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Bakhtar News Agency

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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.

However, during 1345 the ban

By Our Own Reporter

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 full-capacity 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.

New Regional Bank For Africa Passes A Milestone

The year-old African Development Bank has just approved its first loan—\$3 million to Kenya for improvements to two international trunk roads.

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 functioning.

More than six years have elapsed 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 connection with the United Nations, the

Bank is a product of ECA, which is 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 Development 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 are Algeria, Cameroun, Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

Negotiations are presently underway to admit other independent African states that are not members.

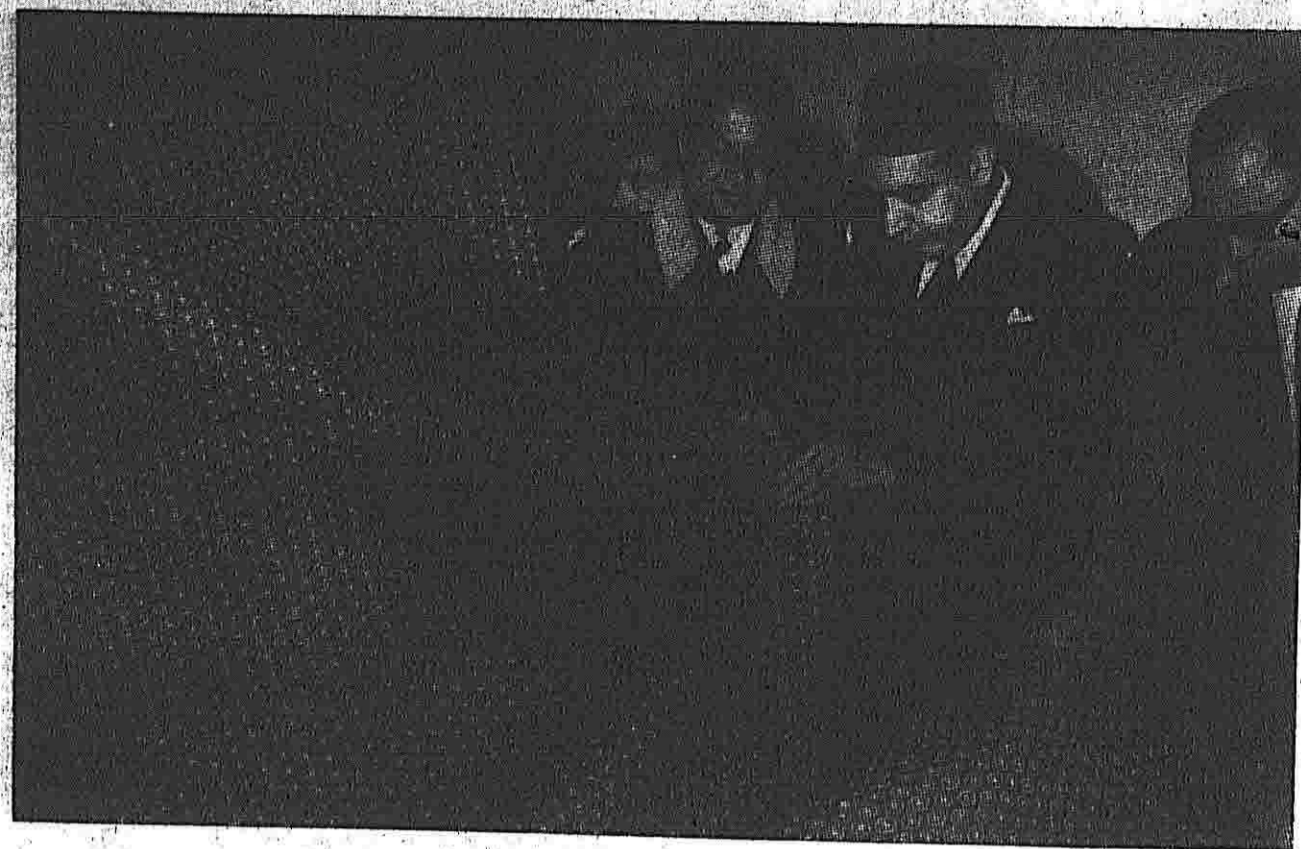
Although the loan to Kenya is the first made by the bank, it is not the bank's first financial transaction. Last April, the board of directors expressed a "willingness and readiness" to invest up to \$120,000 in equity participation for a proposed national development bank in Sierra Leone. This would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

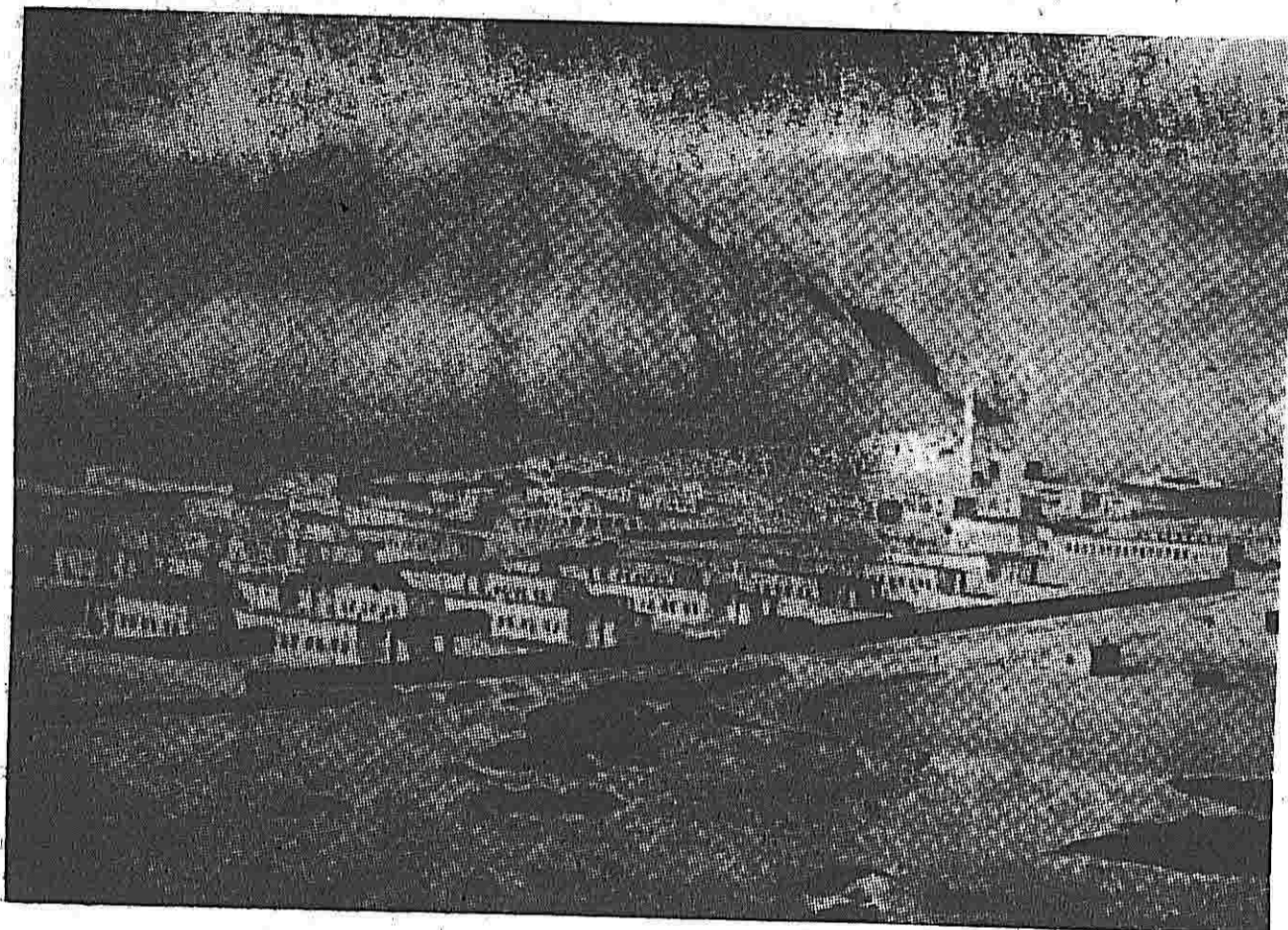
A Committee of Nine, appointed by ECA in 1962 to draw up the blueprint for the bank, consisted of Cameroun, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Liberia (chairman), Sudan, Tanzania and Tunisia. This committee declared that the purpose of the bank "shall be to contribute to the economic and social progress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



Prime Minister Malwandwal inspects some Afghan Textile Company products.



The Afghan Textile Company plants Gulbahar.

VITAL QUESTIONS UK AIRLINES MUST ANSWER

The Air Transport Licensing Board approved substantial fare increase for nine British airlines last Thursday. This means that from September 1 the air traveller in the UK will be paying on average from 11 to 15 per cent more, and next year the nine airlines will pull in an extra £4.75 million revenue.

In fact, the Board in its report found that the financial position of the whole UK domestic air transport industry so grave that without this additional revenue services would lose over £2.5 million this year, and £3 million next.

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-Glasgow 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 operator 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 Navigators carry three pilots whereas Air Canada's have two. And BEA duty hours include all meal breaks, contrary to usual industrial practice.

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 high-

er labour rates in America.

Ways of achieving higher productivity at ground stations could include both the closure of the remaining provincial town terminals so that operations are from airport to airport and the elimination of porters 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 Cromwell Road terminal in London.

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 1 hr 15 mins. The explanation of BEA's poor performance here looks to be excessive turnaround 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 Trident's airborne before 9 a.m. and six whose first flight is not until after 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 result of inter-airline agreements.

In the reasons for its decision the Air Transport Licensing Board states that in the current year the nine airlines' revenue will fall short of expenditure by 7 per cent. And the shortfall in BEA's domestic services will be 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 charging 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 and modernisation that most of them will shortly have to undertake."

Business Review Of The Week

An advertisement published in the local papers this week warns 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 claim?

By A Staff Writer

ed shoes for a long time. The owner, whom I know, has now imported 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 development, 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 Jashien, 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

of patterns to their clients, have good imported leather in different 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.

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 executing orders.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

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 Hudson River, the Centre will feature twin 110-story towers of gleaming metal and four smaller buildings that will comprise a "one-stop" headquarters for United States as well as overseas businessmen 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 countries may quickly, conveniently and efficiently buy as well as sell products and handle all phases

of their operations no matter 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 clearing through U.S. customs, to dealing with banks and brokers, obtaining insurance and permanently displaying products.

Offices in the \$75-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 businesses related to foreign trade.

Fifty thousand persons, hundred

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 (637-meter-square) towers are divided 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 any 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, according 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.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug.—22. The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency: Selling 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 Af. 1511.21 (per hundred French franc) Af. 1528.35

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.

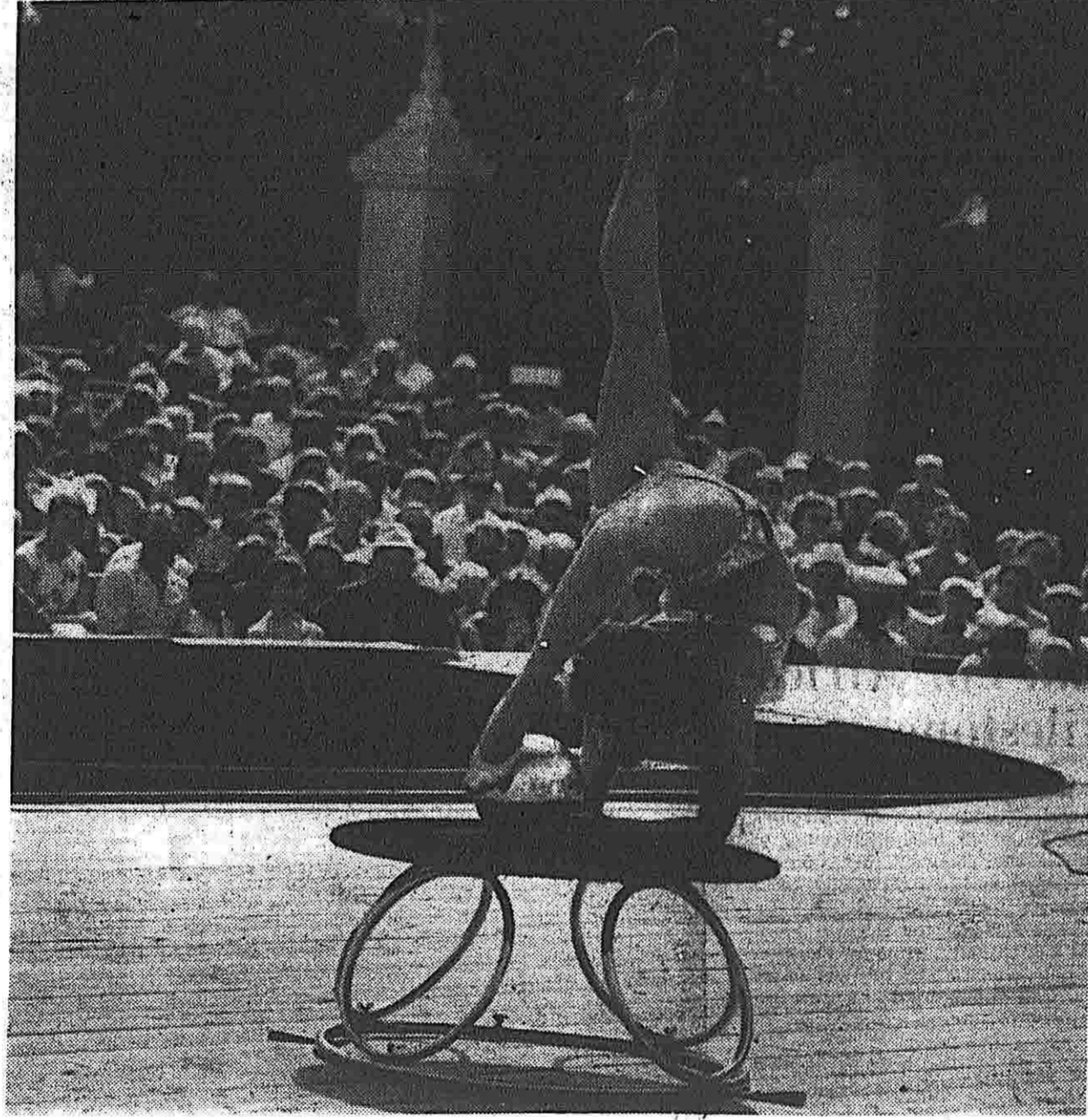
MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 22. (Bakhtar).—A new 262 kw diesel electric generator is now in operation, raising the city's supply to 962 kw.

MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 22. (Bakhtar).—Levelling and macadamising of 8 km of the 20 km road linking Mazare Sharif with Shadian village have been completed. 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, Damascus 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 buildings, 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 location.

Commercial offices of foreign consulates, foreign departments of 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

accessible to thousands of overseas and American businessmen who visit New York every year.

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 improving 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 overseas visitors as well as 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 ocean-going 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 in 1966.

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 outstanding designs. He was the architect for such buildings as the St. Louis (Missouri) air-

port terminal, the U.S. Consulate General building in Kobe, Japan, the Pahlavi University in Shiraz, Iran, and the Dharan airport terminal building in Saudi Arabia.

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

"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 Adultery Problem

ROME, Aug. 22. (AP)—Italian 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 Padua 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 adultery.

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 anti-aircraft 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 south.

"During the course of their evasive manoeuvres from the MIGs and SAMs, both A-6A's are believed to have inadvertently 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. (Reuter).—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 bullets through the huge plate glass windows and doors.

Appsals 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 they 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 worth mentioning" in the strength of West Germany's 461,000-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."

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 Europe.

TEHRAN, Aug. 22. (Reuter).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi 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 Finance, 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 present slow international reaction 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 24-hour 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."

A "Miracle Man" Tricks Masseur

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

Mrs. Bancharoen 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 Turkey

IZMIR, Turkey, Aug. 22. (AP).—The 36th Izmir International Trade Fair 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" and was gaining momentum.

He said capital investments at the end of the development plan would total 111.5 billion Turkish liras (about \$11 billion).

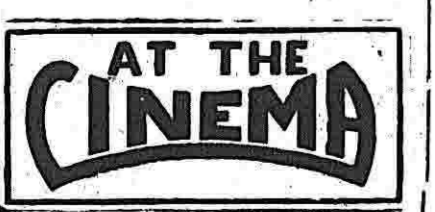
HOUSE FOR RENT Modern, Spacious house, furnished or unfurnished available in Wazir Akbar Khan maina, near the Bulgarian Embassy. Telephone 24882.

Haji Qurban Ali, furrier, has recently returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany, where he received long and adequate training with Badish Aniline and Sodafabriken, Ludwigshafen Rhein. Orders for any karakul product, made to satisfy any taste, will be accepted.

Address Cottage Industry of Karakul, H. Qurban Ali, Baghban-Kucha, Kabul. Tel: 23106

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Thursday 24th. 8.30 p.m. to 002 A.M. "GRAND DINNER DANCE" in celebration of Jashen "AFGHANISTAN 1001 NIGHT" Afghan and Oriental Kabab Afghan Folklore. Entrance/Acc. Guest: Afs. 200.

Weather Forecast table with columns for location and temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Wind). Locations include North Salang, South Salang, Jabal Seraj, Kalat, Mazare Sharif, Herat, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Farah, Kalat, and Kunduz.



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: NOS EHL NI TAND