

Attempts have been made to regulate attire-mini-skirts, tieless shirts, beards and men's long hair have been banned on

some campuses. Religion has become an issue at some church-related institu-

At some schools students have demanded a voice in the hiring of teachers and the organisation of curricula.

In at least one instance, stud-

ents wanted to determine the price of books and tuition costs. The retiring president of one American university justified the dismissal of a number of students and professors on the ground that their activities interfered with the main function of the school-namely education.

One educator commenting on the proposal and the student charges that it doesn't go far enough, declared that it was impossible to draft a set of rules that would. fit every situation. "Something must be left to the judgment of the administration," he said.

The five education organisations whose representatives drafted the latest documents are the National Student Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Colleges, the National Association of Student Personnel Administration of Women Deans and Countion of Women Dean and Counsellors.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial welcoming the steps that are being taken by the Ministry of Justice for the creation of the Supreme Court as a prelude to making the judiciary an independent organ of the state, urged the judicial authorities to adopt appropriate measures to clear some of the cases which have remained pending in the courts for

We are awaiting with optimism the fruitful results of the steps that are being taken in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution for the separation of powers, among the three branches of the government, it said.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper welcomed the establishment of direct telephone links between Kabul and Herat using the carrier system. Till now telephone communications between the capital and the western province of Herat were being conducted on a limited scale and with difficulty since the carrier system was not in operation, it said. Radio-telephony was also operating on this circuit on a limited scale

Now that the new system has been installed and communications between the two cities established. there is every hope that cultural and trade contacts between the capital and Herat will increase to the benefit of the national economy.

The editorial also mentioned the importance of this link in facilitating international trunk calls between the East and the West.

The paper also carried an article by Haji Mohammad Ehsan, an exper! on Afghanistan's mines, giving background information and the history of some of the important mineral resources in the country. The lapis lazuli mines in Badakhshan, the lead mines in Frinjal and the iron ore deposits in Jabal Seraj were highlighted in the article, which will be continued in later

The daily Heywad in its editorial reviewed the new edition of the Almanac published by the Ministry of Information and Culture. The paper considered the Almanac a useful source of information for journalists and students interested in current affairs. It praised the Government Printing Press and the Almanac staff for their work.

Today's Islah carried a letter to the editor signed Asmatullah Roohani urging the traffic department and the bus company to arrange for late night transport facilities to and from the exhibition grounds to the new residential area of Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina during

The latest issue of the USSR magazine New Times carries an article entitled the Tshombe Story. It throws light on the life of Tshombe in Spain before his departure for Majorca and his subsequent forced landing in Algiers:

Madrid, 48, Calle del Dr. Fleming -a street some two hundred metres from the Santiago Bernabeu Stadium. An apartment in a new sevenstorey house. A tall man (height, 182 centimetres) with puffed-out cheeks and disproportionately long arms gives orders to his cook Paquita, Two bodyguards, Luis Menana and Gonsalez Santiago, keep their eyes fixed on him. An agent dressed in civilian clothes stands guard in front of the sevenstorey building day and night. The Spanish dictator has taken the would be Congolese dictator under his wing and guards his Madrid headquarters well.

Teletypes and telephones allow Tshombe to keep in constant touch with Brussels, Zurich, Lisbon and Paris. From time to time mysterious individuals who prefer to hide their eyes behind dark glasses ring the doorbell of the apartment in the Calle del Dr. Fleming. Sometimes the lenant himself disappears for a few

The time is the 29th of June, Accompanied by his British secretary, Tshombe drives to the Madrid airport. In his pocket is a ticket to Majorca. Colourful tourist agency folders dilate on the charms of holidaying on this exotic Spanish island in the Mediterranean. Majorca is indeed an exotic place. But it is not for a holiday that Tshombe has flown there

If walls had ears there is much they could tell us. The walls of the Hotel Del Mar in the Majorcan city of Palma, where Tshombe rents a five-room apartment the year round, are silent. They guard the secret of the Congolese Ex-Premier's last conversation there with his four com-

And so, the scene is Majorca, and the actors are five. First, Moise Tshombe bought and rebought countless times by the Belgian Union Miniere. Since his flight to Western Europe after his utter flasco in the Congo, Tshombe has missed no opportunity to announce his intention of overthrowing President Mobutu and re-establishing himself in the presidential residence on Stanley Hill

Second is Marcel Hambursin Belgian who made Tshombe's acquaintance in the days of the "independent state of Katanga." helped the Katangan "idol" to organise a Practorian Guard of white mercenaries, had a hand in the plot against Patrice Lumumba and has financed the campaign in defence of Tshombe.

Third is the Belgian lawyer Charles Segal, convicted of shady dealings in his own country and briefly characterised by Time magazine as a "swindler." Segal is accompanied by a blonde woman of about thirty-his wife Yvonne. She is the fourth actor. The fifth and most enigmatic, Francis Bodenan, a 42-year-old Frenchman associated with the OAS and with the group implicated in the abduction of Ben

dominate the news in a way which national defence expenditure and the consequent size of the armed forces scarcely seem to justify. By almost any stand-

ards most of Africa is underarmed rather than overarmed: the contenent's armed forces individually are small; collective from the countries of the Mediterranean coast and the European-dominated territories in the South, the total of men normally under arms is probably no more than 180,000. There is, moreover, no sign of any consistent drive to expand: it is true that the Nigerian federal government has raised about 15,000 soldiers for the operation against Biafra, but the Ghana

forces have tended to contract

since Nkrumah's downfall.

To understand tropical Africa's relative reluctance to develop military, one needs first to look at proportions of defence manpower to total population and then at the financial burdens which they impose on what are mostly weak and unstable economies. The Congo (Kinshasa) on the basis of conscription for an unspecified period has 32,000 military personnel for a population of 14,000,000 spread over nearly one millon square mles; Ethiopia has armed forces of at least 35,000, for an estmated populaton of 22,550,000.

If it were not for the scale of their internal and in the case of Ethiopia, frontier problems, it would be tempting to suggest that these two were African military giants in a class by themselves. But, it may be that for the Congo in current circumstances, these forces are inadequate for the basic maintenance of law and order. Looking at the whole arnge of English and French-speaking countries in Africa, there are few whose forces look up to the task of guaranteeing national security.

Ghana, with 15,000 men for a population of about 7,500,000, looks sound. Sudan actually has 18,500 troops for a population of 13,000,000, but is bedevilled by a semi-permanent rebellion in the south. The Somali forces are expanding rapidly, and could readily upset the regional balan-

For most of the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, the figures are scanty and forces in excess of 5,000, whatever the population, exceptional. In Franco-phone countries the tendency has often been to rely on French military assistance and some states such as the Central African Republic and Gabon have only a few hundred soldiers. Frequently only one man in 1,000 is under arms and occasionally, as in Upper Volta, only one in 3,000. Such proportions bear no relation to those found generally in developed countries or anywhere

By William Cutteridge

African Defence Spending Not Excessive

that military power is of serious external political importance. The most obvious factor at work in controlling arms in Af-

rica is money. Almost all countries have resources so limited that expenditure on arms is bound to be questioned. And yet expenditure on defence as a proportion of either gross national product (GNP) or of total government expenditure has been comparatively low, as can be seen from the 1965 figures.

In that year Ghana's defence budget ran to \$42,000,000, or 7.4 per cent of total government expenditure and 2.5 per cent of GNP, and Nigeria's to 9.9" per cent of expenditure and 0.9 per cent of GNP.

In Africa as a whole the highest proportion of any government's expenditure assigned to defence was 21.2 per cent in Mali and this amounted only to 3.2 per cent of GNP. The next highest rate was South Africa with 19.9 per cent. The highest proportion of GNP expended in this way was 10.9 per cent by the Congo (Brazzaville)—in absolute terms a bare \$3,785,000.

The figures for the African continent, however, require an extra-African perspective: in the rest of the world percentages less than 10 per cent of total government expenditure are rare: the average is around 20 per cent and there are some countries spending between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of their annual budget on defence. On average the percentage of gross national product spent on defence in Africa is distinctly lower than in the rest of the world.

In one sense all these figures are meaningless and they certainly should not be used scrupulously to persuade African politicians to acquire larger armed forces. For this is a case where raw totals are more significant than percentages. In simple terms, \$2 or 3 million the annual cost of maintaining one infantry battalion—are of little consequence in large developed countries: in states like Tanzania they can make an important contribution to particular economic or social development

Any defence expenditure beyond what is strictly necessary to provide the basic stability within which economic development can take place is a serious drain not only on the financial but on the trained manpower resources of a poor country. The more sophisticated the equipment the worse the drain will

Expenditure of 1.5 per cent or per cent of the gross national product can mean a great deal. It is almost bound to have an inflationary effect because, unlike America or Western Europe, virtually none of the expenditure on arms provision goes back into the local economy to stimulate industrial expansion.

Even India with a limited armaments industry of its own has learned the hard way that rearmament for a specific purpose leads to inflationary trends.

It may be, however, that African realism-in some quarters -is not confined to the financial considerations. There is the clause in the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) Charter which stresses the solution of historical frontier disputes by peaceful means; there is, on the whole, a remarkable lack of inter-state violence except the Somali-Ethiopia-Kenya triangle elites seem to reject the idea of national military aggrandisement: this is fortunate in a continent where 50 well-maintained tanks could change the political geography radically overnight.

University teachers in science faculties, too, alarmed at the waste of national resources through the acquisition of military prestige, have started a process of conscience-searching both in East and West Africa. Their idealism fortunately tends to express itself in . practical waysup to a point. Questions are asked about commitments, functions and the appropriate scale and equipment of armed forces for these roles. There is a ready appreciation of the possible role of well-disciplined armed forces in ensuring toleration and the preservation of minority interests, but the same people are wary about claims that armies are necessary for prestige or to contribute to UN peacekeeping.

These and the so-called social role of the army-in community development, road building and literacy campaigns—are seen as essentially pretexts for expansion-useful outlets if you have to have an army for other reasons but not in themselves wholly valid excuses for expansion.

Such "liberal" views lead to

conclusions that African armed forces ought not to acquire tanks or armed aircraft, that they ought to confine their activities to the use of light armoured cars or communications aircraft for internal security and related roles. In the attempt to rationalise the whole problem of defence expenditure and to reduce aggressive inclinations, some inevitably seek scapegoats and see outside powers and foreign military aid as responsible for all their difficulties. It is certainly a situation which calls for restraint on the part of potential arms-supplying powers as well as on that of the recipients. At the moment there seems to be a useful coincidence between economic pressure and a certain idealism. The difficulty for all concerned is to know where the margin lies between weakness, which threatens instability, and strength, which sparks off local arms races.

ADVERTISING RATES Display: Column inch, Af. 100 Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20 (minimum seven lines per insertion) SUBSCRIPTION RATES Yearly Af. 1000 Half Yearly Af. 600 FOREIGN Yearly \$ 40 Half Yearly \$ 25 Quarterly \$ 15

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Afghan Textile Company Attempts To Satisfy Country's Needs

There has been a great reduction in the sales of the Afghan Textile Company in 1345 (March 1966, to March 1967) compared to the same period of the previous year, the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Afghan Textile Company was told.

The company held its annual shareholders meeting last Monday. The report on the year's activities of the company was read to the 32 share holders or their legal representatives.

According to the report the company has made a net profit of Af. 139,983,374.00 from March 1966 to March 1967. It was decided in the meeting that a 10 per cent dividend would be distributed to shareholders. (In the previous year the company distributed a dividend of 14 per cent out of net profit.)

A five per cent bonus for the hardworking employees and workers of the company was also approved as in previous years.

The total number of factory workers and administrative employees reaches 8,000. Three foreign engineers are also employed.

The annual report to the shareholders revealed that the ever increasing rise in cotton price has resulted in an increase in prices of the company's products. During 1345 the company paid Af. 5 more for each seer of cotton.

The annual report also disclosed that under the present circumstances, particularly the ever-increasing cotton prices, the company will face stiff competition from imported textiles. But the Afghan Textile Company believes that their products can easily match imported goods provided the imports of some goods competing with items produced locally are limited.

The report gives the example that two years ago the import of two kinds of cotton pieces, which are produced by the Afghan Textile Company was totally banned, and the people met their needs through the company's products.

The Air Transport Licensing

approved

tial fare increase for nine Bri-

tish airlines last Thursday. This

means that from September 1

15 per cent more, and next year

the nine airlines will pull in an

found that the financial position of the whole UK domestic air

In fact, the Board in its report

extra £4.75 million revenue.

VITAL QUESTIONS UK

AIRLINES MUST ANSWER

substan-

was lifted and these kinds of low quality cotton pieces were again brought out on the markets. Although the company's products were far better they could not compete with the low prices.

In order to make full use of the factories of the company in Gulbahar and Pule Khumri some developmental plans are being undertaken. A protocol has been signed with Soviet Union for the import of 474 weaving machines.

Some 164 machines for various purposes have been installed in the Pule Khumri textile factory and some 310 machines have been put into experimental operation at the Gulbahar textile factory.

To put the factories into fullcapacity operation, the company intends to import more machines and equip the whole organisation so that the needs of countrymen are met locally the report added.

The Afghan Textile Company has several sales outlets in Kabul. Its sales shops, which sell the company's products on a commission basis, total 18. Other merchants and traders who sell the company's products receive 2 per cent commis-

The company always tries to sell its products at a fixed price all over the country, It has also tried to provide textile products to satisfy the tastes of every part of the coun-

The company has between 28 to 30 million metres of various cotton pieces unsold in its depots and stores. This is because there was a general drop in sales.

This year the Afghan Textile Company has made special efforts to arrange a different Jashen pavilion where new designs of textile products will be displayed advantage-

New Regional Bank For Africa Passes A Milestone

The year-old African Development Bank is a product of ECA, which is Bank has just approved its first loan -\$3 million to Kenya for improvements to two international

However, neither the loan itself, nor the purpose for which it is to be used is as important as the fact that the bank exists and is func-

More than six years has clapsed since the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ordered a study of the possibilities of such a bank. Now it is making its first loan

Like other regional banks for Asia and Latin America, the African bank was created through the purchase of shares by countries within the continent. It now has 29 members, is headquartered at Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast and has as its president Mamun Beheiry of the Sudan

Although it has no organic con-However, during 1345 the ban nection with the United Nations, the

a regional association of member states of the UN brought together to promote the economic development of its members and the region as a whole.

Last February, the African bank and the United Nations Develop ment Programme (UNDP) signed an agreement providing for a new investment promoting service as an adjunct of the bank.

To establish the service, UNDP contributed \$3 million and the bank members \$1.9 million. This is to be used to assist the bank and its members to identify and formulate projects for capital financing by the bank. It will also carry out the necessary feasibility and engineering studies and will cooperate with other international organisations and programmes, including UNDP; on such projects.

At the time the agreement was concluded Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of UNDP described the new service as "a catalyst of immense potentialities for economic progress in Africa."

The present members of the bank Algeria, Cameroun, Congo Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi. Mali, Mauritania Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somaila, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Tanzania, Upper Volta and

Negotiations are presently underrican states that are not members.

first made by the bank, it is not the bank's first financial transaction. Last April, the board of directors expressed a "willingness and readiness' to invest up to \$120,000 in equity participation for a proposed national development bank in Sierra Leone. This would be a public company oriented towards the development of small enterprises and particularly the promotion of local industrial enterpreneurship within the

country. All three transactions—the arrangement with UNDP, the investment in the Sierra Leone bank and the loan to Kenya-are closely related and conform to the purposes for which the bank was established.

A Committee of Nine, appointed by ECA in 1962 to draw up the blueprint for the bank, consisted of Cameroun, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Liberia (chairman), Sudan, Tanzania and Tunisia. This committee declared that the purpose of the bank "shall be to contribute to the economic and social progress of its members, individually and jointly."

This generalisation covers a number of specific functions such as promoting investment in Africa of public and private capital from outside the continent, mobilising resources in and outside of Africa for (Continued on page 4)

how big or small.

In this one location, trade people will be able to conduct business that now requires them to visit many offices scattered all over the metropolitan New York area. In the Centre they will be able to do everything from getting a passport or clear-ing through U.S. customs, to dealing with banks and brokers, obtaining insurance and perman-

ently displaying products. Offices in the \$575-million World Trade Centre will be occupied by the U.S. Bureau of Customs and other federal agencies, foreign commercial attaches, foreign consulates, national government trade centers, foreign government purchasing missions, business agents, customs house brokers, U.S. and overseas trade associations, exporters, importers, freight forwarders, international banks, steamship lines, airlines, railroads, truckers, marine insurance firms and other agencies and and businesses related to foreign

Fifty thousand persons, hund-

of their operations no matter reds of them foreign nationals. will have jobs in the Centre. which will attract an additional 80,000 visitors a day. An open plaza of five acres (two hectares) at the base of the towers will feature a fountain 80 feet (24 meters) in diameter. This plaza will rank in size and beauty with historic plazas of the Old

World. The 209-foot-square meter-square) towers are dividded into three elevator zones, terminating at a "skylobby' consisting of shops, exhibit areas and restaurants. The first zone extends to the 43rd floor, the second to the 77th floor and the third to the 110th floor. Each high-speed elevator will carry as many as 55 passengers. A person wanting to go to an office on the 60th floor, for example. will take an express elevator to the 43rd floor "skylobby" and the transfer to a local elevator that will quickly bring him to the 60th floor.

Elevator transportation to may floor in the towers will take no more than two minutes, and the waiting time for an elevator even during rush hours will not exceed 30 seconds, accord-

ing to the Centre's designers. The World Trade Centre will be served by 240 elevators costing \$35 million. Each tower will have 23 express cars 72 local elevators. With a top speed of more than 1,700 feet (518 meters) per minute, they will be the fastest in the world.

Each of the four low-lying buildings in the Centre will serve a specific purpose in international commerce. (Continued on page 4)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug:-22, The followthe exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan' Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign cur Af. 75.00 (per US dollar) Af. 75,50

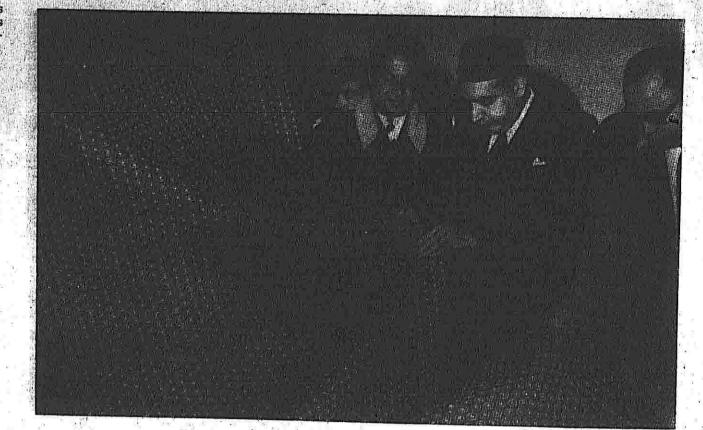
Af: 210.00 (per pound sterling) Af. 211.40 Af. 1875.00 per hundred German mark) Af. 1887.50 Af. 1746.20 (per hundred Swiss franc) Af. 1757.86

French

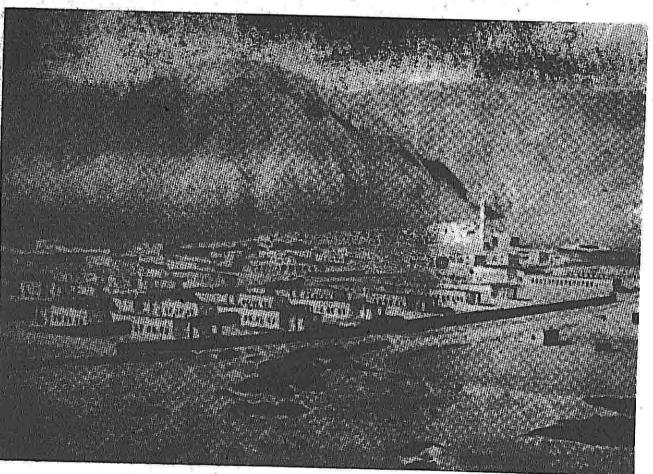
Af. 1528.35

Af. 151L 21 (per hundred

franc)



Prime Minister Maiwandwal inspects some Afghan Textile Company products.



The Afghan Textile Company plants Gulbahar.

way to admit other independent African states that are not members. Business Review Of The Week

An advertisement published in the local papers this week warns the ed shoes for a long time. The public that "Salamander shoes" made in Hong Kong, are not the same as "Salamander shoes" made in the Federal Republic of Germany. This raises some interesting questions. Salamander is an FRG company which has advertised its trade patent in the Official Gazette of Afghanistan, and thus it is entitled to receive protection for its trade mark and reputation. So if there are "Salamander shoes" imported from Hong Kong, how are they allowed to be sold here? And if there are no such imports, why should the advertisement make this

If there are such imports their sale should be stopped, and if not the advertisement should be with-

drawn. It is interesting to note that some shoe importers are gradually shifting to making shoes here for sale. The other day I visited a shop in Share Nau which has been selling import-

By A Staff Writer owner, whom I know, has now im-

ported some machinery, and has a small, but well-equipped section making shoes. His store has two main sections: one for selling imported shoes, and the other for making and selling shoes. This is an interesting develop-

ment, which could have fruitful results. But the owner told me that most people are not interested in having shoes made to order. However, when I made inquiries

in some other shops in the area, I found none of them would accept an order for shoes for another 20 days. "Even if I offer to pay a little more, will you not make me a pair?" I asked a shopkeeper in Jade Welayat.

"Sorry sir, it is Jashen, and we have too many orders," he said. He is right. I have noticed that most shoemakers in town keep working late at night nowadays. Kabul's shoemakers offer a variety

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

colours to work with and show remarkable skill. In addition, the price they charge is very reasonable indeed, shoes made to order cost less than those imported. No wonder that middle class families prefer shoes made here. And most foreign women also show this preference.

of patterns to their clients, have

good imported leather in different

Interestingly enough, shoemakers here have the latest catalogues for women's shoes.

"The shoes we make are far better than at least the ones imported from some neighbouring countries

and Beirut," claims one of them. And it is true. I have had shoes imported from Beirut which lost their shape with the first rain I had

to walk in wearing them. However, what shoemakers here lack is the acumen to expand their business, to move to better shops and new areas, to employ more people and learn to be punctual in exe-

without this additional revenue services would lose over £2.5 million this year, and £3 million The present situation highlights a number of questions which are in air travellers'

minds. Are we paying too much for the privilege of flying between different destinations in the UK? Are we paying too much because of the inefficiency of airline management? And how can costs in a major domestic airline like BEA be kept down?

A comparison between Los Angeles-San Francisco and London-Glosgaw fare movements since 1953 shows that domestic fares can move down as dramatically as they move upwards.

BEA's critics, say the main reasons for operating losses on domestic air services lie in poor aircrew productivity, the high level of costs in engineering, station and head office services and the failure to secure intensive utilisation of aircraft.

In particular, domestic station and sales costs in BEA seem to total about 30 per cent of turnover against 15 per cent in the case of a domestic airline opera-tor like Linjeflyg in Sweden. This airline, with an average sector of 144 miles against BEA's 198 for domestic routes. a route density only 10 per cent, of BEA's and much higher total of landing fees and government taxes, achieves a total cost of 37d. per capacity ton mile against BEA's 41.2d.

It can also be argued that BEA aircrew fly a great deal less than pilots of other airlines. In 1965-66 BEA captains averaged 485 flying hours, first officers 517 hours. These figures have altered little over the last few years. BKS captains averaged 774 hours and 783 hours respectively in 1964 and 1965 on very short routes. Additionally, BEA Vanguards carry three pilots whereas Air Canada's have two. And BEA duty hours include all meal breaks; contrary to usual industrial prac-

Trident maintenance engineering cost over £100 per hour between 1964 and 1966. This is around twice the cost of Boeing 727 maintenance in the U.S. Viscount 800 maintenance costs around £40 an hour in both countries in spite of much higher labour rates in America.

Ways of achieving higher productivity at ground stations could include both the closure of the remaining provincial the air traveller in the UK will town terminals so that operabe paying on average from 11 to tions are from airport to airport and the elimination of at check-in positions by the use of simple mechanical aids which are widely used in Norway, Sweden, Germany and the U.S. BEA has done this at the Crom-

well Road terminal in London. transport industry so grave that BEA overheads have risen steadily over recent years so that unit costs have remained static. The staffs of the accounting, property and stationery departments appear to have escalated rapidly and a massive investment in computers appears to be associated with an increase in reservations staff from 30 in 1963 to 76 in 1966.

Utilisation figures for the first year's operation of new aircraft by various air lines show a BEA Trident at 1,430 hours on an average sector of 1 hr. 13 mins. and a Lufthansa Boeing 727 at 2,511 hours on an average of 1hr. 15 mins. The explanation of BEA's poor performance here looks to be excessive turnround times due to poor management of ground crews and the failure to sell capacity before 9 a.m. The 1967 summer time-table shows only eight Tridents airborne before 9 a.m. and six whose first flight is not until af-

ter 10 a.m. An obsolete fares structure could be another contributory factor to domestic losses. Some £250,000 of revenue is unrecovered from passengers connecting with foreign airlines as a re-

sult of inter-airline agreements. In the reasons for its decision the Air Transport Licensing Board states that in the current year the nine airline's revenue will fall short of expenditure by per cent. And the shortfall in BEA's domestic services will the same as that overall figure—7 per cent. For the other lines it will range from 2 to 18 per cent, except for one of the smaller airlines which forecasts a moderate profit. All these figures are before charg-

ing any interest on capital. The increase the Board is approving when applied to a full year's operations will in most cases replace these losses by a marginal profit. The total surplus, again before payment of interest, is expected to be about £1.75 million. But perhaps the most telling words tucked away in the 20-page report of the Board's decision are: "Vigorous managerial action and a determination to reduce costs will be needed by all the airlines if funds are to be provided for a reserve against future contingencies and for the re-equipment World Trade Complex To Be Finished By 1972

The 102-story Empire State Building, the world's tallest structure, has been the reigning architectural monarch among New York City's skyscrapers for many years. By 1972, it will be shunted to second place behind the World Trade Center, now being built.

On a 16-acre (6.4 hectare) site on the west side of lower Manhattan, overlooking the Husdon River, the Centre will feature twin 110-story towers of gleaming metal and four smaller buildings that will comprise a "onestop" headquarters for United States as well as overseas buinessmen engaged in international commerce. The Centre, as the world's largest marketplace, will annually attract more than 120,000 trade representatives from all over the world.

The 1,350-foot ,412-metre) towers and the low-lying companion buildings will provide unparalleled, centralised facilities where, businessmen from the United States and other countand modernisation that most of ries may quickly, conveniently them will shortly have to under- and efficiently buy as well as sell products and handle all phases

Home Briefs

KABUL, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).— The chief of the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan, Arsenne Shahbaz, met Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki Sunday afternoon in his office.

KANDAHAR, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).—Kandahar exported 2,845,955 kg. of fruit last month.

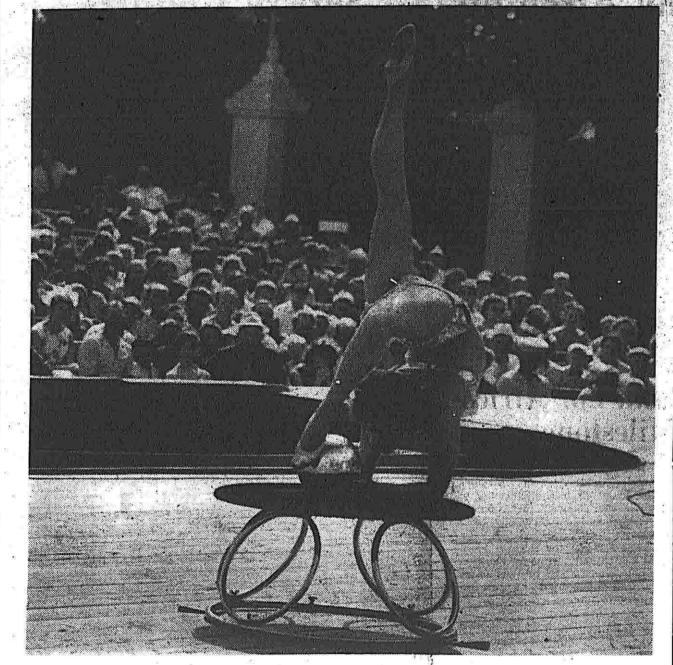
MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar)—A new 262 kw diesel electric generator is now in operation, raising the city's supply to 962 kw.

MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).—Levelling and macadamising of 8 km of the 20 km. road linking Mazare Sharif with Shadian village have been com-pleted. The Balkh public works department, in cooperation of the people of the area, began work on road 20 days ago.

KANDAHAR, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).-The Kandahar Wool Industries Co. has started production of carpets by machine. Ten machines are now at work and the section employs 20 persons. Next year the factory will have 10 more machines.

The plant produced 200,000 metres of woollens and blankets last year. The company was formed 24 years ago with a capital of Af. 5,000,000.

BELGRADE, Aug. 22, (Reuter).-President Tito Monday returned to his adriatic residence on the island of Brioni after six days of talks with Arab leaders in Cairo. Damascuss and Baghdad.



Sofia Letonika is a member of the 30-strong troupe of Soviet acrobats who will perform in the Kabul Nandarey and Sahne Bahari Chaman during Jashen.

World Trade Information Centre

(Continued from page 3) The 10-story World Trade Information Centre will give comprehensive marketing advice on what to sell, where when and how: describe prevailing and anticipated market conditions in various nations; dispense information on world trade procedures and regulations; arrange introductions of buyers and sellers; use advanced electronic devices to provide fast and accurate answers to all questions from businessmen. This Centre will include a hotel with 250 rooms

The other three buldings, each seven stories high, will be the U.S. Bureau of Customs, and the Northeast and the Southeast Plaza Buildings.

In the Customs building, all international trade operations of the Bureau in the Port of New York will be consolidated. Exporters, importers and the public will be able to transact business in one convenient lo-

Commercial offices of foreign consulates, foreign departments banks, and exhibit space and sales offices of American and overseas manufacturers will be located in the Northeast and the Southeast Plaza Buildings.

In large exhibit areas, industrial and consumer goods from all corners of the world will be permanently displayed, providing a new marketplace easily

Weather Forecast

Maximum to	emperatu	re record-
ed during the	last 24 1	ours are:
North Salang	14 C	57F
South Salang	17	63
Jabal Seraj	32	89.5
Kalat	37	98.8
Mazare Sharif	37	98.7
Herat	38	100,2
Ghazni	32	89.5
Nangarhar	38	100.2
Farah	42	107.5
Kalat	37	98.8
Kunduz	36	90

Due to a low pressure area and the effects of the Indian monsoons, southeastern, and southern parts try will be cloudy.

of the coun-Kabul will be partly cloudy

with relatively high winds. The highest temperature for today is expected to be around



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American movie with Farsi SUBTITLES: 24 HOURS in BEIRUT PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. American movie:

DOET IN LHE ZON

accessible to thousands of over-port terminal, the U.S. Consular seas and American businessmen te General building in Kobe, Javisit New York every who

Located in the Centre will be the World Trade Institute where businessmen desiring to broaden their understanding of world marketing techniques will be able to attend special trade classes. The Institute will conduct continuing research into ways of improveing world trade methods.

The Centre will provide many other services for international businessmen. These will include auditoriums and conference rooms of various sizes for seminars and meetings, a stenographic pool, post-office facilities, instantaneous multilingual translation service, motion picture and communications facilities, multilingual interpreters. temporary offices for visiting executives, a variety of shops, and restaurants with cuisine catering to native tastes of as well as overseas visitors American palates.

To permit the erection of the Centre, 164 buildings on the site had to be vacated and torn down. The total project required the removal of one million cubic yards (167,000 cubic meters) of earth to depths of about 75 feet (22.5 meters) The rock-based foundation will hold up a superstructure load of 1,250,000 tons.

The five basement levels will provide parking space for about 2,000 automobiles. Because the Centre will be connected to New York City's subway system, the flow of people to and from the area will be expedited.

The Centre is being financed and built by the Port of New York Authority, a self-supporting agency of the state of New York and New Jersey.

The Port Authority maintains nine trade development offices in the United States and abroad to promote the movement of commerce through the port.

The New York-New Jersey harbour is the busiest in the world. More than 25,000 oceangoing vessels enter and clear the port every year, about one every 20 minutes. In 1966, the port handled 54,557,379 long tons of ocean-going bulk and general cargo. This represented an increase of 7.5 per cent over the 1965 tonnage figures. New York port's share of the national shipping tonnage was 14.4 per cent

The World Trade Centre will be an indispensable focal point of the future in meeting challenges of the growing commercial interchange between nations. About \$132 million worth of goods were sold by the free world countries in 1966, Prospects are for continued expansion of international commerce as nations ease trade barriers.

One of the principal architects who designed the World Trade Centre is Minoru Yamasaki of Birmingham, Michigan, who has won many honours for his oustanding designs. He was the architect for such buildings as the St. Louis (Missouri) airpan, the Pahlavi University in Shiraz, Iran, and the Dharan airport terminal building in Saudi

In explaining his concept of the World Trade Centre, Mr. Yamasaki said he saw a relationship between world trade and world peace because "communi-cation and understanding between nations, being implicit in is basic to peace." He

Beyond the compelling need to make this a monument to world peace, the World Trade Centre should, because of its importance, become a living representation of man's belief in humanity, his need for individual dignity, his beliefs in the cooperation of men, and through this cooperation his ability to find greatness.

"It should reflect the qualities of life which he so passionately seeks-of truth and serenity, of hope and joy for all men-qualities integral to the kind of democracy for which he aspires.

"The World Trade Centre should be imbued with the feeling of man's belief in his greatness and in his humanity.'

UK Banks

(Contd. from page 3) financing projects and the undertaking of activities and services that contribute to the social and economic advancement of the continent.

One of the by-products of the bank is'its use as training ground for young Africans planning to enter the financial ministries of their governments or private business. The bank's staff is drawn from all member countries, and the board of directors includes the continent's top experts in the field of finance and banking.

The authorised capital stock of the bank is 25,000 shares with a par value of \$10,000 each. All but about 500 of these shares have been subscribed by members. The bank is completely independent of any other international financial institution and its interest rates and service fees are set by its board.

Even at this early stage of its operation, the bank is an example of developing countries trying to raise themselves by their own efforts.

> Get your copy of the Kabul Times Annual at the Khyber. Af. 110.

Italian Courts Face Adultry Problem

ROME, Aug. 22, (AP).—Ita-lian courts have been given a second chance to decide if artificial insemination constitutes adultery.

The first time around, nine years ago, a lower court ruled it was not adultery, a higher court held that it was, and the highest court found a way of dropping the case unsolved.

The new suit has been brought by a North Italian professional man, whose name has not yet become a matter of public court record, against his estranged wife, Maria Garzia.

He charged her with adultery after she gave birth to a baby more than a year after they were separated. She contended she had received artificial insemination in a Milan clinic which she refused to name until the courts have decided whether there was any illegality.

The previous case failed to reach solution in 1958 when a Padau woman was sued for adultery by her estranged husband after she gave birth to a child, purportedly from artificial insemination.

The lower court said this did not constitute adultery. An appeals court overruled the verdict and said it was adultry. The highest court left it

undecided, the case fell under a rule of amnesty for minor crimes in effect at that time and dismissing it without a ruling.

US Planes Shot

(Contd. from page 1) Both planes, from the carrier Constellation, are missing and may have been shot down in China, a spokesman said,

"After encountering heavy antiaircraft fire in the target area and while under withdrawal route, the aircraft were attacked by MIGS and surface-to-air SAM missiles." the Pentagon said.

It added that both planes reported navigational difficulties, perhaps due to severe thunderstorms to the "During the course of their eva-

sive manoeuvres from the MIGS and SAMs, both A-6A's are believed to have indvertently crossed the Chinese border," the Pentagon added. A Reuter report from Saigon said

North Vietnam's carefully coordinated air defences accidentally blasted one of their own MIG fighters from the sky Sunday as clearing weather let in American jets to bomb railway lines north of Hanoi

A military spokesman said in a brief air clash other MIG-17's fired on American Thunderchief jets with air-to-air missiles as the U.S. planes dived on their target, but no losses were reported.

The spokesman said the downed MIG was in hot pursuit of American Phantom fighters which had just completed a bombing run when it was hit by a radar-controlled SAM missile.

MACHINEGUN ATTACK ON US EMBASSY WORK OF CRANKS'

LONDON; Aug. 22, (Rauter).— United States officials yesterday dismissed a midnight machinegun raid on their embassy here as the work of cranks and left all investigations to the British police.

The police swung into action minutes after a fast-moving white car raced past the embassy spraying bullet; through the huge plate glass windo is and doors. App als were flashed to all police

stations to check local extremist political organisations. Spent cartridge cases and crudely written leaflets scattered in the area went for expert examination.

An embassy spokesman said: "The matter is in the hands of the British police for a routine investigation. From our side the matter is closed." Embassy officials told reporters.

hey had never heard of the "revolutionary solidarity movement," the signature on the leaflets.



KABUL, Aug. 22, (Bakhtar).-Mohammad Yasin Nasimi, director of the audiovisual materials department of Kabul University, is also to serve as president of the parliamentary relations section in the Justice Ministry.

World News In Brief

CAPE KENNEDY, Aug. 22, (Reuter).-The United States will launch its second biological research satellite on September 7, it was announced Monday.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the satellite, Biosatellite 2, would carry 13 departments to determine the effect of the space environment on various life processes during three days in orbit.
BONN, Aug. 22, (AP).—Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said Monday he told President Johnson there will be "no cuts,

man Bundeswehr. "If there are to be cuts at all," Kiesinger told a news conference, "they will be made in full consultation with our allies."

worth mentioning" in the str-

ength of West Germany's 461,000-

Kiesinger said Johnson told him that cuts in the Bundeswehr would make it more difficult to deal with Senators who are calling for substantial cuts in the strength of U.S. forces in Euro-

A"Miracle Man" Tricks Masseuse

BANGKOK, Aug. 22, (Reuter).-A woman here lost all her cash because she believed that a "miracle" could turn a one hundred baht currency note into two, police reported Friday.

Mrs. Buacharoem a masseuse at a hotel in Bangkok's China Town, told the police that an unidentified "miracle' man who was brought to her by an acquaintance demonstrated that he could double her money.

She said she pawned all her gold ornaments and brought the money-about 13,300 bahts (about 223 Sterling)—to the man at another hotel. Police said she went to the

toilet and when she returned the man had disappeared with her money.

International Fair Opens In Turkeu

IZMIR, Turkey, Aug. 22, (AP) The 36th Izmir International Trade Rair opened Sunday with an inauguration ceremony attended by six Turkish cabinet ministers headed by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

Fifty-one foreign ministers, including Afghanistan, the United States and the Soviet Union, and 379 private firms are participating. The fair is expected to attract an estimated three million visitors.

Demirel, in his opening speech, said the Turkish economy had broken through "the narrow encirclement of past years" was gaining momentum. He said capital investments

at the end of the development plan would total 111.5 billion Turkish lirra (about \$11 billion) TEHRAN, Aug. 22, (Reuter).— Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran left for Washington Monday for talks with U.S. President Johnson on defence aid and the Middle East crisis.

DOUALA, Aug. 22, (Reuter)

Biafran forces have again bombed Kano Airport in an attack on jet fighters recently delivered there, Radio Biafra announced Monday.

The radio said several federal planes were damaged.

MOSCOW, Aug. 22, (Tass).--A trade delegation of the Republic of Singapore arrived in Moscow Sunday. The delegation includes representatives of various government institutions and trading firms and big businessmen.

The delegation is led by permanent secretary of the Board of Economic Development of Singapore's Ministry of Finances, Sim Ki Bun.

TOKYO, Aug. 22, (DPA).—The Japanese government will most probably despatch envoys in the rank of ministers overseas to invite more foreign countries to take part in the 1970 world exposition in Osaka, it was learned here Monday.

It is feared here that the target figure of 70 participants will hardly be reached if the tion should continue.

TUNIS, Aug. 22, (DPA).-King Hussein of Jordan left here for Rabat at the controls of his Royal Jordan Airlines jetliner Jerusalem, Monday after a 24hour visit during his current tour of Arab capitals. President Habib Bourguiba

saw him off at Tunis airport. A Tunisian government spokesman said Hussein and Bourguiba during their two meetings had discussed "appropriate measures for restoring Arab rights."

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