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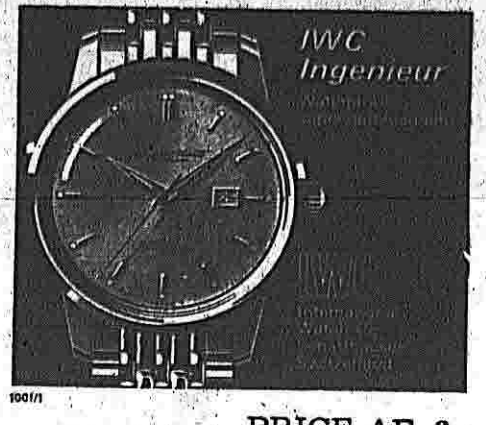
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 119

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1967 (ASAD 23, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

MINISTERS APPROVE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR ASIAN HIGHWAY

KABUL, Aug. 15, (Bakhtar).—The five-year plan of operation for the Asian Highway was approved by the coordinating committee of the Asian Highway yesterday afternoon. Ministers, deputy ministers and officials from the 12 nations of the ECAFE region are attending the meeting.

The actual deliberations of the committee started yesterday afternoon and the adoption of the plan was marked by the signing of the draft agreement prepared by highway experts earlier here.

The proposal of U Nyun, executive secretary of ECAFE, that the developed nations and the Asian Development Bank should give grants to the countries of the region for the completion of the Asian Highway was endorsed.

The meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the Public Health Institute, recommended that if and when needed the proposal should be submitted through ECAFE to the developed countries as well as the Asian Development Bank.

The committee convened its first meeting soon after the inauguration ceremony was over. Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Public Works of Afghanistan was unanimously elected chairman and the minister of Transport of Malaysia, Haji Sardon, was elected vice chairman of the meeting. Masa's name proposed by India and Haji Sardon's by ECAFE.

In his first address as chairman of the meeting, Masa said that the countries of the region

"ECAFE, which is also known as the economic parliament for Asia, in 1959 presented the idea of constructing an Asian highway. Since 1960, which marks the beginning of the United Nations' Development Decade, steady steps have been taken to complete the Asian Highway," Masa told the gathering.

The establishment of the coordinating committee and the support of the UN Development Programme for the Asian Highway project have given reality to the plan, Masa said.

In 1966 ECAFE appealed to the UN for support to the project through U Nyun, the executive secretary, and in January this year the world body expressed its support.

Masa said that the Asian Highway was particularly important for landlocked countries. It is the pivot of economic activity, he said.

"I support UN Secretary-General U Thant's view that the Asian Highway project is a symbol of unity, progress,



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a dinner reception last night at Chelstoon palace in honour of ministers and deputy ministers attending the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee meeting in Kabul. Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah; All Mohammad, Minister of Court; members of the cabinet and high ranking officials attended the reception.

Ministers and the deputy ministers of ECAFE countries yesterday signed a special album at Delkusha Palace. Later, accompanied by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, they laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Nader Shah.

River Transport Under Study

By A Staff Writer

The Hydrological Survey Department is carrying out an intensive study of the possibilities of using rivers in Afghanistan for transport. "There is a great potential of turning rivers into water highways," Mohammad Hesan Berna, a department hydrologist said.

When asked which rivers were being studied for such use, he said that it was a long term plan of the department of hydrology to survey all practical water routes.

"It is possible to transport goods between Kabul and Tur-

kham by river. This is one of the heavy transport routes of the country," he said.

"In order to make the river navigable tunnels will have to be constructed at various parts he said.

"But the main point," Berna added, "is that there is a definite relationship, between city and town construction in the country and navigation by river."

"If the Department of Town and City Planning gives draft plans for cities the Hydrology Department could study ways of linking them with river transport route," he said.

The Hydrology Department measures various river waters, studies the surface and subterranean water routes in the country, analyses water from various sources and digs deep wells for individuals as well as institutions.

"For the construction of dams and hydraulic water stations the amount of water in the rivers, its speed of flow, the variations in the level of the water, and

the chemicals the water contains must be studied," Berna said.

Such studies had to be carried out for the construction of the Mahipar and Naghlu power projects.

"Hydrological stations should be set up on each river to carry out such studies," Berna said.

The Gulbahar Textile Factory is also being helped by the department in trying to increase the uses of the Gulbahar river.

The department has dug 80 wells in different parts of the country since 1958. It is presently digging a deep well for Herat Cotton Company.

The hydrology department has received equipment totalling Af. five million from the Hydrology team of the German Federal Republic.

JIRGAHS EXTEND SESSION

KABUL, Aug. 15, (Bakhtar).—The budget of the Ministry of Finance was approved by the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday. Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the House, was in the Chair.

Yesterday was to have been the last day for the summer session of the House. But a proposal to prolong the meeting up to August 23 to finalise the budget was approved unanimously yesterday.

The Meshrano Jirgah also decided to extend its session by another week, to conclude the election law discussion.

In the morning session Dr. Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president, was in the Chair. In the afternoon session Senator Abdul Karim Maqoul, first deputy president, presided.

UFO Fever Grips Brazil Again

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Flying saucer fever has gripped Brazil again after a lawyer reported one hovered over his car for 40 minutes, flashing yellow and blue lights in reply to his headlights signals.

Two other witnesses corroborated the story of 28-year-old Jonil Feydit Vieira published in the morning newspaper Correio da Manha here.

Vieira said the unidentified flying object made several zig-zag passes over his car.

"After it followed my car for a while I began to get nervous and flicked my headlights on and off. To my amazement blue and yellow lights also flickered on and off, and then the object suddenly disappeared at a fantastic speed."



Engineer Masa

of ECAFE had been, from the dawn of history up to the 18th century, the centre of human activity for progress and evolution.

"In reality, most of the technical achievements of Europe up to the Industrial Revolution were based on the pillars of discoveries and inventions in Asia," Masa said.

Asia has also been, the minister said, the home of most of the inhabitants of the world. Today more than 60 per cent of the peoples of the world, numbering 1,800 million, live on this continent.

Afghanistan, Masa said, has played an important role at the crossroad of commerce and exchange of ideas between East and West. The old silk road which crossed Afghanistan was one chain in the exchange of goods and ideas between the various parts of the world, Masa added.

SENATORS SCORE BOMBING NEAR CHINESE BORDER

WASHINGTON, August 15, (DPA).—Several U.S. senators, both Democrats and Republicans, Monday warned against carrying bombings of North Vietnam into the immediate neighbourhood of the Chinese border.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, who has repeatedly in the past advocated "de-escalation" in the Vietnam war, said raids only one minute away from the Chinese border increased the danger of the Chinese countering U.S. actions.

The air attacks against targets up to ten miles near the Chinese border were a very dangerous extension of the war, taking the United States "much closer to the brink of a possible confrontation with China," he said.

Mansfield said the latest development in the war might stiffen Hanoi's spine, keep her further away from the conference table and make the possibility of a negotiated peace much more difficult to achieve.

Republican senator Thurston Morton, departing from his previous line of defending the government policy in Vietnam, said the time had come "to admit that we are on a bad wicket and try something else. I want to see a de-escalation of this thing."

Morton came out in favour of scaling down the war, arguing that additional troops would not serve towards bringing North Vietnam closer to the conference table.

Meanwhile the White House declined to comment on the latest "de-escalation," saying that the bombing of new targets did not mean any new policy.

The only prominent public figure to subscribe fully to the extension of the bombings was former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Speaking to newsmen upon his release from the Walter Reed Hospital here after ten days of treatment for a gastro-intestinal illness, the 76-year-old general said he regarded the extended bombings as a military necessity.

The plan is already being reshaped to lay extra stress on this aim and to take account of difficulties in getting foreign aid.

A New Weapon To Fight The Virus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, (AP).—A drug firm reported Monday that its scientists have made a biological discovery "paving the way for a possible new and practicable approach to the prevention of viral infections," perhaps including cancer.

Merck Sharp Dome of West Point, Pennsylvania, put that appraisal on the work of the research team in making public three reports of their studies.

The scientists reported they have discovered the essential requirements of stimulating the human body to produce a natural germ-fighting chemical called interferon. They described also promising results in animal tests with three newly noted interferon-inducing substances, and declared human trials may be undertaken.

Interferon is a protein produced by the body in viral infection, but the body does not always produce enough to combat a full-blown virus attack.

Interferon inhibits spread of infection by preventing viral reproduction in cells. It works against a broad range of viruses.

A Merck spokesman told a reporter that whereas conventional vaccine works only against a particular virus, a successful interferon-including medication would, in effect, work against all viruses.

And, he said, if proof is established that at least some forms of cancer are of viral origin, an interferon-inducing medication could have tremendous implications.

Husain Sees Bright Future For India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15, (DPA).—President Zakir Husain of India, in a nation-wide radio broadcast on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of Indian independence, Monday night called on the people to exercise self control and discipline.

"We are at a turning point of our development programmes, and we cannot afford to allow ourselves to be distracted from our purpose," he said.

With reference to foreign loans towards India's development programme, the president said the loans would have to be repaid while interest on them had to be met from earnings of foreign exchange.

"Investments we made in our economy are apt to yield their full results, and soon, in ten years or perhaps even five, I am sure we shall see our country as the centre of great economic change."

This change, the president continued in an optimistic vein, "will have its impact not only on our own 500 millions but on the whole of Asia and Africa."

ORBITER 5 GIVES MOON'S VIEW OF THE EARTH

WASHINGTON, August 15, (AP).—From its orbit around the moon, Lunar Orbiter 5 has sent back the first photograph of the earth from the region of the moon to show almost the full planet.

In a special message to Congress setting forth U.S. policy goals in the communications field, he expressed the hope that the Soviet Union might agree to link its Molniya satellite system with the existing global satellite communications network operated by 58 countries.

Praising the Soviet Union as a leader in satellite technology, he said he had been advised there was no insurmountable technical obstacle to such a link-up of the Soviet domestic system with the existing global network.

"The peoples of the world could rightfully rejoice if our advances in satellite technology were accompanied by this act of global cooperation, he said.

US Invites E. Europe To Join World Satellite Network

WASHINGTON, August 15, (Reuter).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson yesterday appealed to the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe to join the international satellite communications system.

At first glance it looks like the picture of a beach ball streaked in gray, white and black.

But on closer study prominent earth features come through clearly, particularly the rectangular, blunted hammerhead that is the Arabian peninsula and the Suez Canal area, unmistakably framed by the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

To the north and west, nearer the curving edge of the earth's face, can be seen the Italian boot, the isthmus of Greece, and Turkey, Yugoslavia, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

The picture outlines clearly the entire east coast of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope.

India gleams through a light cloud covering at the centre of the picture, with Ceylon also clearly visible. The North Pole lies near the top of the picture, and large masses of the Soviet Union and China lie somewhere under the swirl of clouds, as does the great sweep of the Indian Ocean.

Ayub Predicts Need To Extend Pak 3rd Five Year Plan

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan said his country may have to extend its current five-year plan by another year in order to meet its targets.

The President's surprise suggestion came in a television interview broadcast Monday night, the 20th anniversary of Pakistan's independence.

He said that securing foreign aid on which the ambitious third five-year plan leans heavily—was becoming more and more difficult, although "the picture is not too bleak."

"I think we should be able to achieve the targets of the plan, except that we may have to extend the period, shall we say from five to six years," President Ayub added.

Pakistan at present dips heavily into her limited foreign exchange reserves to buy and transport food supplies. The nation, with 100 million people, is hoping for self-sufficiency in food when the plan is scheduled to end in 1970.

Biafrans Claim A Dramatic Advance

LAGOS, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Biafran troops claimed yesterday they were pushing towards the key Northern Nigerian town of Lokoja after a spectacular advance from their midwestern stronghold.

Radio Biafra said that secessionist forces had already captured three Northern towns and were some 40 miles (64 km) from the midwest state seized in a lightning 10 hour campaign last Wednesday.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

KABUL, Aug. 14, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Spuler, the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to the international manuscripts seminar, left Kabul Sunday. Najmuddin Bamat, the representative of the UNESCO at the seminar also left Sunday for Paris.

Noor Mohammad Farzan, a geology assistant in the College of Science who had gone to the FRG three years ago for further studies, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Saleh Mohammad Safi, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left Kabul yesterday for a two-month tour of India under the Colombo Plan. Seven other officials of the ministry also went to India Sunday under the Colombo Plan.

Abdul Husain Aamuzgar, editor of Aftabeh Sharq of Iran, arrived here Sunday at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Dr. Mohammad Amin Rafiq of the Maternity Hospital left Kabul Sunday for Australia to attend a medical conference organised by UNESCO.

Arab Ministers Meet In Baghdad; Discuss Measures

BAGHDAD, Aug. 15, (DPA).—The finance, economics and petroleum ministers of the entire Arab world were arriving here yesterday to take part in the deliberations on economic measures against the states that sided with Israel in the Middle East war or expressed themselves in favour of Israel.

According to Radio Baghdad, the conference, which opens today, will chiefly discuss an Iraqi plan providing for such measures that was already presented to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Khartoum earlier this month.

The resolutions and recommendations of the Baghdad meeting will be submitted to the Arab foreign ministers when they again meet in Khartoum, probably on August 26.

Among the measures suggested by Iraq are an oil embargo for all countries starting on September 1 and lasting three months, and another close-down of the Suez Canal, also for three months, the withdrawal of all Arab deposits from U.S. and British banks and the investment of the funds thus gained in Arab projects.



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Food For Thought

Were death forgotten, days were

white
Circles of unimpaired delight.

—Alan Porter

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

India today celebrates the 20th year of its independence with a record of many significant achievements and a determination to overcome enormous problems. Except for the past three years of drought food production in India had been progressively increasing.

Life expectancy has increased from 32 to 50 years as a result of improved health services, and the number of doctors has almost doubled. As a result of all this the mortality rate has dropped from 27 per thousand to 17 per thousand.

Today nearly thrice the number of children attend school as in 1947.

The output of electric power has been stepped up from 2.3 million kw. to 10.1 million kw.

While such notable successes have been achieved in various fields of industry, scientific research and education, nature has been unkind to the Indian people. The effect of three successive drought years have been far-reaching. Only recently Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi conceded that the drought and the consequent economic crisis had set the Indian nation back five years. "We have come to a standstill due to events beyond our control," she said.

We hope that the monsoon this year will end the drought years, marking the revival of the country's economy.

The Indian government ought to be congratulated in acting fast to deal with the situation resulting from the drought. The right approach of the Indian government resulted in ample supplies from the United States and other countries to help meet the emergency food situation. Far-reaching plans for increasing the country's agricultural output are also on hand. The population explosion is another prob-

lem which is confronting India. Here again the Indian government is acting with foresight and determination. The fear that unless something concrete is done the present population of 511 million will double in 25 years has prompted the Indian government to adopt family planning as its announced policy. India is the first country to follow such a policy. Slow progress through voluntary sterilisation and contraceptive methods has been made. Consideration is being given to a proposal to sterilise 45 million men, representing half the present male population in the productive age group.

The people of Afghanistan, through their long historic encounter with the Indian people, are confident that in time they will be able to overcome these problems. Relations between Afghanistan and India, based on mutual respect and cooperation, have been constantly improving since India attained its independence. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries have contributed much to the consolidation of our friendly ties. Only last year His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen paid a state visit to India. The Indian President, Dr. Zakir Husain, also visited Afghanistan the same year, when he was Vice-President.

The fact that both countries follow a policy of nonalignment, belong to the same continent and region and are both developing their natural and human resources has led to their fruitful cooperation in the United Nations and other international gatherings. In congratulating the government and people of India on their independence anniversary, we are certain that the friendly ties and mutual cooperation between the two countries will be further consolidated in the years to come.

US, Panama Reach Agreement On Canal Status

The United States and Panama have reached agreement on new treaties governing control of the Panama Canal possible construction of a new sea level canal.

with a maximum capacity of 55,000 tons, a draft of 40 feet, and a length of 1,000 feet.

Under the three treaties, the United States surrenders its sovereignty over the 10-mile wide canal zone, although a 1903 treaty gave this sovereignty to the United States "in perpetuity" in return for financing and building the waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

A new sea level canal—similar to the Suez Canal, which is without locks—could take larger vessels. Some studies in recent years have recommended use of nuclear explosives to construct such a new waterway. Preliminary reports indicate that a new sea level canal could be built for less than a billion dollars with nuclear explosives employed for the excavation, or 20 per cent of the cost required if conventional explosives were used.

The agreements, arrived at after 30 months of negotiations, also increase Panama's share of the tolls paid by the more than 14,000 ships which use the canal yearly and provide for a joint administrative body to replace the present U.S. administration.

The United States built the canal shortly after the turn of the century after an unsuccessful French venture 20 years earlier under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps. The U.S. paid the bankrupt French company \$40 million in 1903 for its rights and abandoned machinery, and paid another \$10 million to the new Republic of Panama.

The treaty concerning possible construction of a sea-level canal contains no commitment that it will be built in Panama, however. At least four possible sites for such a new waterway have been under consideration—two of them in Panama, one just across the border in Colombia and another along the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border.

U.S. law requires the canal to be self-sustaining, to pay the cost of administering the canal zone government and to pay interest on the U.S. investment in the massive construction. Total unrecovered investment is still \$700 million, but only \$330 million of this is interest bearing. The interest paid to the U.S. last year amounted to \$121 million. Panama has long contended it should receive a higher proportion of the tolls than the \$2 million received annually in re-

cent years, but U.S. authorities have, to now, insisted they are limited by these restrictions. Unconfirmed reports indicate the new agreement will raise Panama's share by \$20 million yearly.

Transit revenues totalled a record \$82 million last year, with modern freighters paying about \$7,000 for a one-way transit and a super-tanker as much as \$30,000. These tolls should not be raised, shippers maintain, because it is already cheaper for ships of 50,000 to 55,000 tons (the largest which can use the canal) to take the long route around Cape Horn rather than go through the canal.

U.S. officials say that the 1.3 million people of Panama receive many benefits besides tolls from the canal, including \$115 million yearly in wages, salaries and pensions, purchases of goods and services and expenditures by the American residents of the zone. The canal company has 15,000 employees; 4,000 U.S. citizens and 11,000 Panamanians. The latter are paid 15 per cent less than U.S. citizens doing the same work because of the difference in income tax rates.

U.S. Senate ratification of the new treaties may run into some difficulty because of opposition from various groups opposed to the surrender of sovereignty on grounds of U.S. national security or because of possible displacement of the Americans now working there. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Is Africa Heading To Form A Confederation?

By Marko Kozman

It has been normal to expect that Africa will be more energetic and more united in her reaction to developments in the Near East. For, Israeli aggression on the Arab countries which geographically and politically constitute an entity with Africa, but also an attempt to solve the outstanding international disputes by force in larger areas.

and the Congo—in addition to South Africa—are the most important countries in the "black continent" whose development and orientation may greatly affect the future of Africa.

For Africa which is in a state of incessant social and political fermentation, with insufficiently stable state structures, the development of international relations along the road of negotiation of the right of countries and peoples to independence and sovereignty, may have particularly negative consequences.

The present crisis is, in fact, an expression of conflicts caused by the efforts to form new structures in most African countries and of resistance to these efforts. Established at the moment of the gaining of independence of African countries with the aim to ensure guarantees for the interests and presence of the colonial and neo-colonial powers, these structures have conflicted with the desire of African peoples for full independence and sovereignty. This is why many coups, overthrows and unrests in Africa do not merely result from more or less intensive outside interference into the internal affairs of African countries, but also from political, racial and social contradictions in them.

And yet, many African countries have not been ready to support the action of the non-aligned in the United Nations for the condemnation and removal of the consequences of Israeli aggression. Does it mean that substantial changes have taken place in Africa's political orientation and that she is gradually losing her progressive character and place in the distribution of world forces or that the process of the internal political differentiation in the continent suits the interests of those more "moderate"? What role has been played in these developments by the African Unity Organisation and what are prospects of its future activity?

The interest of colonial and neo-colonial forces which are trying to ensure their influence at the moment when Africa is seeking new values has clearly been revealed these days by the American Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, by the following words: "About 35 African countries now experience the hardships of independence. In these years of forming our assistance and assistance of others may be significant in determining the structure of society which will be developed in Africa and the role which this society will play in world developments."

The Near Eastern crisis has in a way coincided with the strengthening of Smith's racial regime in Rhodesia, the beginning of a civil war in Nigeria and attempts to organise new secession in the Congo. In other words, Africa (to the south of the Sahara) has been preoccupied with the problems of her own crises at the beginning of the Near Eastern conflagration. It should not be forgotten that, by their geographical position, economic potential and the area they cover, Nigeria

Accordingly, what is in question is assistance with long-term and explicit political aims. Direct engagement of Belgium and the United States in the present developments in the Congo, Great Britain in Nigeria, her "tolerant" attitude towards the apartheid regime in Rhodesia, the United States decision to cut

the planned economic assistance to the Sudan (because of its engagement on the side of the victims of aggression in the Israeli-Arab conflict), pressure on Guinea, etc., only show how intensively this policy is applied in practice.

Knowing all this, it is difficult to neglect the view that a large-scale plan of imperialist and neo-colonial pressure all regions from Vietnam to the United Arab Republic and the Congo is in question, where the policy of internal stabilisation, progress and national sovereignty is being affirmed and supported.

Africa can offset this pressure only if united and if relying on other progressive and non-aligned forces in the world. Her own experience in the struggle against colonialism and the recent experience gained in the Near Eastern conflict, during which the unity of the Arab countries and support they have been given by the socialist and non-aligned world greatly preserve their state integrity and check Israeli aggression, indicate the need for this unity and reliance.

But, the renewal of old contradictions between the member-countries of the so-called Casablanca and Monrovia groups and processes of disintegration in some African countries do not give much hope that the continent can present itself as united in the near future, the more so since differences have emerged precisely over much important questions as the Congo, Rhodesia, reliance on various non-African economic groupings and the like.

Will the efforts exerted by President Nyerere of Tanzania to establish the unity of East Africa along the principle of confederation as a step towards broader unity of the continent be crowned with success—remains to be seen. (TANJUG)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The daily *Heywad* yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Highways in Afghanistan." During the First and Second Five Year Plans, it said, Afghanistan embarked on a vast programme of highway construction. This was mainly because without all-weather and paved highways linking different trade and business centres in the country there was no hope of putting the nation's economy on a really sound basis. Mud roads and poor communication facilities had also hampered our tourist industry. These plus the fact that Afghanistan is a landlocked country made an accelerated highway construction programme imperative.

The present network of highways, it went on, in addition to facilitating passenger and cargo transport within the country, has also made it possible for Afghanistan to render transit services for the neighbouring and regional countries. The Soviet Union in the north has business dealings with both India and Pakistan. The same is true of Iran. Our modern highway system can be of great help in the commercial and economic exchanges between countries in this region.

The editorial expressed the hope that efforts for the construction of another highway linking the capital with the country's western province of Herat would lead to fruitful results. This would provide an additional route for the Asian Highway passing through Afghanistan and will expose some of the most scenic terrain in Afghanistan for foreign tourists. Large sums of money will be required for the construction of this highway which will have to be extended through mountainous and rugged terrain and it is hoped that for this purpose will be forthcoming.

The daily *Anty* in an editorial yesterday hailed the initiative of business circles in Farah in establishing a wool and carpet company. The law for foreign and local private investment in the country on the one hand and the encouragement provided by the government on the other is producing the right results as far as industrial investment is concerned. Farah is very suitable for the breeding of sheep and camels and consequently for the production of wool and carpets.

The establishment of the company provides jobs for a considerable number of people and by improving the quality of wool and the design of carpets can have a notable effect on increasing the export of these commodities. The editorial hoped that the example of Farah business circles will be followed in other provinces as well.

An editorial in the same issue of the paper praised the activities of the Book Publishing Agency. The editorial also expressed the hope that greater care and attention will be paid to the selection of books. It urged the printing of more books which will help in spreading science and education.

World Press

Two English language newspapers of Johannesburg accused by South African Prime Minister John Vorster of publishing distorted reports, has hit back in critical editorials. The *Sunday Express* and *The Sunday Times* were on Friday named by Vorster when he announced he had called for legislation to enable the government to take action against newspapers publishing untrue or distorted reports. The legislation would compel newspapers to name their anonymous informants if all when required.

The *Sunday Express* said that under the proposed legislation the press would find it impossible "to carry out its chief function of the public watchdog. Vorster should understand that with a muzzled free press remaining semblance of democracy will have ended."

"The world will know what to make of that," the newspaper said. The *Sunday Times* said Vorster "quite obviously... can do what he pleases to enforce his will and cow the press into submission but a prime minister worth his salt does not rule by threats, restrictions or draconian laws. Nor does he win an honoured place in history by such methods," the *Sunday Times* said.

Vorster's remarks were criticised by other English language newspapers and opposition leader Viljoens Graaf.

Pravda suggested that China deliberately timed riots against the Soviet ship *Svirsk*, in the Chinese port of Dairen, to coincide with an escalation of the Vietnam war. *Pravda* commentator Victor Sharapov said "the hostile anti-Soviet agitation were undertaken precisely

at the moment of further intensification of the American bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and its capital, Hanoi."

According to the Soviet news agency Tass, Chinese demonstrators surrounded the ship on Saturday and swarmed aboard, plastering anti-Soviet slogans over the vessel and manhandling the crew.

Sharapov charged that anti-Soviet outbursts in China had also accompanied the start of U.S. bombing of South Vietnam in 1965. The *New York Times* said that the investment of 12,500 American lives in the Vietnam fighting gave the U.S. the duty as well as the right to make certain that the South Vietnamese elections "do not prove a tragic hoax."

In an editorial surveying the course of the war, the newspaper said:

"A mood of deepening anxiety has settled over congress and the country at the mounting cost and declining effectiveness of the American involvement in Vietnam. This disquiet differs probably in intensity from that which has torn the nation, through all of the thirty months since the United States shifted from military adviser to primary combatant."

"The sense that current policies entail a never-ending drain on American blood and resources with no hope of constructive accomplishment is bringing a new stridency to the call for change that come from influential hawks and doves alike. And many of the calls are not only more insistent but they contain a very muted note, which, when put in crude terms, is: fish or cut bait move the war toward a discernible conclusion or get out."

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AID Accuses NY Drug Firms Of Fraud In Viet.

Three New York city companies were accused by the Agency for International Development (AID) last week of taking part in what AID called an Italian-based profiteering operation in Vietnam.

AID accused participants in the operation of overpricing, fraud, kickbacks and drug-origin falsification in supplying drugs to private Vietnamese distributors under AID's taxpayer-financed commodity import programme.

Daniel Cohen, an aid investigator, told a senate government operations subcommittee the operation controlled by a Clement Gubbay of Milan, Italy, had subsidiaries in South America and Lebanon as well as America, Italy and Vietnam.

Cohen said the three American firms were among six Gubbay-controlled drug suppliers

suspended from AID's Vietnam programme last November.

He named the New York firms as Associated Chemo-pharm Industries, Archifar Pharmacies Incorporated and Gedeon Richter Pharmaceuticals Products Incorporated all listing 20 exchange place, New York city addresses.

Cohen specifically accused the New York firms of relabeling French and Italian-manufactured drugs as American products in violation of aid regulations.

He quoted Gubbay as admitting relabeling was wrong but saying it was done under pressure to meet delivery commitments to Vietnam.

Cohen said the American firms were directly linked to Gubbay's Vietnam pharmaceutical promotion office which he said was a deposit for supplier kickbacks

and was "involved in countless inquiries involving fraud, overpricing and source-origin falsification."

Cohen said the drugs involved are used in French-oriented countries such as Vietnam for stomach and liver conditions, but are not generally used in America.

William O. Hall, AID assistant administrator, said there have been irregularities in supplying other commodities to Vietnam, but by far the worst have been those involving drugs.

Cohen testified Tuesday that American drug companies paid nearly \$9,000 in kickbacks to La Thinh Nghe, South Vietnam's former industries secretary of state, his brother, La Thanh Truong, and drug firms they own or control. (AP)

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Libya Wants Oil Price Raised

Libya and commercial oil companies expected to begin talks in Tripoli yesterday on a Libyan request that the world price for her crude oil be raised by 36 per cent, authoritative sources said.

Libya has lost about \$1.5 million a day in the past few weeks as a result of banning exports to countries alleged to have helped Israel in the Middle East war in June.

On August 1, Libyan Oil Minister Moussa asked commercial companies by letter to increase posted prices—the prices companies suggest should be paid for their oil—by about 50 per cent. The reason was that Libyan oil had become cheap compared to increased prices for most Middle East oil following the closure of the Suez Canal.

In an interview with the official news agency, Moussa said Libya needed a long time before she could recover her former position as an oil exporting country.

Libya stopped all pumping and export of her oil following the Arab-Israel war in which certain Western countries, notably America, Britain and West Germany, were accused of siding with Israel. Later Libya permitted exports to resume, but only to five countries—France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey.

Apart from the American Gulf group, all the major international oil companies operate in Libya, including Standard Oil of New Jersey (the owners of Esso), Shell, and British petroleum.

Observers have estimated that the Libyan demand could mean increased revenues for Libya—and increased costs to the oil companies.

(REUTERS)

N. Vietnamese Economic Team Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 15, (AP)—A high-ranking North Vietnamese economic delegation arrived here Monday for talks expected to centre on expanding Soviet aid and trade.

An official Soviet announcement said the delegation was led by North Vietnamese Deputy Premier Le Than Ngi, member of the ruling Politburo of North Vietnam's Communist Party.

He was greeted at the airport by Vladimir N. Novikov, a Soviet deputy premier handling foreign economic relations.

The announcement did not specify the purpose of the visit, how long it would last or which Soviet leaders the North Vietnamese would meet. There was no indication whether Soviet military aid would be discussed.

A similar delegation signed an aid and trade agreement last October in which Moscow promised Hanoi more aid to develop its economy and consolidate its defences.

The last figures available show that the Soviet Union exported 67.4 million rubles (74.78 million dollars) worth of goods to North Vietnam in 1965, a 75 per cent increase over the previous year.

S. Vietnam Becomes Member Of IFC

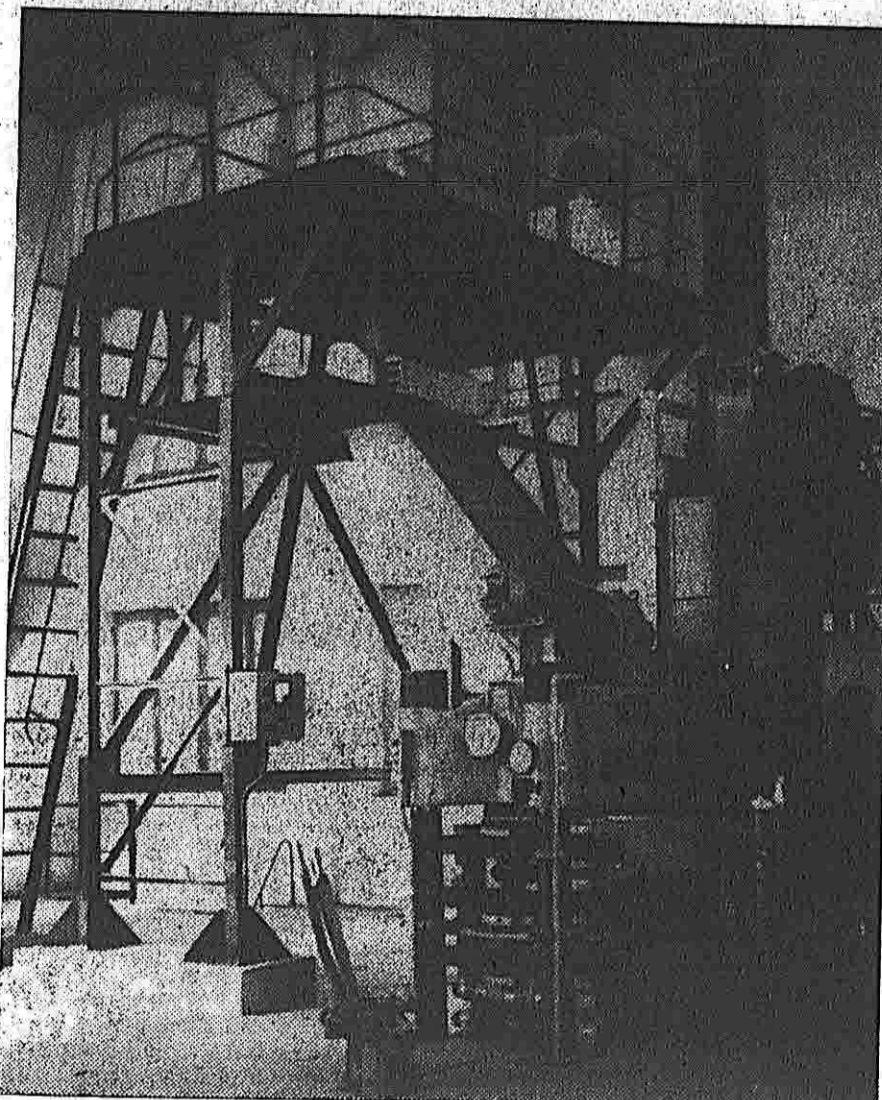
South Vietnam on August 4 became a member of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank. The Articles of Agreement of the Corporation were signed in Washington on behalf of his government by the ambassador of S. Vietnam Bui Diem. S. Vietnam's subscription to the capital stock of the Corporation is 166 shares with a total par value of \$166,000.

With the admission of S. Vietnam IFC's membership stands at 84 countries with a total subscribed capital of \$100,095,000. S. Vietnam became a member of the World Bank in September 1956 and of the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, in 1960.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug. 15.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 75.00 (per 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



An inside view of the cotton ginning and processing plant of Herat.

Herat Ginning Plant To Feed Proposed Textile Factory

By A Staff Writer

Vast fields of cotton stretch on the outskirts of Herat, where several projects have been launched to boost the cotton industry. Businessmen and industrialists have taken a keen interest in increasing cotton production there. Among the new textile factories to be built in the country, under the Third Five Year Plan one is to be constructed in Herat, which will make the province and its neighbouring areas self-sufficient in cloth.

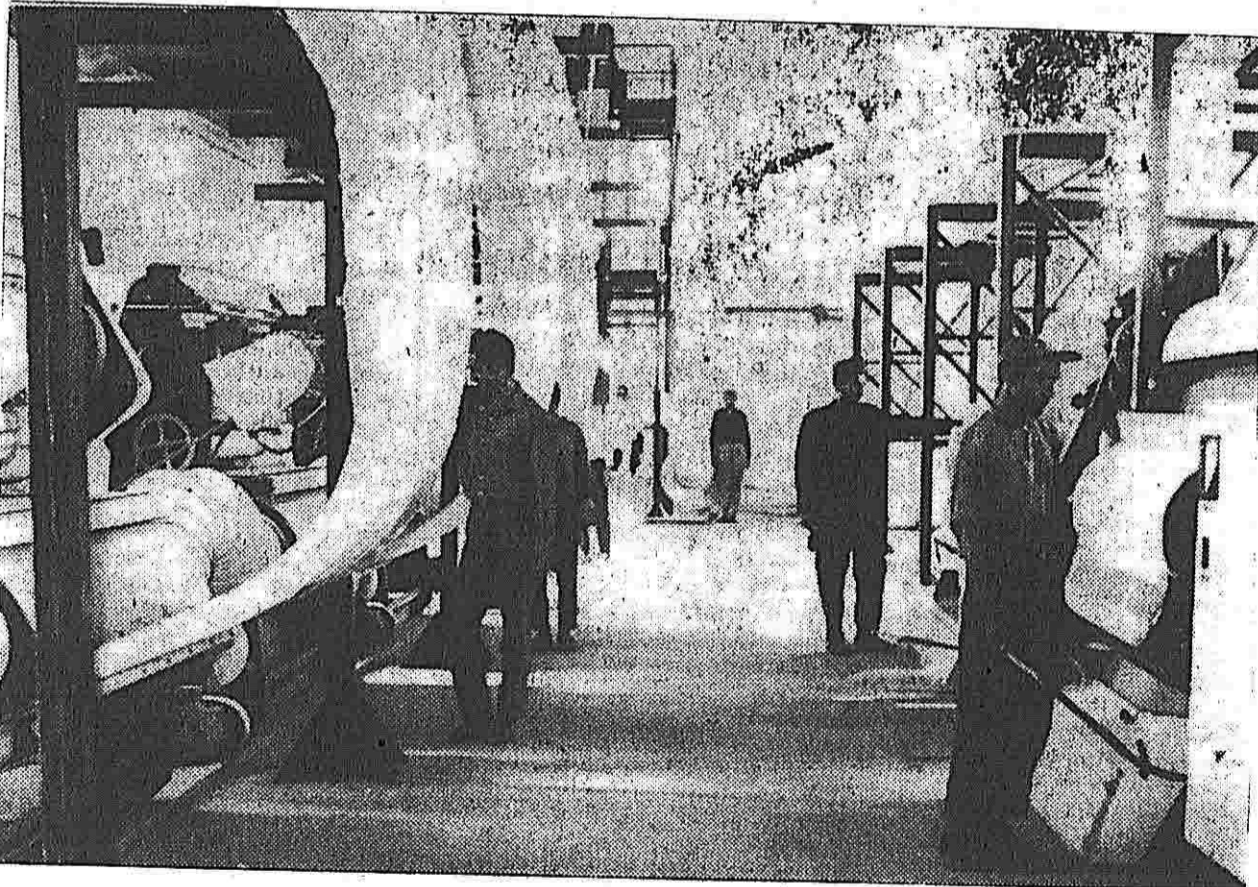
A ginning plant was started in Herat in 1963. There one can see heavy hydraulic presses and seed separating machines at work. Large machines which the cotton Company of Herat purchased from the Soviet Union clean and bale tons of cotton every day.

Forty three workers are busy the whole day long ginning and pressing the cotton bales which are sold in the country and abroad. The new textile factory will use the cotton cleaned at the plant.

The machines are run by electricity is produced by the plant's 425 kw. generator. The pressing machine can press one ton of cotton in eight hours, making 200 bales. There are three gins and a cotton cleaning machine also.

The plant has large premises, and residential quarters are to be constructed for the employees. A canteen is also to be built.

A deep well, water storage tanks and other facilities have been built to provide clean water to the workers of the plant.



Workers watch cotton cleaning machines of the plant.

Watchdog Over London Stock Exchange

The London Stock Exchange is governed by a council composed of individuals who have been members of the Stock Exchange for at least five years before election to the council, and is not less than 30 nor more than 36 in number, exclusive of the government broker who, by virtue of his appointment as a member of the council but has no vote on council resolutions.

Members are elected to the council for terms of three years, but are at liberty to resign at any time during their service, or to offer themselves for re-election for a further three years at the expiry of their first or any subsequent term. Any member of the council ceasing to be a member of the Stock Exchange shall automatically vacate office.

A member of the Stock Exchange, elected as a result of a council members retiring before the end of a three-year term, serves initially only until the former member would have been due for re-election, with of course his freedom to retire at any time or offer himself for re-election at the expiry of the term.

Candidates for election to the council must be nominated by a proposer and seconder (both mem-

bers of the Stock Exchange), but once elected to the council do not need to be proposed and seconder when offering themselves for re-election.

Council elections are held on or near June 20 each year, and where there is a number of candidates equal to or less than the number of places to be filled, there is no ballot and the candidates are deemed to be elected.

In the event of a ballot, after the voting has taken place the candidates are listed in numerical order of votes cast in their favour, the places to be filled being allotted to the members who have the highest number of votes.

The Stock Exchange is autonomous, being formed under a Deed of Settlement which deals with the way the Stock Exchange is governed, with a separate book of Rules and Regulations which apply to the members of the council, and which the members of the Stock Exchange conduct their business. These Rules and Regulations are the subject of constant review by the council.

As well as being voluntary, service on the council is unpaid, and requires a great deal of time and

effort in serving on the committees, both established and occasional, into which the council is divided.

Continuity of policy is assured by a permanent paid secretariat consisting of four departments: finance, house, administration, quotations, and public relations. This executive organisation is headed by the Secretary General.

The Council exercises control at all stages over those who have access to the Stock Exchange, from the clerks whose duty it is to tally the previous day's dealings between their firms to applicants for membership. The council also requires to be satisfied as to the standing of member firms and includes in its Regulations the instruction that application must be made to the council in writing carrying the signature of all concerned in the event of a member firm wishing to change its partnership—either introducing a new partner or a partner leaving. No change can take place until approved by the council. Strict rules apply to the financial position which member firms must at all times maintain.

Business Review Of The Week

The Monday Kabul Times published a supplement on the occasion of the 20th independence anniversary of Pakistan. The four page supplement, continued on page eight of the paper, is the first such published by The Kabul Times.

The newspaper has had extra pages on four occasions in the past: on Christmas of 1964 in its smaller five-year column format, it published 10 pages, carrying advertisements and articles. This brought additional advertising revenue, as did the December 1965 16-page supplement.

On the New Year's Day 1966 The Kabul Times was published with eight pages and on August 23, 1966, the eve of the Afghan national independence anniversary, it had two extra pages.

In all these supplement publications, the main aim of the Kabul Times has been financial. However, never in the past has The Kabul Times published a supplement on any one country as it did yesterday.

Monday's supplement showed that the Kabul Times will accept the publication of such supplements, exactly as the other newspapers in the world do, and that it is able to bring out such supplements professionally.

The Kabul Times is endeavouring to stand on its own feet. In the past two years it has suc-

By A Staff Writer

ceeded, to a certain extent, to meet a major portion of its own expenses from its income. If The Kabul Times could get 15 supplements a year, it would be entirely in the black. However, as a state paper, it must exercise its editorial policy with supplements.

With Jashen next week, the exhibitors are working day and night to get their pavilions ready. They will provide elaborate information on their enterprises.

For instance, a report prepared by the Afghan Textile Company which will be distributed during the Jashen briefly discusses the development plans of the firm for next year, and gives a statistical review of the various branches of the company this year.

It says 70 weaving and spinning machines have been imported from the Soviet Union and will be installed very shortly. With this, it says, production will be increased by 20 million metres annually.

This contradicts an earlier report which said that 520 spinning and weaving machines would be imported and installed this year, increasing production by 80 million metres annually.

The Afghan Textile Company has three plans in Jabul Saraj, in Pule Khumri and in Gulbahar. The total production of

cotton cloth during the last six months of the last Afghan year, that is between October 1966 and March 1967, was 21.5 million metres.

On an average 4,373 workers have been engaged in the plant.

The need for the cotton products from the Afghan Textile Company, when it was established just before the Second World War, was very acute. Then there was very little import of white cotton which is used to wrap the dead. For every few meters of cotton one had to get special permission from the chief of the textile company. Nowadays the white cotton products of the company are still in great demand.

One of the worst aspects of the textile company's pavilion on the Jashen grounds in the past has been the shortage, and sometimes complete unavailability, of the material they exhibit. It has seemed that the company produces especially well designed cotton only for the exhibition, and nothing more.

We hope that this is not repeated this year. The Afghan Textile Company should become pioneers of fashion in the country. It should arrange good show windows in their outlets in Kabul and elsewhere. It should also organise fashion shows, particularly among youngsters.

EXPANDING KARAKUL TRADE IN USSR

By Z. Tamim

measured the use of the skins. Men and women's coats and overcoats were made of karakul and became popular with the rich.

European merchants in the 18th century took the skins into Central and Western Europe. The Astrakhan market was the real commercial centre of fur skins and Afghan as well as Turkmen merchants brought their skins into this market for trading. The buyers of karakul skins and live animals were Russians, Caucasians and other Europeans. The English merchants who came to the Astrakhan market through the Persian Gulf and Iran bought these skins and called them Persian lamb-skins. Persian brokers in the Astrakhan market sold karakul to European traders, and most European buyers associated the skins with the brokers and the name Persian became popular.

Karakul is also the name of a town in the plateau regions of old Turkistan. The region produces fat-rump lambs. The regions such as Bukhara and Klivia produce fat-tail breeds originally known as Bukhara fat-tail karakul sheep.

The importance of karakul skins in the Soviet Union has throughout the years depended on the need for meat and wool. During the years of meat shortage and hard winters the lambskin has been sacrificed for meat and food. It has commonly been mentioned in the Russian karakul areas that lambs are wool and meat bearers and not fur bearers. As such the Soviet karakul industry has had many upward and downward trends.

In 1932 the Soviet Union started to establish centres for pure breeding and scientific treatment of karakul lambs. Private flocks of karakul sheep became state controlled and regulated. Eventually they were nationalised and the importance of karakul skins as foreign exchange earners realised. Thousands of purebred karakul sheep were transferred into the Crimea, Transcaucasia, North Caucasus and the Urals for control and breeding purposes. Later many experimental farms were established in Uzbekistan, which has since become the centre of karakul breeding. Recognising the importance of karakul the government in 1946 established a karakul trust which is composed of state fur trading and agricultural agencies re-

presenting the government. Promotion, protection and trade were the aims of the trust. More recently animal protection, vaccination and skin treatment centres have been established in the Southern republics where the karakul business has been expanding.

Weather conditions make the dress-conscious Russians the largest consumers of the commonly produced grey Russian karakul. The Soviet karakul industry, while wishing to expand its exports, has difficulty meeting domestic needs. As such domestic skin prices have increased heavily while the aim has been to earn hard foreign exchange through skin exports.

The USSR's export of karakul skins has been gradually increasing. While the country produces other furs such as marmot, muskrat, squirrel, sable, weasel (peschaniki), rabbit, ermine, fox, mink, kolinsky, etc., karakul remains one of the most important for exports. Generally most fur sales are made through auctions. The usual time is late spring or late fall for karakul offers and the Leningrad fur auctions are the most important for international fur buyers.

The United Kingdom is the largest buyer of Russian raw furs, including karakul. In the U.S. market Afghan karakul is followed by African and Russian karakul quantity-wise and price-wise.

Russian karakul exports have in the past few years averaged about \$14 million annually. While such figures may be relatively small compared to overall Soviet exports, for the karakul industry on the international level it is of considerable importance. Furthermore, it is known that to meet domestic demand and the desire to earn hard currency the Soviet Union has shown eagerness to import karakul skins from other countries under bilateral trade arrangements.

However, it might prove difficult to arrange a mixed assortment of northern thick skins with the southern soft thin skins for third-country market consumption.

Foreign Investment In Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav economy has extended the forms of its cooperation with other countries. Legal provisions were enacted this month enabling foreign partners to become co-investors with the domestic economic organisations in the financing of joint undertakings. Yugoslav enterprises have already shown their desire for lasting cooperation and such partners who can teach them something in production experience.

In order to ensure conditions for the import of foreign capital it is not sufficient to bear in mind one's own benefit only, but also to respect the interests of the other side. This has been the main topic in large-scale discussions organised in Yugoslavia on similar occasions. The legislators have accepted those ideas which guarantee the attractive conditions for foreign public and private capital and, at the same time, respect the principle of independence and equality of domestic enterprises in production-financial cooperation with foreign firms.

Speaking in a television interview recently, the member of the Yugoslav government, Aleksandar Galic, has best explained the Yugoslav concept about the import of foreign capital. "I think that we have found the best frameworks", he said. "In developing an ideological-

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

LIST OF DELEGATES IN ASIAN HIGHWAY MEETING

The following is the list of delegates to the meeting:
 Afghanistan:—Eng. M. E. Messa,

US, Soviet Disarm Delegates Meet

GENEVA, 15, (AP).—The chief United States and Soviet delegates to the 17-nation disarmament conference met for over two hours Monday and boosted hopes that they will shortly present a joint draft treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

William C. Foster and Alexei A. Roschin talked during a long working lunch at a secret Geneva rendezvous. An authoritative U.S. source said the American delegation is still hopeful that the draft will soon be presented to the disarmament conference.

This indicated that no major snag threatens developments following a sudden Soviet decision to go ahead with negotiations.

Reliable sources here indicated that there is no possibility of the draft being put before the disarmament conference at its session today. But final details may be worked out in time for tabling at an extra Thursday session.

Stock Exchange

(Contd. from page 3)

Member firms enjoy the services of the Settlement Office, which accepts daily from members a list of their previous day's transactions and produces in time for the fortnightly account instructions to buyers and sellers as to delivery of stock.

There is also a Central Stock Payment Office which enables members to deal with the office with one bank payment daily for stock received, instead of issuing cheques to individual issuers.

In case a member firm should be unable to honour its commitments, the council has established a compensation fund, which is generally kept at \$700,000, for the protection of members of the public who might otherwise lose money.

The council is very active in the field of public relations to date three documentary films have been commissioned and are shown daily, (at no charge) in the private cinema incorporated in the visitors' gallery at the Stock Exchange.

The gallery, a glass-enclosed balcony overlooking the Trading Floor, enables members of the public to see brokers and jobbers in action on the floor and, with the exception of short periods at the beginning and end, is open throughout business hours.

Schools are encouraged to bring parties to the gallery and cinema, and 70 per cent. of organised visitors are school children.

A wide range of free pamphlets on aspects of the Stock Exchange—for example, "The Buying and Selling of Shares" and "The Jobbers' Job"—is produced and has a very wide distribution.

The council obviously cannot, being formed of members from different firms, give advice on investment but operates a scheme whereby two-thirds of the broking firms, having agreed to accept new clients without the customary personal introduction, allow their names to be sent to members of the public who wish to be introduced to a stockbroker.

The three films mentioned are not only shown in the cinema but are available on free loan for anybody wishing to show them privately.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Kandahar with a high of 41 C, 106 F. The coldest region was North Salang with a low of 6 C, 43 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	34 C	14 C
	93 F	57 F
Herat	37 C	21 C
	98 F	70 F
Ghazni	32 C	14 C
	89 F	57 F
Bamian	26 C	8 C
	79 F	46 F
Jalalabad	38 C	28 C
	100 F	82 F
Kunduz	40 C	22 C
	104 F	72 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
 At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi

SHE PARK CINEMA
 At 2, 5 and 8 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi
DUEL IN THE SUN

Minister of Public Works; Eng. Ghausuddin Mateen, deputy minister of Public Works; Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, director of economic relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Eng. Mirajuddin Nory, chief of road maintenance, Ministry of Public Works; Hedayatullah Azizi, chief of the department for economic and technical cooperation, Ministry of Planning; Col. Syed Alam Shah, deputy commandant, Engineering Corps, Ministry of Public Works.

India:—Bhakta Darshan, deputy minister of transport and shipping; A. K. Varma, First Secretary, Indian Embassy Kabul; S. L. Bazaz, Director General (Road Development) and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Shipping, New Delhi.

Indonesia:—Brigadier-General Dandi Kadarsan, Secretary General, Ministry of Public Works, Jakarta; S. Tenkean, Director of Construction, Directorate General of Highways, Public Works, Jakarta.

Iran:—H. E. Engineer Ali Asghar Arbabi, Technical Deputy, Ministry of Roads, Teheran; Engineer Hashim Khalighi, Chief of the General Register Department, Ministry of Roads, Teheran.

Laos:—Ngon Sananikone, Minister of Public Works and Transport, Government of Laos, Vientiane; Phak Savann, Director General, Public Works Department, Vientiane; Somphavan Inthavong, Director of Roads and Bridges, Vientiane.

Malaysia:—Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Transport, Kuala Lumpur; Jelani bin Kupah, Commissioner of Road Transport, Kuala Lumpur; J. S. Sodhy, Assistant Director of Public Works, Kuala Lumpur.

Foreign Investment

(Contd. from page 3)

ly pure system of establishing links with foreign economies which is in harmony with our system of workers management. We do not allow direct foreign investments, i.e. we do not allow foreign partners to open their own enterprises in our country. Consequently, there will be neither mixed nor shareholders' companies. But, we want to attain certain goals by this system and we have therefore tried to make it efficient and attractive enough for foreign partners which is done by all countries which import capital.

"Adequate frameworks" of which Grickov speaks have been set in legal provisions. First of all, the basic instrument for the association of resources owned by Yugoslav and foreign partners is the contract known in the legislation of many countries. This means, at the same time, that foreign capital can be invested only through the mediation of a domestic enterprise.

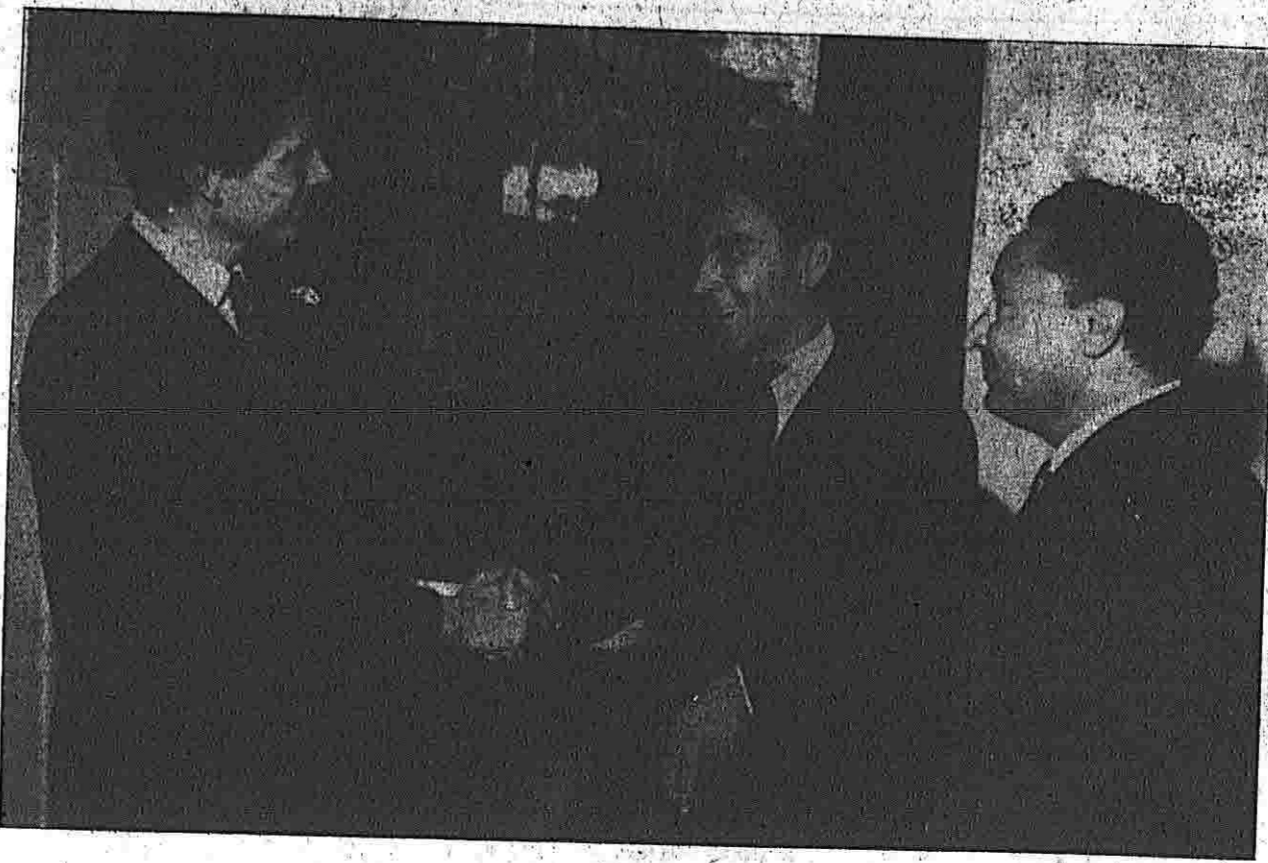
Contracts are freely signed by Yugoslav enterprises and foreign partners. They regulate joint risks, the degree of agreed decision making, on joint affairs, the share of each partner in the profit and other relations of the partners. In order to promote cooperation, the contract can provide for the forming of a joint body qualified in the law as business committee. The partners will determine its authorities and the manner of operation.

When a Yugoslav enterprise signs such a contract it submits it to the Federal Secretariat of Economy (competent government organ) for registration. The registration can be refused only in exceptional cases determined by law. Primary care is given in this respect to the principle of equality of both partners. In case that registration is refused, the Yugoslav enterprise has the right to lodge a complaint directly to the government.

Some legal provisions are restrictive in character. But, what is in question here, are the usual measures of precaution. One of such provisions prescribes that foreign capital can account for only 49 per cent in joint transactions with Yugoslav enterprises. This provision is not applied to exceptional cases. In addition to this, foreign capital cannot be invested into Yugoslav banks (exceptional cases excluded again) for insurance, internal transport, trade, communal and public service transactions. All the other branches of economy can use foreign capital for their development, including scientific-research institutions.

Foreign investors pay a 35-per cent tax on profits earned in joint transactions with Yugoslav enterprises. However, the tax rate will be lower if they invest into the Yugoslav economy more than the minimum prescribed as the obligatory part of profit which is reinvested. At least 20 per cent of profits after taxation must be reinvested into the same or some other Yugoslav enterprise. If they reinvest more than 50 per cent of their profits, foreign investors will be entitled to a 50-per cent tax reduction.

The case has been provided for that foreign investors are not interested in reinvesting the prescribed part of their profits. Owing to the fact that the transfer of this part of profits is out of question, the owner of capital may deposit it with the Yugoslav National Bank and is entitled to the usual interest rate in foreign currency.



M.T. Achagzai of Radio Afghanistan (centre) is welcomed at the BBC by Mark Dodd (left). Dodd, who visited Kabul in 1966, is Head of the BBC's Eastern Service, M.A. Nadim (right) has been on a BBC Training Course and his colleague, Achagzai, will soon be undergoing a similar course.

Earthquakes Rock French Pyrenees; Tourists Evacuate

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Hundreds of people fled buildings in their night-clothes as two earth tremors carved a trail of destruction through tourist towns in the French Pyrenees Monday night.

First reports said at least one person was killed and 30 injured as buildings collapsed in tourist-packed towns and villages in the Basse Pyrenees department near the Spanish border.

Police said similar tremors hit northern Spain but they had no immediate reports of damage or injuries there.

Villagers and tourists fled into the streets, while the two tremors rocked a wide area of southwest France. The first, recorded at 2210 GMT, lasted about one minute and the other a few seconds.

Worst hit was the holiday resort town of Arrette, just off the main N. 134 road—one of the busiest tourist routes on the Spanish frontier.

Police said 30 per cent of the town was destroyed and most of the residents and holidaymakers were evacuated.

Electricity supplies to Arebid—also a winter ski resort with an out-of-season population of about 1,200—and neighbouring towns were temporarily cut off as the tremors struck and police said this added to the panic.

Some people thought there had been a natural gas explosion as deposits have been found in the area.

World News In Brief

NITEROI, Brazil, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—A man wanted in connection with the murder of a former showgirl shot and killed a detective trying to capture him near here Sunday night, police said yesterday.

Police said it was the third time the wanted man, Mozart Teixeira Da Silva, had shot his way out of a police trap.

They said he pumped five bullets into detective Jose da Silva limped away wounded by two of the in Rio Estrela, Rio de Janeiro state, away wounded by two or one detective's shots.

West Glacier, Montana, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Armed rangers were yesterday hunting for a bear which killed a 19-year-old girl and badly mauled an 18-year-old youth in Glacier National Park Saturday night.

Officials said the pair, both students, were on an outing at a picnic area when attacked. The girl's body was dragged some metres away by the bear.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—The Pakistani foreign minister, Sharifuddin Pirzada, arrived in Baghdad Sunday on a four-day visit.

Pirzada, who leads on an official delegation, is to meet President Abdel-Rahman Arif and some other Iraqi officials.

NICOSIA, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—Four Turkish Cypriots were killed in an explosion at the vil-

lage of Alaminos in southern Cyprus Saturday night.

Police are seeking another Turkish girl reported missing after the explosion, which occurred when their bus was travelling along a bush track near Alaminos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, (AP).—A Peace Corps spokesman in Washington said Sunday a 24-year-old volunteer is missing in a remote area of Tanzania.

He is identified as Mark C. Raymaker, member of an advance party of Peace Corps men doing public health work among the Masai tribesmen of north-Morrissey.

Raymaker was last reported seen Wednesday by a Peace Corps physician, Dr. James Morrissey.

PARIS, Aug. 15, (DPA).—Rescue teams Sunday recovered the bodies of four West German mountaineers struck by lightning on their way to the Mont Blanc peak in the French Alps.

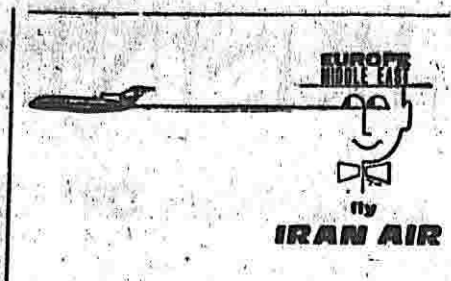
The group was stopped by thunderstorm in its effort to cross one of the passes at a level of 4,300 metres.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15, (Reuter).—The chief ministers of all but two of India's 17 states favour compulsory sterilisation of couples with three children, Health Minister Dr. Sriprati Chandrasekhar said Sunday.

The minister, who announced last month that the government was examining a proposal for compulsory sterilisation of parents with three or more children, told a seminar here that 15 states had accepted the idea of sterilisation.

CAIRO, Aug. 15, (AP).—UAR customs authorities announced Monday that all goods coming from "friendly countries will be imported free of duty on the condition that the supply ministry supervises distribution of the goods.

Since the June war the Soviet Union and East European countries have donated large quantities of consumer goods to bolster the UAR economy. These shipments began arriving in Alexandria during the last few days.



Kiesinger Meeting Johnson; No Agenda For Discussions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With no fixed agenda, the two days of talks between U.S. President Johnson and Chancellor Kiesinger of the Federal Republic of Germany today and Wednesday are expected to range from international monetary policy to better ways of building bridges to the East.

The two leaders first met at the funeral of former Chancellor Adenauer this past April.

Johnson and the Chancellor will discuss relations between the nations of the Atlantic alliance and the countries of Eastern Europe, and Kiesinger will brief Johnson on the FRG's policy of seeking to improve its relations with the Eastern bloc.

Johnson, for his part, may give his own views on ways of improving relations with the East and tell the Chancellor of his search for areas for cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Other possible topics are defence, including the FRG's defence policy in the near future, and arms control, including efforts to conclude a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

18 Die In 3. Car Crash In Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Aug. 15, (AP).—Eighteen persons were killed and 42 injured, many seriously, in an auto crash involving three vehicles, press reports said Monday.

The accident occurred on the Eskişehir-Afyon highway, south of Istanbul Sunday, the reports said, when a hay-loaded horsecart attempted to cross the road as a tanker truck and a passenger bus were speeding in opposite directions.

Fourteen persons were instantly killed and four others died later in a hospital. Of the 42 injured, 22 were reported in critical condition.

The mutilated bodies and the wreckage of the three vehicles were spread over a wide area, the reports added.



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 THURSDAY AUGUST 17th 8:30 p.m.
 DINNER-DANCE
 Special Menu and music by "THE NOMADS" and
 A TOMBOLA. (ticket Afs. 50)
 (very nice and different prizes)

GULNAR WASHING SOAP
 Gulnar Soap produces enormous amounts of suds. Gulnar's fine suds delicately clean your clothes. Gulnar does wonders with cottons and nylons. Always use Gulnar Washing Soap for super-cleaning. Gulnar Soap is available at all general stores in the city.

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NAZAR RESTAURANT
 نظر رستوران

Nazar Restaurant, located at Charahi Ansari, offers delicious Afghan and European food, cakes, pastries and sweets which are unique in taste and quality.
 Engagement and all-night parties may be held at the restaurant as well.
 Moreover, a sports club offers indoor games to its patrons.