

12-28-1964

Kabul Times (December 28, 1964, vol. 3, no. 249)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +5°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7.5 a.m.
Sun sets today at 4.51 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinzar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 249

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1964. (JADI 7, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Suez Operation In 1956 Was Well-Founded, Says Lord Avon

NEW YORK, December 28, (Reuter).—

LORD Avon said last night that the fears that led him to begin in Suez operation in 1956 had been well-founded.

The example of the seizure of the Suez Canal by President Nasser had been followed by other seizures by Dr. Fidel Castro in Cuba and President Sukarno in Indonesia, by the Indonesian "confrontation" of Malaysia and by the sending of Egyptian soldiers to the Yemen he said.

Lord Avon, who as Sir Anthony Eden was British Prime Minister in 1956, made his comments on "the Twentieth Century" a pre-recorded Columbia Broadcasting System television programme filmed at his home in Britain.

Asked to comment on the Suez operation, Lord Avon said: "the lesson to me of the '30s and I've no doubt the lesson of many of my colleagues who went through this with me was that if you allow a unilateral breach by force of engagements which have been solemnly entered into, if you allow that to pass unchecked, you will have more trouble thereafter. That was what pre-occupied us at the time of Suez."

"I feared that the example, if it was successful, would be followed and I think it has been followed...by Castro in Cuba and I think it has been followed by Sukarno in Indonesia and is being followed against Malaysia now and I don't really know what those 30,000 troops in the Yemen exactly are doing."

"If that trend is allowed to continue, I don't fear that there will be a major world war...but there will be a growing danger of anarchy, which will be very near as bad."

Asked to give thumb-nail sketches of axis, Communist and Western leaders with whom he had personal dealings, Lord Avon had these comments:

On Adolf Hitler "he had a very acute mind. He knew he was willing things that would mean war and accepted it readily. Now that is something that's near paranoiac, isn't it?"

On Benito Mussolini "he had something in him of the journalist, he was lively and entertaining. It was only when he got with the others, you know, that the chin went out and the eyes began to pop and the whole strutting of the dictator went on."

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On Nikita Khrushchov—"extremely well-informed and of a very retentive memory...he has a very well-equipped mind."

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On Konrad Adenauer "immensely wise...and a man of great courage at difficult periods."

On President Eisenhower "I read the other day during Suez Ike was supposed to have rung me up and bawled me out about something—completely untrue. In actual fact, during that period we didn't happen to have any telephone conversations...nor did he ever issue me an ultimatum...we are still friends, of course."

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Sixth Session Of Moslem Congress Meets In Somali

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A delegation from Germany is present and representatives from other countries are expected to arrive Monday.

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The conference is meeting here for the first time in Africa. All previous sessions have been held in the Middle East or in Pakistan.

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Under the constitution adopted at the last session in Baghdad, the conference intends to deal "with general problems relating to Islam and Moslems without interfering in the domestic policies of any Moslem country."

According to a leaflet explaining its objectives, the conference aims to "remove from amongst Moslems of the world all prejudices and discriminations on grounds of race, country or colour, and to consolidate them into a stable Islamic brotherhood."

Pakhtunistanis Hold Jirga In Bara Sultankhail

KABUL, Dec. 28.—A report from Tirah in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that at a well attended jirga, which was held in Bara Sultankhail area in Tirah, tribal leaders criticised the Pakistan government's attitude towards the people of Pakhtunistan and demanded it discontinue its interventionist tactics in Independent Pakhtunistan and also to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners soon.

The jirga, which was attended by tribal elders and a large crowd of tribesmen, also prayed for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's recovery. The veteran Pakhtunistani leader is hospitalised in Kabul.

China Promises To Provide 22,000 Cambodian Soldiers With Military Equipment

LONDON, December 28, (AP).—

CAMBODIA'S Prince Sihanouk Sunday announced that China has agreed to supply military equipment, including heavy artillery, for 22,000 Cambodian troops.

The announcement came in a speech in Phnom Penh Sihanouk gave to a National Congress of his political party. It was monitored here.

No further details of the Chinese offer, as outlined by Sihanouk, were heard in London.

The British Foreign Office had no comment on the report.

Britain and the Soviet Union have a special responsibility for preserving the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia under the 1954 Geneva agreements.

Sihanouk told the three day meeting of his National Congress Party that the new Soviet Government was also friendly with Cambodia.

But he said Cambodia has "completely and definitely failed" to improve its relations with United States.

Prince Sihanouk also threatened to break diplomatic relations with the United States if one more Cambodian is killed in what he called South Vietnamese attacks on border villages.

Israeli Cabinet Decides Not To Reopen Lavon Case

JERUSALEM, Israel, Dec. 28, (AP).—Israel's new cabinet at its first session Sunday decided not to appoint another committee to investigate the mysterious "security mishap" of 1954.

Former premier Ben Gurion and Justice Minister Dov Joseph have been demanding such a committee over the past few months.

Ben Gurion had mobilised additional support from the Madaai Social Democrats. Premier Eshkol then raised a strong protest and declared it inadmissible that matters of state security and policy should be dealt with by the government under party pressures. He resigned with his entire cabinet.

Since then Eshkol has re-established the former cabinet members in their old positions and promised the matter would be on the cabinet agenda once again. That was Sunday's case.

Ben Gurion said Sunday he will not give up the fight to clear up the "mishap" over which former Defence Minister Pinhas Lavon was ousted in 1954.

Ben Gurion has promised he will raise the matter before the Social Democrat Party and may publish a white paper on the whole affair.

U.S. Faces Defeat As USSR Supports 'Freedom Strugglers' Shelepin Tells UAR Assembly

CAIRO, December 28, (AP).—

ALEXANDER Shelepin, one of the Soviet Union's top new leaders, said Sunday the United States faces defeat in South Vietnam, the Congo and other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Machines Working Experimentally At Woollen Mill

KABUL, Dec. 28.—95 per cent of the work on building and installing machinery at the Afghan Woollen Mill Ltd. have been completed and most of its machines have started functioning on an experimental basis.

Mayar, Chief of the Mill, said that the foundation stone of the Woollen Mill was laid in the Industrial Area in Kabul last December. Despite the severity of the winter last year, work on the building of the Mill continued and installation of machinery at the plant was begun in June this year.

He said that the Mill has 850 kw power generating plant, 50 looms for Kashmiri spinning machinery with a capacity of 2,000 kilogrammes per day and machines for making woollen carpets and blankets.

The Mill, he declared, is capable of producing 392,000 metres of woollen piecegoods, Kashmiri and Serge etc.

Political Rivals Clash In Pakistan

KARACHI, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—Police wielding wooden staves used teargas to break up a violent clash between rival political groups here last night.

Several policemen were injured, one old woman died and a bus was set on fire during the incident, according to an official announcement.

Ten people were arrested. The district magistrate and deputy inspector general of police issued stern warnings to political demonstrators to keep the peace. Police would use firearms if there were any acts of arson, a police official warned.

In a speech before the UAR National Assembly Shelepin said the Soviet Union stands ready to support Viet Cong forces in Vietnam, Congolese Nationalists and all other "strugglers for freedom."

Shelepin said friendship between the Soviet Union and the UAR "never has been stronger" and the two countries are united against imperialism.

Shelepin, a member of the ruling Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, is visiting the UAR as head of a Soviet parliamentary delegation.

Imperialism exploits the Palestine issue to increase tension in your area," he said. "We believe this issue should be solved by restoring the rights of Arabs in Palestine. We also support the cause of the Arab South and applaud your efforts for Arab unity."

Anwar Sadaat, Speaker of the National Assembly, praised the Soviet Union because it gave aid "without chains of conditions" while other countries "imagine our people can accept conditions or chains on freedom which they won with the blood of martyrs."

Nasser recently accused the United States of trying to attach strings to its multi-million dollar aid programme in the UAR.

North Vietnam Accuses Saigon Of Provocation

HONG KONG, Dec. 28, (Reuter).—North Vietnam has accused the Saigon government of fresh provocation against the northern part of the demilitarised zone, according to the New China News Agency.

In a letter to the international commission yesterday the North Vietnamese said that on December 26 South Vietnam police announced through loud speakers from the South Bank of the Ben Hai River that boats sailing on the river would be fired at from that date.

"The South Vietnam administration must bear the responsibility for the consequences of the tension it has created in the demilitarised zone," the letter said.



Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, during his recent visit to the eastern provinces is being welcomed by a prominent figure of the Laghman Province.

Balkh Governor Talks With Officials About Agriculture

MAZARI-SHARIF, Dec. 27.—The Governor of Balkh Province, Alomzat, met with various officials on Thursday to discuss agricultural problems in Mazari Sharif.

Topics of discussion ranged from means of improving agriculture and livestock breeding, maintaining secondary roads which link villages, how to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of wheat, the development of vineyards, increasing production of raisins, almonds and vegetables, exterminating insect pests, dividing irrigation waters equitably, to planting Sakawal cuttings in the sand tracts of the province.

The Governor described the benefits of modern cultivation and then asked the representatives of the farmers to offer their suggestions. They proposed a mobile laboratory for artificial insemination.

The provincial Director of Agriculture talked about the expansion of cotton cultivation and a farmers' representative explained the advantages of mechanised agriculture.

The possibilities of establishing co-operatives were also discussed. It was decided that such meetings should be held monthly.

Cambodia Charges Vietnam, U.S. With Aggression

HONG KONG, Dec. 27. (Reuters).—Cambodia last night charged the United States and South Vietnam with deliberate aggression against a Cambodian Village, the New China News Agency reported from Phnompenh.

It quoted a communique by a Cambodian Press Agency saying that on December 24, four south Vietnamese helicopters, guided by a reconnaissance plane, strafed the Cambodian village of Scatum, in Kompongchan Province.

Later some 50 troops, including an American, landed from the helicopters. They searched the village for an hour and when they left, they took with them the belongings of the villagers, the communique alleged.

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For reservations and information, please contact CSA-Office in Hotel SPINZAR. Telephone 21022, or your agent.

British Denial

(Contd. from page 1)

Jackling replied that there were no British forces in the regions mentioned on December 4 and 5. He said El Habow, Aldibi and Kahlwat Aaber were "not known" but there was a village named Alwat five miles inside the Federation of South Arabia.

Jackling also said "the location of Jumrok Noaman is not known" and the only British air action took place wholly within federal territory and was directed solely against a force of armed Yemeni aggressors.

In a December 8 letter to the Council, British Permanent Representative Lord Cameron reported that about 250 Yemenis, mainly Awadhi tribesmen, advanced seven miles into the Federation on December 4 and fired on the village of Moqus intermittently until British air strikes on December 5 and 6 stopped the shooting.

U.S. Christmas Traffic Toll Passes 300 Mark

CHICAGO, Illinois, Dec. 27. (AP).—The US traffic death toll pushed upward steadily Saturday, tending to uphold the belief that Christmas is the worst of all holidays on the streets and highways.

The count of fatalities passed the 300 mark and rose to 319 for the tabulation period that began at 6 p.m. local time Thursday and will end at midnight Sunday.

A National Safety Council spokesman noted the tally around midday and remarked: "It is the highest we ever had (at that juncture) during a three-day Christmas holiday period."

The Council has estimated that 550 and 650 Americans will die in traffic during the Christmas weekend.

In many areas roads were slippery because of rain, snow or patches of ice. The relatively short stretch of daylight at this time of the year heightened the dangers of driving.

The greatest loss of life was in an accident in Cumming, Georgia.

ADVTs

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9:00 pm

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Christmas day. A station wagon went down an embankment and plunged into a lake, carrying seven members of two families to their deaths.

The toll ran far ahead of the daily total of about 110 a day for this year.

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Flood Danger Has Passed In Portland

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 27. (AP).—The crest of a huge swell of water rolled down the open Columbia River Saturday after posing the threat of a major flood disaster in the Portland-Vancouver, Washington, area.

River forecasters and the corps of engineers said the Willamette River and the Columbia—which flow together in the Portland-Vancouver area—were dropping at the rate of more than one inch an hour.

The dikes, which held back the Columbia from lowlands in the north Portland area, were holding fast.

"We're going to get through," a spokesman for the army engineers said.

And in Portland, the debris-choked Willamette fell below the sand-bagged seawall which held back the water from the downtown area on Christmas day.

There was considerable damage to riverside property—particularly in Portland suburbs.

Flood waters were subsiding elsewhere throughout Oregon and the west Saturday. But misery remained for the thousands of homeless.

Some News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 27.—Mr. Khalilullah Kaihan, the former Chief of the Ministry of Mines and Industries returned home from the United States of America.

He had been studying economics on a USAID scholarship during the past 3 and a half years. Similarly, Mr. Mohammad Omer Afzali, Director of Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Agriculture left Kabul for the United States to study agricultural expansion on a USAID scholarship.

KABUL, Dec. 27.—Mohammad Kabir Sarwari, a member of the Institute of Philology at the College of Letters and Professor Debets' an Anthropologist at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow University, after a visit to the northern provinces, returned to Kabul on Saturday. During their trip, which lasted twenty days, they studied more than seven hundred people from the view point of Anthropology.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 28, 1964

Vietnam Problem

The conflict in Southeast Asia cannot in any sense be described as a local issue specially, as each day passes, more tension develops in that area.

Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam—all along with North Vietnam part of former Indo-China—are faced with grave problems as the interests of East and West clash in these areas.

But the developments in South Vietnam are causing more anxiety than in the other two countries. There the United States on the one hand and North Vietnam and China on the other face each other directly. A solution of the problem of South Vietnam is urgently needed in the interest of peace and prosperity in the area itself and averting a major international catastrophe.

As each day passes one wonders whether another solution is possible to the South Vietnamese problem besides direct confrontation and fighting between the South Vietnamese supported by the United States and the Viet Cong backed by North Vietnam. Not only are millions of dollars being spent in a never-ending war but many people are being killed.

Some people suggest that since neutrality did not work in the case of Laos (this is a matter of opinion) to declare South Vietnam a neutral state would be another folly. Yet the question remains what other alter-

native is there to solving the conflict in that sensitive area. As we all can see, a military victory in South Vietnam is becoming a more remote possibility as each day passes. Not that we are suggesting that South Vietnam should be declared neutral at any cost. We hope other means short of fighting and foreign intervention, from whatever source it may be, will be considered to end the Vietnamese war.

The South Vietnamese population should be able to solve the problem once foreign intervention is stopped. One has to admit that the South Vietna-

Rahel Suggests Code Of Ethics For Formation, Conduct Of Political Parties

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

On the basis of the new constitution, Parliament must enact legislation for political parties during its first term to be convened next Oct. 14. Mr. Rahel who wrote a series of articles on the constitution here in a series of articles gives his views about the formation of political parties in Afghanistan.

Politics in its ultimate course is the science of action. In fact every now and then it is argued that since the major part of political science consists of governmental machinery and actual empirical operation of the organs of the state and its cumulative impact upon the guidance and improvement of the people's life, it would be preferable if we knew it only be the term politics rather than by political science or philosophy of politics.

The practical aspect of politics becomes crystal clear if we only think of the democratic societies where persons who control the organs of the government are elected according to the mentalities of the constitution for a fixed term of office. In several societies these offices are elected whenever people want to.

All in all democracy is the form for the free people, conflicting opinions, in a society the greatest possible opportunity for the different segments of peoples to show their different views and approach and persuade the people to vote for them at election time.

Thus, convincing the people of a given nation to vote for a specific programme and way of action is the basis of political parties. As in sports, games are played according to a set stan-

dard of fairplay so also in politics all the activities should be morally justified. Contrary to common notions which are based upon Machiavellian propositions even in politics the end must justify the means. Parties do better if they observe some general principles of good conduct.

Another way of distinguishing a democratic society from a totalitarian and militaristic one is the manner of acquiring power and the chance to acquire it. People join political parties because they have a will to exercise power to express their ideals through a platform which has a large public appeal, to convince to accept a specific attitude of mind and action and finally to install themselves as far as possible as the political leaders.

In modern democratic societies the history of political activities is the history of political parties. It will not be out of context if we say that the history of democracy in England—which is the mother of all modern democracies in the world—is the history of the House of Commons.

As we see, now parties exist everywhere in the world. Some parties come into existence, grow strong, influence and then after peak of power, gradually they decay and eventually sink into the sea of oblivion. History has many examples of this.

As in any other cause has an effect we may ask ourselves what was the cause—or what were the causes for the decadence of some political parties. Once we enumerate and analyse these causes we will have some of the principles which govern an ethically good

political party.

An appropriate example which throws sufficient light on what we have spoken of so far is the Nazi party. It rose from a very small membership to the highest possible in Germany. Its followers with the exception of a few did not realise its evil principles until very late. In fact Mein Kampf of Hitler had so much appeal that it sold millions of copies. All in all its downfall showed that a good party is the one which survives the uncertainties of the times.

It may be asked what are good principles for political parties. We can say in reply that a political party has good principles when it does not have an appeal on the basis of linguism, provincialism, sectarianism to a democratic way of life. In the long run the size of a political party can be affected greatly by the principles it holds.

With the inception and enforcement of the new Afghan Constitution which envisages a parliamentary form of government for the country the formation of political parties is indispensable. Consequently, it is understood that in the course of another few years, which is a very short time in the history of a nation, Afghanistan will have political parties. These parties will have great impact upon the life of the people, the working of the government, implementation of the provisions of the constitution, and finally the development and progress of the country and preparation of the grounds for the training of the young generations. In fact in every democratic country it is the political parties that design the destiny of the nation.

Yesterday's Anis carried the second installment of an article by Abdul Wahab Shuhab on 'The Strengthening of Local Currency'. It said, recently Afghanistan made rather an interesting experiment by laying restrictions on the import of some twenty items. Smuggling increased to the point that the restrictions had to be lifted.

The best thing, in Shuhab's opinion, is to allow people to engage in free trade. It is this policy which will lead to an abundance of and lower prices on various imported goods.

The article then went on to say that Afghan trade is not conducted very efficiently in the sense that exported raw materials such as cotton, wool, hides etc are sold in foreign markets at very low prices, due to inadequate marketing techniques. The same items processed and turned into manufactured goods are then imported into the country at prices ten times higher.

The article suggested appropriate measures for the improvement of our export standards and that greater attention be paid to the promotion of small and large industries.

Shuhab strongly recommended the establishment of iron and steel works. It said big businessmen should be encouraged and in some cases obliged to invest in industrial projects so that some of our exported items may be processed locally.

The same issue of the paper published an appeal by Khalilullah Mokadar, an Assistant Professor of the College of Pharmacology to all the university students calling upon them to establish a volunteer corps to help various welfare associations in the country.

Stressing the role of the enlightened groups for the implementation of the new constitution and the advancement of literacy Mokadar said our university students should learn from their sisters, who have already formed a Women's Volunteer Committee to assist the Red Crescent Society.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis drew the Kabul Municipal Corporation's attention towards the fact that one of the suspension bridges across the Kabul River has been inoperative for the past two years.

This has diverted a lot of pedestrian traffic between Khiaaban and some of the busiest sarais through main bridges on either side of the suspension bridge. This is time consuming for these people. It stressed that we as a nation have to start attaching more importance to time and do everything not to waste it.

The letter requested the Corporation to repair the suspension bridge in the interest of saving time for a great number of Kabul citizens who have to make frequent trips across the river at this point.

The paper urged greater participation of private businessmen in the promotion of small and large industries. So far every initiative towards the promotion of industry has been taken by the government. Obviously there is a limit to what the government can do alone.

Now that some of the most essential pre-requisites to industry such as roads and power stations are on the verge of completion, it is the duty of our traders, and

businessmen to invest in small industries and with good management and determination achieve the sort of successes that the newly established shoe company has had, concluded the editorial.

Britain's Hangman Believes Prison Term Far Worse Punishment Than Execution

Britain's public hangman came out from the shadows Saturday and discussed his career of more than a hundred executions. He thinks prison is probably a far worse punishment than the scaffold.

Harry Allen, a 45-year-old pub owner in Lancashire, had planned to retire as hangman at the end of the year, even though Parliament probably would soon have put him out of business by a bill to abolish capital punishment in Britain. It is expected to be passed early next year.

The Sunday Times tracked down Allen and he granted a rare, if not unprecedented interview to reporter David Leitch.

Leitch described him as a formal, circumspect man, rather like a civil servant—which of course Allen is. He began as assistant hangman in 1939 (at about 12 dollars a hanging), but the reasons seem obscure. "Perhaps he wanted some official position," Leitch said. Allen became chief executioner in 1956. About that time, he recalled, he began noticing a change.

"I noticed it first with a fellow

mese problem is a very difficult and intricate one. But at the same time to suggest that a solution to the problem is exaggerated would be an exaggeration. The problem could be solved if we judge everything on the basis of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Short of this any other attempt for a solution will only prolong the war which one day may very well explode into an international catastrophe.

who was hanged in 1956. He was a very arrogant man, it was the same trend with all of them. They were quite proud of what they'd done and willing to do it again. When I first started going to prisons they seemed very sorry for themselves and what they'd done to the other person. Now that's all changed—there aren't any regrets at all.

Leitch said Allen's views on the deterrent value of hanging were changed by the case of a young man who shot a bank clerk just two hours after two of his own friends had been executed for another murder.

What struck Allen was the lack of remorse among modern murderers, Leitch reported. "In the old days Allen talks about them with a rather chilling nostalgia—the condemned man often felt morally obliged to pay for his murder. Now the eye-for-an-eye view has almost completely disappeared. He feels that if you take away any emotional sense of retribution as well (as the deterrent effect), the whole thing becomes pointless."

How do the prisoners react? Allen said: "Quite a few are pretty boastful—think they're heroes, I suppose. The other prisoners help this by chanting and banging and kicking up a fuss. It always surprised me a bit, but the concerned man often goes through the whole thing a lot calmer than those doing the job."

"One man said to me: Look at that cloud. I shall be a bloody sight luckier than you tomorrow. I shall say on that they don't all go as easy as that, but that is the kind of thing. I thought it was pretty cool."

"From the moment we go in the cell it's all over in a minute

at most. The man's dead in less than two seconds—he doesn't feel a thing and I know I'd rather have it that way than do 12 years (the average term of a convicted murderer's "life" sentence before parole). I couldn't do it, in fact. "I think those long terms of imprisonment are really much worse punishments. But I suppose there's not the horror attached. Anyway, I shall soon be right away from the whole thing."

Palestinians In Algeria To Get Military Training

ALGIERS, Dec. 28. (AP)—Rafael Aouda, Representative of the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine (OLP), announced Sunday the mobilization of his countrymen in Algeria, the Algerian Press Service reported. Aouda made the announcement at a news conference attended by the press service and diplomats of the United Arab Republic, Libya, Syria and Iraq.

He said the Palestinians in Algeria, mostly young teachers, should prepare themselves to receive military training which will be organized later.

He added that 5 per cent of their salaries will be deducted for the OLP.

"I tell you in all honesty that the role of the Palestinians in Algeria is a role of advance guard," he said. "Think of yourselves as being happy to be among your Algerian brothers who have a magnificent experience in armed struggle and who have faith in the revolutionary means of this struggle."