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Bakhtar News Agency

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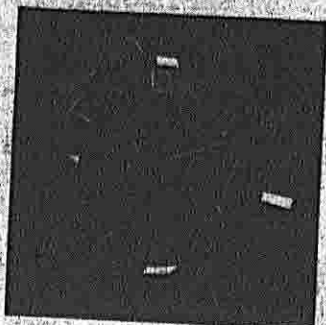
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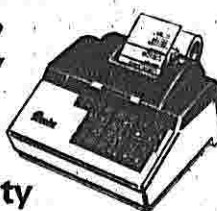
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THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1967 (SUNBULA 13, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

CARPET FIRMS PLAN TRADE ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE MARKET

KABUL, September 5, (Bakhtar).—Carpet exporters and companies engaged in exporting carpets yesterday decided to establish a carpet export association to improve and expand the carpet market.

The decision to establish a non-profit organisation was reached in a meeting held at the Ministry of Commerce.

The association's activities will be in accordance with regulations to be approved by higher authorities.

The regulations entrusted the association with the task of improving and regularising activities related to carpet trade in the country and abroad, and of providing necessary information to carpet producers about the dyes, designs and other features of carpets in demand in foreign markets.

The association will try to strengthen the commercial position of Afghan carpets in the existing markets and will carry out publicity campaigns and open exhibitions in order to find new markets.

The association will assist carpet weavers by importing and distributing suitable dyes and other facilities needed to improve the quality of Afghan carpets.

It will also make proposals for the improvement of the carpet trade to the Commerce Ministry.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by representatives of carpet exporters, and banks handling carpet exports. Dr. Noor Ali Minister of Commerce, and Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, deputy minister of commerce.

The managing board of the association was elected according to the regulation of the association.

The managing board includes 19 businessmen engaged in carpet export, representatives of the Pashtany Tejaraty bank and Banke Mille and a representative from the Commerce Ministry. Attempts have been made to include a representative from every carpet weaving area.

The Ministry of Commerce has been in touch with carpet exporters and carpet firms to help them establish the association.

AFGHAN-SOVIET PACT NOTED BY RADIO MOSCOW

KABUL, Sept. 5 (Bakhtar).—A commentary broadcast by Radio Moscow on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the first neutrality and nonaggression pact between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union said that the conclusion of this agreement stems from the love of peace in the two countries and the criteria of the relations of the two countries.

With the conclusion of this agreement, the commentary went on, favourable conditions for expanding relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were created.

Likewise an article on the technical and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union also broadcast on the occasion by Radio Moscow said that Afghan Soviet technical and economic cooperation has a long history.

Daylong Artillery Battles Break Out Along Suez Canal

SUEZ, September 5, (Reuter).—The worst clashes along the Suez Canal since mid-July ended last night with a ceasefire arranged by United Nations Truce observers after a day of artillery battles around Suez.

Each side said one of its men was killed.

The UAR, which also reported suffering three wounded, said they inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli forces.

But the only casualty reported by the Israelis other than the one dead was a soldier wounded by sniper fire.

The Israelis said they sank a UAR torpedo boat which tried to sail into the Gulf of Suez while the UAR reported destroying Israeli weapons and equipment including nine tanks, an armoured car and a number of mobile guns.

The UAR forces command said the clashes began when the Israelis tried to send vessels along the canal and opened fire on UAR positions at Suez and Port Tewfik. The Egyptians had returned fire.

A DPA report from Cairo said: Egypt destroyed two Israeli tanks and wireless station and sunk a ferry in the Suez Canal.

According to an UAR military

Hussein To Visit Soviet Union

HAMBURG, Sept. 5, (DPA).—King Hussein in Jordan has indicated he might go to Moscow "to clarify our position again in the Middle East conflict."

In an interview in this week's edition of the West German news magazine Der Spiegel, Hussein was answering rumours that he would go to the Soviet capital to seek Soviet military aid.

Pointing out the "monstrous material losses" that Jordan had suffered during the Middle East

(Contd. on page 4)

Field Marshal Amer, Badran Accused Of Anti-Nasser Plot

CAIRO, September 5, (DPA).—UAR Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, former War Minister Shamseddin Badran and 50 other military leaders have been arrested for allegedly trying to regain command of the armed forces as President Gamal Abdel Nasser was leaving for the Arab summit conference in Khartoum.

The semi-official Cairo daily Al Ahrar, disclosing this yesterday said Marshal Amer, a First Vice President and Deputy Commander of the Armed Forces until his ouster after the Arab-Israeli war last June, Badran and the others, found at Amer's home, were placed under detention. All would face a court martial as soon as investigations were complete, the daily said.

Al Ahrar, in the first confirmation of rumours abroad that Amer planned a coup d'etat, said the Marshal had plotted to retake command of the armed forces Sunday last week, the day Nasser was leaving for the Arab summit conference.

It said Amer "intended to fool members of the headquarters of the Eastern Command into thinking that Nasser had reinstated him as Army Chief, and after taking over this position, and his demands to Nasser."

According to Al Ahrar, these included his reinstatement as Commander of the Armed Forces

and the release of Army and Air Force officers detained for "negligence" in connection with last June's defeat.

Al Ahrar did not specify when or how the authorities moved in on Amer's residence nor gave any other details of the action.

African Ag. Exports Fall, Reports IMF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, (AP).—Primary producing countries of last year but the agricultural Africa increased their exports producers suffered a setback in foreign sales, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported.

Mineral and petroleum producing countries obtained larger revenues from increased exports and were thus able to finance further economic development, the 22nd annual report of the IMF said.

It added that a severe drought cut down the size of crops and earnings from exports of a number of mainly agricultural countries.

Exports of manufactured goods from Africa, except for South Africa, were reported to have increased twice as fast as agriculture exports.

Mauritania and Zambia were said to have experienced particularly rapidly growing mineral exports, while in the Congo (Kinshasa) exports were suspended in the latter part of 1966 following the takeover of the Union Miniere.

Pakistani Delegation Received In Kremlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 4, (Tass).—Kirill Ilyashenko, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin Saturday the Pakistani parliamentary delegation headed by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Abdul Jabbar Khan.

The delegates were accompanied by the Pakistani Ambassador to the USSR, Salman Ahmed Ali.

The Pakistani delegation arrived in the USSR on August 19 on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Dzu said his peace proposals had included a reconvening of the Geneva conference on Vietnam, a bombing pause followed by a personal prayer and direct negotiations with Hanoi.

He said he had already held secret negotiations with Hanoi and the Viet Cong National Liberation Front.

(Contd. on page 4)

Seminar For Local Educators Ends Plan Training Courses

KABUL, September 5, (Bakhtar).—The seminar on education planning which was opened by the Education Ministry two months ago ended yesterday after training local educators in gathering preliminary statistics and implementing the education plan.

"Conferences were held on methods of preparing plans for education, coordinating educational plans with the general development plan and financing educational development on management and organisation of education, problems of manpower and programmes for implementing the educational plan," said Mohammad Aref Ghausi, president of planning in the ministry.

Similarly matters related to the principles of gathering statistics, population surveys, school surveys

and preparing special forms and statistical questionnaires were discussed.

"Since planning requires coordinated efforts of all officials engaged in the development of education and in the implementation of projects, it was necessary to hold such a seminar for the officials concerned," Ghausi said.

Experts from UNESCO, the Regional Institute of Planning in Delhi and some other organisations attended the seminar. The Ministry of Education distributed certificates to the participants.

Officials from the Ministry of Education, rural development projects, the Finance Ministry and Kabul University participated.

Minister Goes To USSR

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—National Defence Minister General Khan Mohammad left yesterday for the Soviet Union on a friendly visit at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Grechko.

UK May Hand Over Power To Adeni Nationalists

ADEN, September 5, (Reuter).—The threat of a guerrilla war between rival nationalist groups hung over the South Arabian Federation yesterday amid signs of a possible power handover by Britain to the National Liberation Front (NLF).

The warning, contained in a cable Sunday night to Aden journalists signed "FLOSY" from the twin Yemeni capital of Taiz, where the organisation is based, came amid speculation in Arab political circles here that the two groups might be working out a political deal.

Two NLF leaders, Feisal Abdul Latif Ashaabi and Mohammad al Beeshi, have been in Cairo for the past three days.

FLOSY Agrees To Talk To UN Team

ADEN, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—The UAR backed Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) last night agreed to talk to the United Nations special mission on Aden while the rival National Liberation Front (NLF) repeated its demands that Britain quit the territory immediately.

As the three-man United Nations announced in Beirut that it would leave for talks in Cairo with FLOSY Wednesday, a British military spokesman reported here that two British soldiers had been shot dead and an Arab ruler was missing in the federation.

The ruler of Wahidi Ali Bin Mohammed bin Saeed al Wahidi, had been flying with a British major and a sergeant in an Army Scout helicopter which disappeared in the mountainous hinterland of South Arabia Sunday.

His escorts were found dead by the helicopter yesterday and it is feared the ruler may have been kidnapped.

They arrived there after alleging that they had been held by the UAR. Military Command in Yemen.

NLF claimed Saturday that it controlled 12 of the 17 states and that the federal government had collapsed.

Its offer to negotiate a transfer of power with Britain provided it was recognised as the sole representative of the people was followed by a weekend flight to London by High Commissioner Sir Humphrey Trevelyan.

Sir Humphrey was following up discussions at the Foreign Office Sunday with a meeting Monday with Foreign Secretary George Brown.

The only functioning federal minister, Hussein Ali Bayoomi, said Sir Humphrey was probably seeking authority to withdraw British recognition of the government as it had collapsed.

Britain has already started pulling out its 12,000 troops in preparation for South Arabian independence next January.

SAIGON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—Truong Dinh Dzu, the Saigon lawyer who wants talks with Hanoi, was the major surprise of South Vietnam's Presidential election won by the country's military head of state, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu.

Dzu came second with 17 per cent of the votes to the General's 35 per cent or 1,638,902 among the 11 candidates in Sunday's election, in which 83.1 per cent of the registered electorate voted.

The General's success in the vote, subject to confirmation by the provisional National Assembly, secures

him in power for a further four years with Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky as his Vice-President.

The election was marked by the killing of 49 civilians and the wounding of 218 others in Viet Cong guerrilla attacks and continued charges of election rigging against the government.

Dzu, a wealthy Buddhist who campaigned with a peace dove as his election symbol is a strong critic of the government and an advocate of an early end of the war.

Polling 17 per cent of the vote, he rallied strong support both in the

harmless area and in the heavily populated Mekong delta to defeat prominent civilian candidates Phan Khac Suu, a former head of state, and former Premier Tran Van Huong.

Dzu said his peace proposals had included a reconvening of the Geneva conference on Vietnam, a bombing pause followed by a personal prayer and direct negotiations with Hanoi.

He said he had already held secret negotiations with Hanoi and the Viet Cong National Liberation Front.

(Contd. on page 4)

Flying Saucers- Made In Britain

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—Two engineering students last night confessed they hoaxed Britain into a "flying saucers have landed" alert yesterday.

Christopher Southall and Roger Palmer, 22-year-old apprentices at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, said they built the six "saucers" found in a 200-mile area of south England.

Five country police forces, a British Air force base, the Ministry of Technology and scientists has studied the grey, bleeping objects for hours.

One of the saucers hissed. One gave a swishing sound. Others beeped. They were oval with domes, made of a fibre or light alloy type material.

Experts watched, listened and weighed them. An Engineering authority who prised one apart said: "They were made in Britain—not Mars." Later the two students claimed planting the mystery objects was part of their school's forthcoming annual (rag week) charity drive, in which students raise funds with various stunts.

Work Ends On Bagrami Textile Office Buildings

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Preliminary construction work for offices of the Bagrami Textile Company has been completed. Work on the construction of the stores and workshops is 90 per cent complete. The factory is expected to be completed in the next four years.

A seven man team of experts from China arrived here yesterday to help construct the plant. At present there are altogether 32 experts helping build the plant.

Rains Kill 69 In India; Ganges Floods 7000 Towns

NEW DELHI, September 5, (Reuter).—Widespread floods and torrential rains have killed 69 people in India during the past few days, according to official figures published yesterday.

In Uttar Pradesh state, the swollen waters of the Ganges river and its tributaries have swept into 7,000 villages killing 61 people and 265 cattle and destroying 35,000 homes.

Crops nearly ready for harvesting have been submerged over an area of 300,000 acres (121,400 hectares). In Agra, floodwaters have begun to recede reducing any threat to the 300-year-old Taj Mahal tomb.

In Bombay, eight people were killed and 10 seriously injured when a house collapsed after heavy rain in the centre of the city.

In the state of Orissa, where many rivers were in spate following two days of heavy rains, Chief Minister R.N. Singh Deo told reporters the floods were the worst in living memory.



THE KABUL TIMES

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HANDICRAFTS INSTITUTE

The decision of the Ministry of Mines and Industries to set up an institute for the development of handicrafts and small industries is a welcome step. It will provide full employment and higher and steadier income to a large number of people in the provinces. The four provincial centres to be set up by the institute will provide opportunities to some of the workers in the field who for hundreds of years have been producing the same materials and handicrafts, to get training in new methods.

Over the last two years the Ministry of Mines and Industries has been playing a constructive and useful role in promoting the production and sale of handicrafts in Afghanistan. It has opened a sales centre in Kabul, and the country's participation in last year's West Berlin Fair, at which handicrafts and handlooms were displayed, was highly successful.

The centre in Kabul is doing fairly well. But not many people in the country know of its existence. The ministry should not devote its attention to the foreign community alone to sell its products. They have been sold for hundreds of years in the country and the people inside the country will provide the best market if an adequate publicity and advertising campaign is undertaken.

With the establishment of the handicrafts institute there will be prospects of improving the quality of the products and helping workers in the field produce more. In some of the developing countries, handloom and handicrafts centres employ a very large number of people and earn fantastic profits. We are sure that Afghanistan can do the same.

Now that the Ministry of Mines and Industries has taken firm steps to develop cottage

Food For Thought

The childhood shows the man,

As morning shows the day.

—Lewis Theobald

industries, it may also study the possibilities of exporting some of their products. The ministry should set up, if funds allow it, a network of emporiums inside and outside the country. In some of the European countries, we are sure, the ministry can earn at least enough to meet the cost of such a venture even in the early stages.

The regional branches proposed are to be established in Ghazni, Bamian, Farah and Badakhshan. It is surprising that Pakhtia and Nooristan are not given the importance they merit. Although these four centres are regional, we feel it is difficult for Pakhtia and Nooristan to come within the range of any of these centres. Since the idea behind the plan for promotion of handicrafts and handlooms is to see that people in the backward areas of the country are provided with the means of earning a regular income and finding better chances for employment, we feel that Pakhtia and Nooristan should not have been neglected.

The institute should try to obtain samples of handicrafts and handlooms made elsewhere in the world. Surveys may be made to find out whether materials for making similar products are available here and whether our craftsmen could gainfully copy some of the better designs.

In some developing countries the largest source of income is provided by the handloom sector of cottage industries. More workers, much more than the total employed in all the textile factories, could be employed in the handloom sector. We hope that the new institute will take due notice of this and put more emphasis on the development of handlooms.

Summer Doldrums At United Nations

By Enoc P. Waters

Activity has slowed down to a snail's pace at the United Nations with people as scarce as unanimity at the international centre.

Old-timers at the UN say there is less going on and fewer people than at any time since the UN transferred to its 18-acre East River site in Manhattan in 1950.

It's the usual summer vacation pause—squeezed into a shorter period this year because of an unprecedented spurt of diplomatic business brought on by problems of South-West Africa and the Arab-Israeli war.

Normally the General Assembly begins its recess in late December and, until it reconvenes the following September there is a gradual deceleration of activity, reaching its lowest ebb in July and August.

During this period most of the top diplomats usually desert their posts, leaving behind subordinates as seat warmers, while they return home for rest, reassignment or consultations, flee to vacation spas all over the world, search out sylvan retreats in the United States or just relax in the comfort of their air conditioned apartments in the city. The secretariat's

huge staff and members of the press corps also seize upon the lull for vacations with their families. Leaves and vacations are staggered so that UN operations continue, even though at a slower pace.

But this year at the UN it was different from past years. Although the Assembly adjourned on schedule just before the end of 1966, it was reconvened in special session in April to deal with the Southwest Africa problem and didn't adjourn until June 13. Then in early June the Middle East war broke out between Israel and the Arab states and on June 16, just three days after the special session ended, an emergency session of the Assembly was called at the request of the Soviet Union. Delegates debated until the end of July, when they recessed in frustration. Technically, the emergency session on the Middle East crisis is still going on, although it would be difficult to convene on short notice more than 10 out of the 22 delegates.

These two long extra sessions of the Assembly, plus an unusual series of meetings by the Security Council, sometimes going on

simultaneously, disrupted well-laid vacation plans for both UN staff and diplomats.

Even after a recess was agreed upon—and most in the diplomatic corps scattered to the four points of the globe, many members of the secretariat staff had to remain at their desks to clear up the paper work left behind.

So into the few weeks remaining before delegates return for the Assembly in mid-September all the delayed vacations had to be crowded. To complicate matters, some UN staff employees, instead of overtime pay, were granted compensatory time—extra days off.

No service or activity at the UN has come to a complete standstill, but most are barely limping along with skeleton staffs.

Telescoping the vacation period, together with the compensatory time off, has created problems for some individuals. One professional worker, with seven instead of the usual four weeks' freedom, had to call in before his vacation was over to ask if he couldn't work for a couple of weeks to earn enough to tide him over the remainder of his off time.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

S. Vietnam Liberation Front's Policy

The extraordinary congress of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in mid-August approved the political programme of the NLF submitted to it by Huynh Than Path vice chairman of the presidium of the central committee and general secretary of the central committee of the NLF.

The programme notes that the tasks and goals of the South Vietnamese people in the struggle for national salvation are to rout the American aggressors and their flunkies, to set up a national democratic coalition government on a broad basis, to build up an independent democratic, peaceful, neutral, prospering South Vietnam and to prepare the ground for the country's peaceful reunification.

The South Vietnam National Liberation Front, the programme says, pledges to hold free, nationwide elections, to elect a National Assembly in a really democratic way and in conformity with the principles of universal, free and secret ballot; to create a democratic national union government including the most authoritative representatives of different social strata, nationality, religious groups, patriotic and democratic parties and implement broad democratic contributing to the cause of national liberation; to proclaim and implement road democratic liberties, to establish equality between men and women.

In the field of economy the NLF will put an end to the policy of economic enslavement and to the monopoly of American imperialists; confiscate the property of American imperialists and their agents and create an independent and self-sufficient economy.

The programme declares further that the NLF will take measures to confiscate land belonging to American imperialists and conservative landowners and to offer this land to peasants who have little or no land.

It is stressed in the programme that the reunification of Vietnam must be by peaceful means on the basis of talks between the two zones and without foreign interference. Before the country's reunification, the programme says, the people of both zones will exert joint efforts in the struggle against foreign invasion and for the defence of their homeland.

The foreign policy part of the programme envisages the establishment of diplomatic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social and political system, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, without encroachments on each other, without intervention into domestic affairs.

The programme says the NLF will reject the economic and cultural interests of countries

which sympathise with the Vietnamese people's struggle against American aggression for national salvation and support their struggle, keep out of military alliances, deny the use of South Vietnam to military personnel or war bases of foreign states, strengthen friendly relations with all countries which sympathise with the Vietnamese people and their struggle against the U.S. aggression, actively support the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, fight actively in defence of peace throughout the world, come out against the aggressive imperialist militarists and the aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism, demand the dissolution of aggressive military blocs and liquidation of foreign military bases of imperialism, tirelessly strengthen and develop relations with international democratic organisations and the peoples of all countries, including the American people.

The sympathy, support and aid of the peoples of the socialist countries, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of all the peoples of the world, including progressives in the United States, are daily growing stronger, the programme says. We are winning and we will unquestionably score a complete victory, it adds.

(TASS)

De Gaulle's Coming Visit To Poland

French President Charles de Gaulle's forthcoming visit to Poland aims at an effective contribution towards East-West relaxation of tension.

Sources close to the Elysee Palace stress, however, that the visit "by no means directed against the Federal Republic of Germany."

De Gaulle is scheduled to arrive in Warsaw on September 6 for an official seven-day visit which includes an extended tour of the country.

The French President is expected to act as an advocate of Bonn's policy towards Eastern Europe and to advise Polish leaders to take Bonn's efforts in that direction seriously and to take up possible West German proposals aimed at a normalisation of Bonn-Warsaw relations.

For de Gaulle's great vision of a fruitful East-West cooperation through relaxation of tensions has

chances of success only if the differences between West Germany and Poland can be gradually overcome as well.

Starting from the thesis that Bonn will have to recognise certain facts if it wants to find better understanding from the East, de Gaulle may during his state visit to Poland assure Warsaw that he regards the Oder-Neisse line as the definite German-Polish border.

Since the French President made a similar statement as early as 1959, such an assurance would be nothing new and could not be regarded as an unfriendly attitude vis-a-vis the Federal Republic of Germany.

Paris sources generally assume that the German question and European security may represent the main topics of de Gaulle's talks with Polish leaders.

The General is expected to tell Polish policy makers that the Germans have a natural right of reuni-

fication even if this question is not topical at the moment.

De Gaulle is also likely to support in principle the Polish desire for a European security conference. He may however, point out that such a conference should come at the end and not at the beginning of a procedure of relaxation.

In the French view, a general relaxation of tension between West and East Europe is the only road which may one day bring the German question and the European security problem nearer to solution.

French diplomatic sources are, however, certain that de Gaulle will not meet Polish demands for the recognition by France of East Germany.

The Vietnam war and the Middle East crisis might also be discussed between de Gaulle and his Polish hosts. There is far-reaching agreement between Paris and Warsaw on both issues.

S. African Plan For Diplomatic Enclaves

The establishment of diplomatic enclaves in South Africa's two government centres will pave the way for the future accreditation of diplomats from black African countries.

This is the interpretation put by observers in Johannesburg on Thursday's announcement by South African Foreign Minister, Hilgard Muller that his government was far advanced with plans to build self-contained diplomatic "suburbs" in Cape Town and Pretoria.

In the same speech at Potchefstroom University he restated South Africa's intention to forge diplomatic links with friendly African states.

A central obstacle to South Af-

rica's role in African diplomacy has long been the question of how to accommodate black diplomats when they were accredited to South Africa.

Her African neighbours have said diplomatic links could only be established if their representatives were totally exempt from the disadvantages of apartheid.

The enclaves, served with special schools, shops and other amenities, will accommodate all diplomats, not merely non-white ones.

Residential seclusion alone will probably not do away with all embarrassment to non-white diplomats outside the enclaves. It carries its own danger in

that diplomatic activity could become theoretica and impoverished by lack of contact with all aspects of South African life.

Consultation with white countries must have taken place in advance of Dr. Muller's disclosure of his government's plan, and their agreement received for the idea of the enclaves observers said.

South Africa is one of the more inconvenient countries for diplomats to work in, with the need to commute regularly between Cape Town, the parliamentary capital, and Pretoria, the administrative capital, 800 miles (1,300 km) away, and the need for duplicate facilities at either end.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carries an editorial welcoming the step taken by the Agricultural and Cottage Industries Bank to make available the services of mobile workshops for repairing tractors and other agricultural implements in Kandahar and Herat provinces.

It said that, as a developing country, Afghanistan has to spend a large portion of its available foreign exchange on buying machine tools and implements. Tractors and other machinery top the list of government purchases abroad.

It is therefore very important to keep these machines in good operating condition all the time. Machines sitting idle are an economic liability.

It is very important that all-purpose central workshops be established in important agricultural centres throughout the country to insure proper maintenance of all types of machines and agricultural extension facilities.

The editorial said that two main requirements of any workshop have to be met before it can function properly. First of all, it is necessary that there be a group of well-trained technicians and engineers to run the workshop with full knowledge of the machines that they handle.

Experience shows that much equipment needing only minor repairs has been permanently put out of service by careless and unqualified handling of self-made mechanisms.

Secondly, it is important for every workshop to have an adequate supply of spare parts, because not even the best-trained mechanic can work efficiently without them.

The editorial suggested that the workshops keep a log on the various machines they handle in order to find out which parts wear out quickest. These parts can then be procured on a large scale.

It would be a good idea if the problem of spare parts is taken into consideration when making the original purchase, the editorial suggested.

Anis in its editorial also touched on the same subject. It hoped that the bank would be able to establish similar workshops in other parts of the country.

Another editorial in yesterday's

Anis welcomed the seminar of village elders being held in Wardak province. These elders it said, play an important role in organising social activities in their villages. It is therefore important that they become acquainted with modern trends and government development plans.

An enlightened elder provides an valuable link between the government and the people. In praising the governor of Wardak, Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi, the editorial expressed the hope that similar seminars in other parts of the country would be organised.



The American magazine *Look* has serialised excerpts from a new novel by Leon Uris depicting a French government riddled with Soviet espionage agents.

In the book, due to be published on October 6 by McGraw Hill, the American novelist portrays the French President—whom he names Pierre la Croix—as a vain, proud, and heavy-handed individual who is embittered by the humiliation of France's defeat in World War II and who has a basic dislike of Americans and Britons.

Entitled "Topaz," the novel is expected to anger many Frenchmen. But first reaction in Paris to the excerpts was one more of ridicule than fury.

French officials described as "absurd" Uris's contention that Moscow was helping to shape French government policies.

International Herald Tribune, an American daily published in Paris, quotes Uris as saying he was reliably informed that a known French communist, a Canada-based diplomat, was briefing General de Gaulle during his controversial visit to Quebec in July.

French Foreign Ministry officials said the suggestion was absurd. They declared: "As for the so-called French diplomat in Canada, we know nobody answering such a description. The whole thing is absolutely ridiculous."

In an article in London's *News of the World* former British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home said that China was too weak to make war on either the United States or the USSR.

He said that the bogey of the "yellow peril" was raised in the early days of the century.

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BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Business Review Of The Week

By Nokta Cheen

with the demands of social justice.



A section of the Afghan Textile Factory's pavilion in this year's Jashen celebration.

EXPORTS TO HIT \$500 M. BY 1972

Among the most important features of the agricultural and industrial exhibitions of the recent Jashen celebrations were the graphs showing the anticipated export and imports of Afghanistan during the five years of the Third Year Plan.

Afghanistan in the next five years will export goods worth \$ 491 million. \$431 million will be obtained from agricultural commodities and \$60 million from natural gas.

A number of domestic industries will be commissioned in this period, which will consume quantities of wool, cotton and leather so that exports of these items, which formed 35 per cent of the total amount of exports in the Second Five Year Plan period, will be reduced to 30 per cent in the final year of the Third Five Year Plan.

The general volume of cotton earmarked for export will be decreased due to increased consumption by new home textile factories but attempts will be made to increase production by improving soil and bringing under cultivation new areas.

Exports of carpets, karakul pelts, fruits and casings are expected to rise by 25 to 28 per cent in the Third Plan period.

Natural gas exports beginning this year and the production and export of fertilisers in the last years of the Third Plan will introduce new export commodities on the market.

The percentage of mineral exports which formed one per cent of the total volume of exports in the previous plans will rise to 13 per cent. The average annual increase in exports is expected to be 10.3 per cent, compared to 6.2 per cent in the Second Five Year Plan.

By Our Own Reporter

Because industrial projects will begin production in the last years of the third plan, significant reductions in imports can not be expected. In fact, in order to maintain stable price levels imports of consumer goods will increase. The import of cotton textiles will drop 18 per cent when textile industries start production in the last years of the plan.

The plants which will be established in the next five years and which will have decisive effect upon improving the quality of export were listed last Tuesday.

In addition a casing sorting and processing plant will be established in Kabul which will process casings in accordance with technical, commercial and public health standards observed in America and Europe. This will decrease waste, improve cleaning and selection and expand markets.

In the past few years Afghan casing exports have been two million rounds annually at an average price of fifty to sixty cents. With better sorting and processing prices will rise to one dollar per round and exports to an estimated \$600,000 annually.

The plant will have the capacity to produce 1,500,000 rounds annually. The capital investment needed is \$150,000 and Af. 1,300,000.

Plans for establishing carpet washing plants in Kabul and Mazare Sharif have been envisioned which will wash carpets in order to decrease their weight and thereby reduce freight charges. A ten per cent charge is now paid to transport carpets which haven't been washed. Washing carpets will also

minimise the danger of their changing colour.

The Kabul plant will wash 200,000 sq. metres per year. Af. 3,500,000 and \$150,000 are needed to build the plant.

The Mazare Sharif plant will cost \$59,000 and Af. 2,500,000 and will wash 100,000 sq. metres of carpets annually.

A General meeting of shareholders of the Mortgage and Construction Bank will be held on September 20 in Kabul. This was decided by the board of directors of the Bank some time ago.

The Bank was established 21 years ago. Then it was known as the Construction fund, its aim was, and still is the granting of loans to people to complete construction work they may have started. From loans given by the Bank, people have been able to complete their half-finished houses, sarais, apartments and shops.

Thus the Bank has been of great service to the people but a few observations may be made on the activities of the bank.

The interest charged by the bank is very high—8 per cent. And it collects the interest in advance. This means that if the bank lends Af. 100,000, it first takes away Af. 8,000 from the loan at the very start.

The terms for getting a loan are also not satisfactory for

the average man. The bank will accept only landed property in Kabul as surety. In practice this means a man who needs money to finish a house he has started building will not get help from the bank unless he has another house or property to mortgage.

In other words only a comparatively rich man can seek a loan from the bank. The average-income man wanting to build a house for himself can expect no help.

The avowed objective of the bank is to help the middle class but that is the class it does not help.

In addition, there are a lot of tedious administrative procedures involved in getting a loan from the bank.

The bank could play a more effective role in helping people to build houses. Since it is a bank, there is no doubt that it will seek ways to make a profit. But it should temper this aim

There is a clear indication now that it is seeking high profits. For instance, the bank recently built six houses. The houses, which have been bought by individuals on prepayment of half the price, are in Karte Mamou-rin, Kabul. The original estimate for each house was Af. 450,000. But now the bank has raised the price to more than Af. 550,000.

One of the most important issues which the shareholders should decide is the ultimate fate of Mikroyons—the apartment houses built in Zandabanan near Kabul.

Many middle class people would like to own apartments, in the area. But it is still not known whether these apartments are to be sold to the public or merely rented out.

It is not certain that this subject will be taken up at the shareholders meeting of the bank, but it is rumoured that probably the long awaited decision on this will be forthcoming.



Abdul Salam



Hamidullah Tarzi



Mohammad Fared Rafiq

PROFILES IN BUSINESS

By A Staff Writer

"As you know, virtually all businessmen in Afghanistan are self-made," Haji Mir Ahmad Nauroz Zadah said.

Nauroz Zadah is the owner and manager of the Nauroz Company Limited. His carpets are advertised in The Kabul Times almost every day. As a businessman who knows that promotion of sales depends to a great extent on advertising, Nauroz Zadah hopes to develop and increase the volume of his advertisements in the press in Kabul.

Nauroz Zadah comes from a family of businessmen. His father and grandfather were in the carpet business field.

The reason why he knows a lot about carpets and has gathered a full list of varieties made in the country is that he used to travel with his father even as a boy to various carpet centres.

When his father retired due to old age, Nauroz Zadah, then a young student, decided to learn the business without, however, neglecting his studies in school. By time left school 17 years ago, he knew all about the sale and purchase of all types of carpets in Afghanistan. He also gathered some capital.

A little later he opened a shop in the carpet market, Kabul, with his own money.

His volume of business increased day by day, and 14 years ago he left the market and rented a shop in Share Nau. Two years later he succeeded in getting a licence from the Commerce Ministry and for the first time he was able to export carpets abroad.

"Eleven years ago I sent my brother to London to sell carpets there," says. Two years ago he changed the name of his shop, increased the capital and invited some other businessmen to join

him to form the Nauroz Company Limited, which has been in operation successfully since then.

Nauroz Zadah, who can speak English has travelled to England, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and some other European countries.

"Without acknowledgement of English I would have been nowhere," he says.

He also speaks German and Turkish.

There are 40 kinds of carpets in Afghanistan, Nauroz Zadah says: They are in three main categories: very good, average and low quality.

The following is the list:

Mauri Turkmani
Mauri Zahir Shahi Turkmani
Mauri Sareqi Turkmani
Mauri Akhal



Nauroz Zadah

Panj Deh
Yamout
Salgur
Daulat Abadie
Altie Bolak
Sulaimani
Bashirie
Qezel Ayaq
Chakosh
Farokh
Jangal Araq
Char Changho
Taghan
Wali
Shor Taipa
Chae
Qezel Ayaq
SChenchai
Chob Bash

Places of manufacture

Herat
Oxus River area
Mazare Sharif, Andkhoi
Archa
Sheberghan
Mazare Sharif
Sheberghan

Textile Production Up

Mahmoud Raqi, Sept. 4 (Bakhtar)—during the month of Asad (July 21 to August 22) this year there has been an increase of 46,512 metres of cotton pieces in the production of the Afghan Textile Factory compared to the same period last year.

Production during Asad this year was 3,211,208 metres.

Gul Ahmad Shefta, economic director of the factory, said last week that the factory has produced cotton pieces with new designs, and they were displayed during the Jashen celebrations.

(REUTER)

Appointments In Commerce Ministry

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Commerce announced Sunday the following new appointments:

Hamidullah Tarzi, director general of the Transit Department as Afghan commercial councillor in Peshawar; Abdul Salam, director general of the License Issuing Department for Foreign Businessmen as Afghan commercial attaché in Delhi; Mohammad Fared Rafiq, director general of the Domestic Trade Department as Afghan commercial attaché in Karachi; Abdul Hafiz Kakal, director general of Administrative Department as Afghan commercial councillor in Amritsar.



Abdul Hafiz Kakal

Economic Aid For Arab Countries Being Discussed

Top East European countries economic officials met in Belgrade Monday to discuss long ranging aid for shattered economies of Arab countries resulting from the June war.

Reportedly the conference will be attended also by representatives from Rumania, which abstained from the Moscow and Budapest communities parties summit meetings dealings with the Middle East situation.

The conference is designed to work out concrete measures for aid of "victims of imperialist aggression in the Middle East."

Kiro Gligorov Yugoslav Vice Premier in charge of economic affairs, accompanied President Tito on his recent tour of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq to collect first hand information on the economic situation of these countries.

He will reportedly represent his findings to the conference which is expected to decide how much aid East European countries can give to Arab countries.

Yugoslav sources Friday said that according to incomplete data the Middle East war caused damage of over one billion dollars to Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

According to Yugoslav sources, the country mostly affected is the United Arab Republic. The estimate is that the decrease of the national income in the forthcoming financial year will be of \$700 million.

The closing of the Suez Canal costs UAR \$20 million monthly and the loss of exploitation of crude oil about \$35 million annually. The loss of tourism has been estimated to \$80 million annually.

Syria, according to Yugoslav sources, was also badly damaged by war. Tourism stopped and the work of pipelines over Syria, which represented good source of income, also stopped.

Yugoslav sources said Jordan did not as yet furnish the estimate of damage caused to its economy. However, it is estimated that it is very high. In view of the loss of the western bank territories, which participate with over 40 per cent in the total production of Jordan. The loss of tourism is estimated to be of \$80 million.

Iraq, by stopping exports of oil to the United States, Great Britain and West Germany will lose \$200 million, which is 21 per cent of the national income.

(AP)

(REUTER)



A model of mechanised farm No. 3 of the Nangarhar Valley, displayed in the Jashen exhibition.

FLUCTUATIONS IN RUBBER PRICES

The deputy controller of Malaysian rubber research, Lew Sip Hon, Sunday urged the immediate convening of a conference of the world's four largest natural rubber producers to help restore the falling price to a level more in accord with the world rubber situation.

The conference would be of representatives from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Ceylon.

At the same time, Lew—who suggested the present fall was a temporary one against the actual demand and position—called on the Malaysian government to set up a rubber marketing board to meet sudden price fluctuations, and to arrange long-term bilateral contracts with east European countries.

His call came at a meeting of the Malaysian Rubber Research Institute Staff Union in Kuala Lumpur.

In a long analysis of the current natural rubber position, Lew said he was confident that the present natural rubber price below 50 Malaysian cents (one shilling two pence sterling) a pound was not compatible with the present pattern of synthetic rubber prices, but more a manifestation of bearish moods in the market.

He also claimed the low price was largely due to a series of short-term factors which had all appeared at the same time.

He listed them as:

1. A general recession all over Europe, in particular in Britain and West Germany and even to some extent Japan.

2. The three-month strike in United States rubber companies which has just ended.

3. The closure of the Suez Canal which had not only dislocated world shipping services, but had brought about a temporary decline in the Soviet Union oftake of Malaysian rubber because there was not enough ships to be diverted to eastern routes.

4. An unusually heavy spate of forward sales of natural rubber, not only in Malaysia and Singapore, but in terminal markets.

5. The increase in the flow of low-grade rubber from Indonesia to Singapore since the end of confrontation last year.

Lew also suggested that in the wake of such factors sentiment had also played a part in forcing the price down.

He discounted that the recent 10 per cent price cut in synthetic rubber was a major factor, adding that this was no more than formalising what the big buyers had in fact been paying through discounts for synthetic rubber.

"In fact, if one were to read some of the reports, emanating from synthetic producers, one can see they

are just about breaking even at the present prices he said.

Lew also attacked those who claimed over-production of natural rubber had contributed to the price fall.

"The truth is that in every one of the last seven years (1960-1966) there has been a substantial negative balance in favour of natural rubber production. On the other hand, over the same period, much more synthetic rubber had been produced every year than has been consumed."

He said that one reason the natural supply had outrun production over past three years had been directly due to stockpile released "on a scale far in excess of what was required to maintain a reasonable balance between supply and demand."

There was in fact no logical reason why natural rubber should fall below 50 Malaysian cents a pound.

Advocating the establishment he said its primary function would be to take care of marginal imbalances and the depressive influences these imbalances had.

But he said this would be more effective if all the producers countries set up marketing boards and their resources were pooled together into an international rubber producers marketing board.

(REUTER)

British Council To Offer New Diploma Course In English

By A Staff Writer

The British Council plans to expand its cultural activities and educational services here in the near future, and introduce a Cambridge University diploma course.

This was stated by Kenneth L. Pearson, the new British Council representative who arrived here last week, in an interview with the Kabul Times this morning.

"We hope to get the British Council centre fully organised next year," Pearson said.



K.H. Pearson

Now there are six classes a week in English at different levels sponsored by the British Council. Pearson hopes that when new teachers arrive for Ghazi High School, he will be able to enlist their services for part-time teaching at the British Council. He would also like to get visiting professors to give lectures.

The British Council is getting a new administrative officer to cope with the growing responsibilities of the office here. He is expected here next week.

Pearson hopes to keep good relations with the English departments of various schools and with the College of Letters of Kabul University.

Pearson also hopes to expand the cultural programmes of the British Council and invite some professional artists to perform here.

The British Council offers some scholarships to Afghan students every year to join British educational institutions. The English courses offered by the British Council will enable these students to continue their studies more successfully abroad.

"With the establishment of the Cambridge English diploma course, Afghan students will be able to enroll in reputable British educational institutions," Pearson said.

The British Council is also looking

British Group Plans Peace Mission

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—Several Labour members of Parliament are flying to the United States today to place proposals before American Congressmen to end the Vietnam war.

The leftwing group, which includes an Mikardo, a member of the party's national executive, has long sought to persuade the British government to abandon its support for U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Mikardo said the group had been asked to represent the views of various European groups, including those of former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France and the United Socialist Party in France.

They brought a suggestion from a group of Western European parliamentarians for a conference in Brussels in November of parliamentary representatives from Western European countries, the U.S. and the British Commonwealth.

S. Viet Election

(Continued from page 1)

Informed sources said that Dzu's success appeared to reflect war weariness among the people in less secure areas as well as anti-militarist government feeling.

Dzu conceded defeat early yesterday and immediately charged the government with alleged irregularities which he said he would present to the National Assembly.

He claimed he had seen troops brought into polling places by the truckload. They used up ballot papers leaving a shortage for other voters, he said.

Suu, 62 who is chairman of the provisional National Assembly, said he planned to launch an opposition front named Nat Tran Tan Dan New Citizens Group.

Huong, 63, also announced he was ready to form a popular front.



ARIANA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 an American film, dubbed in Farsi. **SHE PARK**

At 2:30, 7:30 and 9:30 an American film, dubbed in Farsi. **THE HOUSE OF WAX**

HOME BRIEF

MAIDAN Shar, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—At the village organisation and services seminar in Ahangaran, Wardak, Abdul Habib Hamidi, president of the primary education department of the Education Ministry yesterday spoke on the role of schools in community development.

Hamidi urged the people to cooperate on a larger scale in implementing education plans. Abdul Haq Wala, president of the Book Publishing Institute, spoke on the duties of village elders.

Fateh Mohammad Montazer and Abdul Wahed Najm, officials of the rural development department, spoke on proper ways to bring up children.

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Asadullah Ashraf Mujadidi, a director in the population survey department who had gone to Denmark to attend a population survey training seminar, returned to Kabul yesterday.

The seminar discussed population increase, training of survey personnel, holding of demographic courses and aid from international organisations.

Forty delegates from Afro-Asian countries participated in the seminar.

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—At the invitation of Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Raouf Benawa, some members of the cabinet, high-ranking officials, teachers and officials of Kabul University, and members of the Women's Welfare Institute saw the Soviet acrobatic show last night in the Kabul Nendari.

King Hussein

(Continued from page 1)

conflict, he said he hoped the need for weapons and equipment could be fulfilled from Western sources as before.

"Should difficulties arise therefrom, we will feel compelled to seek the necessary aid where we can find it," Hussein added.

He excluded the possibility of any negotiations between Israel and Jordan on the return of the occupied territories "under the present circumstances."

As regards internationalisation of Jerusalem, Hussein stressed that this city belonged "to the Islamic world." He had also told the same to Pope Paul.

He predicted "new difficulties" if Israel failed to change its attitude. Besides her Arab neighbours, Jordan would also seek support from the remaining Muslim states.

King Hussein underlined again his determination to fight for Jerusalem and West Jordan, "even if we are fully destroyed."

5th World University Games End With Eight New Records

TOKYO, September 5, (AFP).

The fifth World University Games came to a close last night with the ever nostalgic and colourful pageantry of farewell at the Olympic Stadium after 10 days of spirited competition that saw eight world records shattered.

Athletes and officials of 34 countries bade each other "sayonara" (goodbye) in the closing ceremony witnessed and cheered by about 65,000 spectators.

The following is the list of medals won by participating countries: (New Citizens Group).

U.S.	32	23	6
Japan	21	17	26
W. Germany	8	9	5
Britain	4	11	9

France	4	5	12
Italy	4	5	8
Australia	2	1	4
Sweden	2	1	2
Switzerland	2	0	0
Korea	1	9	1
Finland	1	1	4
Holland	1	1	1
Austria	1	0	4
Yugoslavia	1	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	1	0	0
Spain	1	0	0
Canada	0	2	0
Mexico	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	4
Belgium	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	1
Indonesia	0	0	1
Total	86	86	89

5 States Back 4th Term For Hassouna

CAIRO, Sept. 5, (DPA).—At least five Arab countries will support Arab League Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassouna for a fourth term in office when his present term expires next September 14, according to a North African official stopping over here on his way home from the Khartoum Arab summit.

The official, who declined to be named, said Lebanon, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia had called for a renewal of Hassouna's term by three years when the matter was discussed during the Khartoum meetings of Arab foreign ministers and heads of state.

Initially a one-year extension was proposed rather than a full five-year term in view of Hassouna's age and the fact that he already served three terms.

Razak Warns Aid Must Be Timely

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Tun Razak Monday called for a regional transport survey, accelerated implementation of projects in Southeast Asia and a positive assistance response from developed countries.

On the latter point, Tun Razak said developed countries should avoid the mistake of giving too much, too late.

He was opening an eight-nation, six-day conference of Southeast Asian officials on transport and communications designed to coordinate projects in this field with a view to attracting regional assistance from developed countries and economic agencies, such as the Asian Development Fund.

Attending the conference are delegates from Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

There are also observers from 16 countries, including the United States, Britain, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, several European countries, the United Nations Development Fund, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Asian Development Bank and other international bodies.

Italian Youths Demonstrate Against Viet. War

PEKING, Sept. 5 (Hsinhua).

Young Italians held demonstrations in Rome Saturday to denounce the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

In a cinema where a pro-U.S. documentary film on the Vietnamese war was being shown, scores of young people gave vent to their indignation at the film and their anger against the U.S. aggressors by throwing rotten eggs at the screen and distributing leaflets that condemned the U.S. aggression.

The police made a brutal attack on the demonstrators, wounding one of them.

Meanwhile, in a suburb of the capital, a large crowd of young people burnt an effigy of a U.S. aggressor wrapped in a U.S. flag, on which the demonstrators had painted a swastika.

Cambodia Dissolves All 'Friendship' Associations

PHNOMPHEN, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—Cambodian King of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk has decided to dissolve all friendship associations between Cambodia and foreign countries.

The Cambodian news agency AKP reported Prince Sihanouk said in a speech Sunday that the associations, set up at the foreign countries' request, had served only non-Cambodian interests.

They received subsidies and other facilities from abroad and tended to destroy rather than create friendship between Cambodia and foreign countries, Prince Sihanouk said.

The agency said that Prince Sihanouk will set up national friendship committees to replace the associations and these bodies will be made up of one president and two members only.

The committees will have no offices, will draw no subscriptions and will show no foreign films, the agency said.

Their expenses will be paid for out of the ruling Sangkum Party.

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World News In Brief

MOSCOW, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad arrived here last night on an official visit expected to begin talks with Soviet officials on the Middle East crisis.

It was met by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Riad's five-day journey is also expected to include a visit to Belgrade, possibly to discuss peace proposals for the Middle East offered by Yugoslav President Tito.

On his way to Moscow, Riad stopped off in Rome for an hour-long conversation with Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani.

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic has told British Overseas Airways Corporation that it can resume commercial flights to UAR, an airline spokesman said here yesterday.

BOAC aircraft have not touched down at Cairo since June 5 when the British airline was banned from using UAR airports or flying over the country.

The spokesman said that BOAC officials were now studying the new UAR offer.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, (DPA).—Yemeni President Abdullah al-Sallal and his delegation left here for Sanaa by air yesterday after weekend talks with UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser following the Khartoum Arab summit conference.

Sallal is believed to have discussed the UAR-Saudi Arabian pact signed in the Sudanese capital last week to end the five-year Yemen conflict.

No statement was issued on their talks yesterday.

Meanwhile Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber left here by air Frankfurt yesterday morning on a private visit to some western capitals.

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—British shipping lines serving India and Pakistan announced a slight reduction in the surcharge imposed after the closure of the Suez Canal.

For cargo loaded from September 5 onwards the surcharge will be 15 instead of 17 and a half per cent.

The decision was taken "in response to various appeals and as a gesture, in the light of the economic situation prevailing in India and Pakistan."

RABAT, Sept. 5, (DPA).—King Hassan the second of Morocco has appointed his personal representative Haj Ahmed Balafrej to represent him at the Kinshasa summit conference of the organisation of African unity (OAU), scheduled for September 11, the Moroccan news agency "MAP" reported yesterday.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has also announced he was not personally attending the summit meeting for health reasons.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5, (DPA).—The accident rate has been lower than expected in Sweden's conversion to driving on the right and most Swedes were driving their cars to work yesterday as usual.

In the capital, traffic was flowing smoother than before survey of a projected alternative plan introducing a number of one-way streets.

The number of accidents Sunday—mostly damaged wings with little personal injury—was far under expectations.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, (DPA).—The Soviet Union will help UAR prospect for oil in the Siwa region, near the UAR-Tunisian border under a technical protocol signed here Sunday. Moscow is to provide technical know-how and equipment. UAR lost her Sinial oil fields to Israel in the Arab-Israeli war last June.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5, (DPA).—Some 150 armed bandits flushed an entire village population out of their homes in Khamman district, Hyderabad state, before they started plundering the about 100 houses there, according to reports reaching here yesterday. The gang vanished before police could be rushed to the scene of the mass hold-up.

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—A flat rate for all commodities for shipment by container from their London depot to their Manhattan depot has been introduced by container cargo.

The company said the through rate from London to Manhattan including port charges haulage and insurance would be 10/9d a cubic foot or for each 25 lb.

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—A small group of coffee experts over the weekend began considering world coffee requirements and probable exports from non-member countries during the 1967/68 coffee year, starting October 1.

When adopted by the council, the overall global figure will be apportioned to the 39 producing nations of the agreement in accordance with the size of each country's basis quota.

According to informed sources, a table of statistics, correcting the original basic quota figures on which the present agreement was negotiated, has not been accepted by certain central American and one or two African countries.

The organisation's statisticians were again studying this element to arrive at a formula to be used in revising basis quota.

GENEVA, Sept. 5, (Reuter).—International expert consultations on a proposed worldwide cocoa trade agreement will be resumed here at the end of this month by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Dr. Raul Prebisch, the UNCTAD Secretary General, said here yesterday that government delegates would then as whether reasonable prospects existed for summoning a full-scale negotiating conference within the next three or four months.

He noted that it had not yet been possible to reach complete agreement on various issues during private and informal consultations held by 14 major cocoa producing and consuming countries here last week.

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