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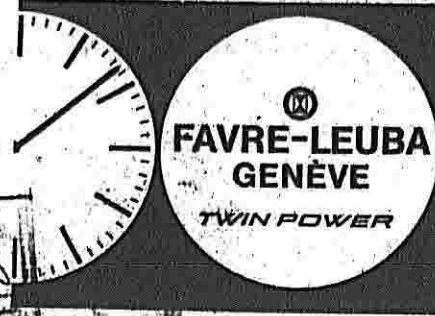
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THE KABUL TIMES



33rd GROUP GRADUATES FROM MILITARY ACADEMY

Maiwandwal Stresses Responsibility Of Soldiers To Serve Country

KABUL, December 12, (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi yesterday presented certificates of graduation and prizes and medals to graduates and teachers of the Military Academy and Military School.

He congratulated the teachers and graduates on their successes and expressed happiness over the fact that an adequate number of young officers were entering the Royal Army from the Military Academy this year.

His Royal Highness, addressing the graduates, said from today they should consider themselves brave and valiant soldiers of Afghanistan and serve the nation honestly and courageously under the guidance of His Majesty the King. They should not hesitate to make any kind of sacrifice for the country.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said that history bears witness to the bravery of the

Afghan nation. "I am convinced that the present generation will also be a source of pride for posterity," he said. Addressing the new graduates, of the 33rd group, the Prime Minister said, "You are the persons who must serve the nation in difficult conditions and act for the protection of independence and our national heritage under the patronage of His Majesty the King."

He said, "although Afghanistan favours peace, I am convinced if you are called upon to serve you will render such service that it will be a source of pride for us and generations to come. With your graduation you have entered a stage now in which you will dwell for the rest of your lives. It is possible that you may have to lay down your lives, but your achievements will live for ever."

The President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Abdul Hadi Dawi, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence, other cabinet members; General Mohammad Chief of Staff; and other generals and officers of the Royal Army were present at the function.

At the beginning of the function General Abdul Razaq Maiwand, Commandant of the Military Academy, spoke on the work of the Academy and the 33rd group graduates.

His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, congratulated the Minister of Defence and the Commandant of the Academy and the Military School on the success of the staff of these institutions.

Budgets Approved By Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—After certain reductions to the total ordinary and development budgets, both budgets were approved by the Wolesi Jirgah's sitting yesterday. The House was presided by its Vice President Mohammad Ismael Mayar.

We Are Going To See This Through, Rusk Says In Saigon

SAIGON, December 12, (Combined Services).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Sunday that "things are on the move" in Vietnam and "we're going to see this thing through."

Departing for Bangkok Sunday morning after a two-day visit to South Vietnam, Rusk said there is "great power" in the country and the "people here feel more confident."

He added: "Hanoi is not going to be able to overrun this country by force."

The Secretary also told newsmen in his brief planeside remarks that "we'll be headed towards peace" as soon as the back is broken of "the terror infrastructure" in Vietnam.

Rusk said he would "make a full report" to the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in Paris. He is headed in that direction now, with planned visits to Bangkok and Tehran en route. He visited Japan and Formosa before coming to Saigon.

On Friday, when Rusk arrived in Saigon, he was asked if there were any chance that the Christmas ceasefire would be extended beyond the time already set, and he answered:

"I have no indication from the other side that they're interested in moving this problem to the conference table. We have told them many times that if they tell us that they've changed, we can consider stopping the bombing. But we can't stop just half the war. They've got to stop their half of it."

A U.S. first infantry division platoon suffered heavy casualties Sunday in a brief fight with a Viet Cong force of unknown size northwest of Saigon, and American spokesman reported.



An exhibition of art works by artists of Afghanistan was opened by the Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidky yesterday afternoon. The exhibition includes 100 pieces from Abdullah Nahil, G. Breshna, Senator Mohammad Neghah, Mohammad Aziz Tarz, Ahmad Amin, Ghausuddin, Sayed Jalaluddin, and Shokour Wali. The show, which will be open to the public for 15 days, is being held in the Youth Club of the Ministry.

Sidky Opens New Youth Club At Ministry Auditorium

KABUL, December 12, (Bakhtar).—The Youth Club was inaugurated by Minister of Information and Culture Osman Sidky at the Ministry's auditorium yesterday afternoon.

We want our youth, the Minister said prior to the inauguration, to become thinkers. We want them to learn about modern science and technology in order to take part in the reform movement which Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is carrying out under the guidance of His Majesty the King. "We want our youth to develop an ability to judge events in the present."

Youth, the Minister said, is the lamp and the eye of the country. We want to see our youth enlighten the public. This is the way to a energetic, and healthy society which art and culture shine to come about, the Minister added.

Elaborating on the knowledge youth need, the Minister said, they should be aware of the social and profound developments that are taking place within the country in the world and should work to find ways of solving the problems that arise.

At the present juncture of national construction, the government plans to provide facilities for youth to help strengthen their moral and religious values.

Universal Participation In Rights Agreements Urged Adherence Should Be Prerequisite For UN Membership, Pazhwak Says

UNITED NATIONS, December 12, (AP).—The United Nations celebrated Human Rights Day with a concert here Saturday night. An official suggested that countries should have to join in human rights agreements to qualify for UN membership.

Ambassador Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, President of the General Assembly made the suggestion in a statement issued for the occasion—the 18th anniversary of the Assembly's adoption of the universal declaration of human rights.

He said more must be done to make the declaration effective—"to incorporate the rights and principles it proclaims into international agreements and to impose strict legal obligations on the states which sign these agreements," he added:

"Participation in such agreements should in fact be universal and without reservation, for we ought to expect that adherence to these agreements ultimately would become a precondition for membership in all international organisations."

Pazhwak included similar remarks in a speech at the concert. He also said a "new and important step" toward giving legal force to the declaration was taken this week when the Assembly's social committee adopted two new human rights conventions—one on political and civil rights and the other on economic, social and cultural rights.

In another statement released for human rights day, Secretary-General U Thant said:

"Peace and respect for human rights to go hand in hand. The more widely human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected and enjoyed, the closer we draw towards a world in which all may live in peacefully without suffering, humiliation or fear."

In still another statement, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk urged international conventions for women's political rights and against genocide, forced labour, slavery and race discrimination.

In other action the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington reminded the UN General Assembly's special Political Committee Saturday that it makes loans on strictly economic grounds and is forbidden to interfere in members' political affairs.

That was the import of a letter that came to the committee chairman, Ambassador Max Jakobson of Finland, from the Bank's General Counsel, A. Broches.

Broches had informed the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee of the Bank's nonpolitical lending policy on November 28. The committee then was considering a resolution that appealed to the bank and other UN specialised agencies not to help Portugal so long as Portugal did not carry out the 1960 declaration against colonialism.

Despite Broches' statement, last Monday the committee voted 76-12 (with 16 abstentions and some absent) to adopt the resolution, which is now pending before the Assembly. Many members had criticised the Bank's action in granting loans for two projects in Portugal and one in South Africa even after the assembly adopted similar appeals last year.

Broches said he was sending his letter, dated Thursday, because the special Political Committee had

started considering South Africa's apartheid (race segregation) policy and "it would appear that members may well refer to the loan operations in South Africa of the International Bank."

Still No Decision On Sending PLO Troops To Jordan

CAIRO, Dec. 12, (AP).—Arab defence and Foreign Ministers Saturday night ended a stormy three-day conference still apparently split on the basic question of admitting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) troops to Jordan in the event of an Israeli attack.

The issue sharply divided delegations from Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Ahmed Shukairi. Mediation attempts by other delegations apparently failed.

A spokesman indicated, however, that the dispute had at least been smoothed over by a resolution endorsing a report by General Aly Amer, commander of the Unified Arab Forces. The spokesman said General Amer's proposals included bolstering Jordan's air defence system and rendering Arab forces more effective to live up to its role in repelling any Israeli attack.

The division between Shukairi and the Jordan delegation was still evident. Shukairi said, "all the Arab states accepted the Palestine Liberation Organisation's demands with the single exception of Jordan."

The spokesman said the Jordanian delegation conditioned that the entry of Unified Arab Forces into Jordan would not be permitted except with a prior decision by the Arab defence council.

Delegates agreed that the Palestine Liberation army was a part of Unified Arab Forces and its entry into Jordan should be preceded with a defence council decision.

Shukairi resented this, saying: "but the liberation army will make its way into Jordan when it becomes necessary for us to do so, no matter whether the Jordanian government allows us or not... and we would not wait for a defence council decision."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba S. Eban said in New York Saturday night Israel's policy for peace is "passive co-existence."

Eban told about 1,500 persons attending a United Jewish Appeals dinner that Israel seeks no territory, no intervention in the social order of bordering countries, no political intervention whatever.

PM Sends Message On Pakhtun Leader's Death

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has sent a condolence telegram to the local council of Tira, northern independent Pakhtunistan, on the death of its president, Maulana Fazl Karim, last week. He has also sent a message of sympathy to the bereaved family.

A condolence meeting was held in Jalalabad's Shahi mosque by the Nangarhar tribal affairs department. The brother of the late Maulana, Abdul Hadi, officials, Pakhtunistan resident in Nangarhar and many citizens participated in the meeting.

Abdul Hadi thanked the people and the government of Afghanistan.

Maiwandwal's Programme

The following were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal: Miss Kobra Noorzai, the Minister of Health; Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Minister of Justice; Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; and Mohammad Hashim Saif, the President of Development and the Helmand Valley Authority. Yesterday the Prime Minister also participated in the ceremony at Puli Carli in which graduates of the Military University were awarded diplomas.

Commission Studies Night Colleges

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Kabul University has appointed a nine-man commission to study the possibility of establishing one or several night colleges for teachers and officials.

It is expected that the commission, which will include deans of the colleges of education, law and political science, economics and theology and several foreign advisers, will forward its report to the Senate of the University before March.

Medal Presented

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Abdullah Etemadi, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday afternoon presented the medals of Sardar Ali to Jamil Wafi, the Turkish Ambassador in Kabul whose term of office has ended. His Majesty the King has bestowed the medal on the Ambassador for his meritorious service. He was his country's Ambassador here for two years.

Delawar Arrives In Nangarhar

JALALABAD, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Din Mohammad Delawar, the new Governor of Nangarhar, arrived here yesterday and after delivering a speech to a large gathering of people who had come to welcome him, he started his work. In his speech he called for unity in implementing the plans of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

UAR, Congo To Restore Diplomatic Ties Soon

CAIRO, Dec. 12, (AP).—Congolese President Joseph Mobutu's special envoy, Marcel Lenguima, left Cairo Saturday for Addis Ababa after a four-day visit and talks with President Nasser on restoring diplomatic relations between the United Arab Republic and Congo.

Lenguima told reporters that diplomatic relations between the UAR and the Congo would be reestablished in the near future.

Lenguima said during his stay here he twice visited the widow of Patrice Lumumba, former Premier of the Congo and assured her that when she returned home she would be received as the widow of a great Congolese hero.

Lenguima said he was carrying an oral message from Nasser to Mobutu.

Diplomatic relations between the UAR and the Congo have been suspended since October 1964, when UAR authorities detained former Congolese Premier Tshombe in a palace here and barred him from participating in the non-aligned nations conference.

STOP PRESS

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Home News In Brief

ZAKAUNI, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Twenty seers of wool, two boxes of ghee, three seers of black tea, and one gun which were being smuggled out of Afghanistan was seized by the police Saturday. The smuggler escaped. Chakhansoor police are investigating the matter.

KUNDUZ, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Archi Canal will be widened five metres to enable farmers to utilise its waters more effectively. The canal, which begins at the Kokcha river near Khwaja Ghar Woleswali, irrigates 75,000 acres of land.

AIBAK, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Ten rugs have been donated by the people of the village of Noman to be used for the village school for boys.

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Bjorn Bratt, the Ambassador of Sweden in Iran who is also his country's Ambassador in Afghanistan, met Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari, the Minister of Education, yesterday morning.

TIRIN, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Work on constructing a new road linking Tirin, the capital of Uruzgan province, with Gazab woleswali has been completed. The 15 km. road which is seven metres wide took two months to build. It is now open to traffic.

USSR, Turkey To Redraw Border

ANKARA, Dec. 11, (DPA).—The Soviet Union and Turkey will sign a new border treaty following erosion and changes in riverbeds since the last frontier protocol was concluded in 1926, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

A Soviet five-man technical delegation arrived here last night to prepare the new agreement on the basis of maps and drawings worked out with Turkish experts.

The spokesman also announced that Soviet investment contracts for construction of a sulphur and plywood factory in Turkey are currently being studied, and will possibly be ready for signature when Soviet Premier Kosygin pays his official visit to Turkey from December 19 to 24.

Jirgah Discusses Draft Political Parties Law

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Clauses two and three of the draft law on political parties were discussed by the Meshrano Jirgah at its sitting yesterday. Further debate on these two clauses was postponed until its next session. There were 38 Senators in the House.

Pakhtia Ag Development Discussed, Hospital Opens

GARDEZ, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Lt-Gen. Mohammad Asim, the Governor of Pakhtia and the president of the Pakhtia development project, yesterday discussed agricultural development with FRG experts.

Meanwhile, Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, arrived here yesterday to inspect public health affairs in the province. He later opened the new Zarmat hospital.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Most people judge men only

by success or by fortune.

—Rochefoucauld

Expanding Public Health Facilities

New hospitals have been opening rapidly during the last year. The trend is apparently changing from centralising medical facilities in the capital to building hospitals in all the provinces.

The decentralisation will provide the people of the provinces with treatment faster. Emergencies can obviously be better handled this way.

Another reason for setting up provincial hospitals is that local doctors may be more familiar with health problems of the area than doctors in Kabul and are in a better position to encourage preventive measures. It is quite likely, for instance, that a doctor in Yakaulang woleswali is more skilled in diagnosing and treating leprosy which is common there than is a doctor in the capital. An eye specialist in Kandahar may be more skilled in treating trachoma.

Coming to Kabul for treatment thus involves expense and delay and not necessarily better treatment. Therefore, the decentralisation of facilities was begun. First, hospitals were opened in the cities and now they are being opened in the towns. The first stage is almost finished. The Ministry of Public Health plans to set up more clinics in less populated areas. Some such facilities have already been opened or are nearly finished in Samangan, Ghor and Pakhtia provinces.

The Ministry has paid special attention to establishing mobile units or caravan hospitals

and mother and child care centres, too, efforts are underway to build centres in Herat and Ghazni. The ministry's concept is that the health of mother and children should be given priority in order to ensure healthy future generations.

We hope that more hospitals will be opened soon and we also hope that the planned centre for leprosy stricken patients in Bamian province will be constructed.

Another problem which the Ministry has not yet tackled is birth control.

Although Afghanistan, which is the size of France, is not yet over-populated, it may not be out of place to consider plans for the healthy growth of our population now—before it becomes imperative.

The United Nations, at its current session, is trying to pass resolutions to curb the growth of populations which seems to be one of the biggest problems that faces developing nations.

We hope that the Ministry of Public Health, in cooperation with the World Health Organisation and other specialised agencies of the United Nations will continue its concern in this field.

Since mother and child care centres are already planned, the Ministry could well organise a systematic plan for birth control working through them. The opening of clinics in the villages, particularly in those areas where the rural development department already has branches would be a good first step.

Nuclear Rocket For Exploration Of Space

Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
By Dr. Glenn Seaborg

PART II

What do we do on the moon following the early landings?

Two of three men at a time will spend from a day to two weeks exploring a limited area on the lunar surface. They will be restricted in their ability to move around, to excavate, to bring back specimens. Their choice of landing site will be limited to a small band along the moon's equator.

There will probably be a strong desire to have scientific specialists there to do the exploration, which probably means larger parties in which specialisation can be accommodated and therefore larger lunar vehicles for transportation there and back.

To learn more about the moon, which will help us to learn more about the earth and the solar system, the scientists will need more equipment, including vehicles for moving about and machinery for doing heavy work.

They will want more people and equipment, requiring corresponding increases of food, water, oxygen and fuels. In other words, some kind of base or camp will have to be established.

The more interested we get in ex-

ploring the moon and using it, perhaps as a better vantage point for further study of the universe, the more traffic will build up in lunar logistics. Large payloads of engineering equipment and supplies will have to be shipped to our lunar bases.

The efficiency of nuclear rockets could be the answer to the increased cost of such operations. The use of nuclear rocket upper stages could so increase the load-carrying capability of the Saturn V moon rocket, that more men and supplies could be loaded per launch and the landing site restriction could be eliminated. Staytimes on the surface could be lengthened to months and roving vehicles could be made available for more meaningful exploration.

The next logical step to reduce operational costs might be to introduce reusable rocket vehicles for transporting material to earth orbit. Chemically fueled boosters used to carry payloads from earth surface to earth orbit would be designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere and be reused to reduce the cost per pound in orbit, a major factor in the cost of space travel.

At the other end, a reusable chemically fueled shuttle could carry personnel and cargo from lunar orbit to lunar surface. But the intermediate transportation system from earth orbit to lunar orbit is a natural application for nuclear rockets. The economy with which nuclear rockets use propellant would greatly reduce the amount of propellant which would have to be supplied to the lunar ferry.

This kind of space flight operation represents a reusable approach in contrast to the expendable approach we must use now. Eventually we visualise, as a result of this approach, the equivalent of a lunar ferry service with extensive docking service at earth-orbiting and lunar-orbiting stations.

Another type of space vehicle which requires many uses over an extended service lifetime is one designed for shuttling about between various earth orbits for resupply, inspection, maintenance and, perhaps, rescue action. Rapid movement in orbit, especially where the plane of the orbit must be changed, requires a great amount of propellant energy.

(To be continued)

Prospects For Britain's Entry Into EEC

If Britain's new bid to enter the Common Market, foreshadowed recently by Harold Wilson, makes any headway it is bound to bring with it a review of the whole range of Britain's foreign policy and defence commitments.

Wilson himself has so far minimised the political and military aspects of joining Europe. He has stressed the economic questions that have to be solved, especially the problem of agriculture and the balance of payments. But in a speech last week, one of Wilson's Ministers, George Thomson, who has been responsible for European affairs at the Foreign Office, declared that the results of Britain's latest initiative could affect the whole shape of Europe for the rest of this century and beyond.

But such a trend was bound increasingly to raise questions which went beyond matters of trade and production—for example how far could Western Europe continue to rely on the United States for its primary defence by nuclear weapons? What attitude should it adopt to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, in view of the fact that one of the leading Western European States, West Germany, maintained reunification with East Germany as the main aim of its foreign policy?

These questions were evaded until General de Gaulle forced them to be considered, perhaps prematurely. By his peremptory veto on British entry into the Common Market in 1963, he focussed attention on the nuclear defence dilemma.

His decision to bar Britain was undoubtedly clinched by the Nassau agreement between President Kennedy and Harold Macmillan, by which Britain was given Polaris nuclear missiles in exchange for a promise to merge the British nuclear weapons into some vaguely defined NATO collective force. The Nassau agreement was an attempt to find a way of giving America's European allies a greater share in their own nuclear defence while at the same time keeping ultimate control of the alliance's nuclear weapons in American hands. Although France was offered the same terms as Britain, she rejected the Nassau agreement as limiting her own attempt to gain complete nuclear independence.

General de Gaulle took it as clear evidence that Britain had put her relations with America before the independence of Europe, as he conceived it. Therefore to allow Britain into Europe would be to link the future European community irrevocably to the United States—a concept utterly alien to the General's

concept of eternal nation states manoeuvring between shifting alliances in accordance with the circumstances and interests of the moment.

The General brought Europe more urgently up against the other basic dilemma of the future of Germany he announced French withdrawal from the integrated military commands of NATO and accompanied this move with diplomatic overtures to USSR and Eastern Europe. It soon became obvious that France was not merely withdrawing from a particular form of military organisation but had changed her attitude towards the political purposes of the alliance. She had become almost a neutralist state.

The West German government was thus torn more than ever before between its alliance with America and its relations with France. America was still its chief defender in Europe and apparently the only power capable of balancing Soviet Union either militarily or diplomatically in any future deal to reunify Germany. But at the same time, the Franco-German alliance was the cornerstone of the building of a united Western Europe founded on the Common Market, to which West Germans are deeply attached.

Moreover, there was a school of thought in West Germany which believed that General de Gaulle's policy, aimed at European nuclear independence and rapprochement with U.S. and Eastern Europe, might bring German unity nearer than reliance on America.

But the position of both the pro-Americans and the pro-French in Bonn was complicated by other twists in the policies of President Johnson and General de Gaulle. While the General confirming his opposition to the evolution of the Common Market into a supranational political body, President Johnson made it plain that he would not

(Continued on page 4)

The British move has in fact begun at a time when European politics are more fluid and unpredictable than at any time since World War II. The old pattern of a Europe divided sharply between a Western in tightly-knit alliance with the United States and an Eastern bloc which has been breaking down. But no coherent new European system has yet emerged clearly from the confusion in either East or West. On the Western side, it was clear that if the ideas behind the formation of the European Common Market eight years ago were to develop as planned, they would involve eventually an important shift of power within the European continent and in its relations with both America and Soviet Union.

The founders of the Common Market envisaged an expanding European Economic Community developing new forms of political unity. Although the creation of a new European Federal States was a far-off vision, the trend in that direction was regarded as inevitable and desirable.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* has an editorial on local industries. The editorial commends the move by the government to curb foreign consumer goods, and promote local light industries.

For a long time attention was given to agriculture and highway building, the editorial says. Now that the infrastructure of our economy is built, efforts are being made to enter the industrial stage.

It is a wise decision not to spend all our money in a few large heavy industry concerns. First, large concerns require very efficient management, and great numbers of highly trained technicians and skilled workers.

Funds can be made use of more advantageously by setting up numerous small industries since such projects are easier to launch and implement. They enter the production stage quickly. Meanwhile they serve as a training ground for personnel who can be useful on other projects, and most important, such small projects provide employment opportunities for people of different parts of the country.

The efforts made so far have all been fruitful, the editorial says. In certain products such as cement, edible oil, woollen cloth, we are approaching self sufficiency, and rapid progress is being made in production of cotton textiles.

Today's *Ishah* comments editorially on the establishment of a youth club by the Ministry of Information and Culture. The club, which was opened yesterday by Information and Culture Minister Sidky, the editorial says, will provide an opportunity for youth, in whatever field of studies they are working, to learn to debate, to manage, and to organise. The significant aspect of the club is that all the functions, be it holding of an exhibition, bringing in a guest speaker, having a debate or a conference will be managed by the members of the club themselves.

This is of a great importance here. The country needs efficient hands to organise its affairs and work for progress. The school cannot give all the qualifications a man may require in his future career. Wider participation outside school is imperative for youth if they are to learn to deal with life successfully. The editorial congratulates the Ministry on its setting up the club and expresses the hope that more such clubs will be opened around the country.

Two letters to the editor published

in today's *Ishah* urges the Spinzar Company to increase the amount of edible oil produced by the company's plants and distributed daily to the market. In *Ramazan* the letter says oil must be more readily available and in larger quantities for the consumers. The second letter says the central silo and bakery should open a shop in Kabul's new residential district Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina.

A third letter urges the municipal corporation to pay more attention to looking after the public baths so that the principles of sanitation are followed.

In a letter to the editor of *Anis* Khwaja Mohammad Zahir Faqoulmaram complains that many a time the title of doctor is given without warrant, to those working

in the medical profession. Of course he does not have any complaints about those whom are real doctors, that is physicians. He refers to x-ray technicians, nurse lab. technicians, and dentists. It is unfair to those who really acquire a Ph.D. in a field such as medicine.

Another letter Asmatullah Tarzi says that the buses commuting between downtown Kabul and Shahd district are not running on schedule. They also carry too many passengers, the letter says.

More important, the letter goes on, these buses refuse to take children going to school, since in accordance with the regulations they cannot charge children under a certain age.

WORLD PRESS

The *New York Times* on Rhodesia writes: "there is one way for Ian Douglas Smith to prove the good faith of his repeated assertions that his white minority regime would accept Britain's conditions for a new Rhodesian constitution while still in office he can move to implement those principles in constitutional reform, especially the pledge of unimpeded African progress toward majority rule."

The *New York Daily News* on the proposed space treaty: "For the U.S. to enter into the proposed space treaty with the USSR would be like putting both hands behind the national back spacewise and expose the entire free world to nuclear blackmail."

Washington Post on the space treaty: "President Johnson has rightly called the space pact the most important arms control development since the test ban treaty. It is important as a practical and immediate limitation."

The recent force bombardment of the Tan Son Nhat U.S. air base and the blasting of a U.S. army building in Saigon by the heroic South Vietnam Liberation Army have inflicted severe punishment upon the U.S. aggressors," says *People's Daily* in a commentary on Dec. 6.

"This big victory of the South Vietnam Liberation Army, which is a brilliant match to the recent victory of the army and people of North Vietnam in downing more than 10 U.S. aircraft, brings immense joy to the people," the commentary says.

Pravda says on Dec. 6 in an editorial concerning an assertion by the Indonesian authorities outlaw the Communist Party and Marxist-Leninist ideology in Indonesia.

The Soviet people and the CPSU have quite a definite attitude to the recent events in Indonesia.

"The terror unleashed against the Indonesian Communists and other democratic forces, and the ban on the Communist Party and Marxist-Leninist ideology have greatly damaged Indonesia's international standing."

These actions were angrily condemned by the Soviet public."

Pakistan Observer of Dacca recently wrote about the UN aid report.

After the fast growth in the second half of the 1950's, the flow of long-term capital and donations flowing into the have-not countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are decreasing and the per centage of aid to productivity of the industrialised countries is lower today than a decade ago.

Significant structural change in the composition of aid is also noticeable in as much as two-thirds of the financial aid in 1964 was made of bilateral transactions which were mostly tied to projects and also to the market of the donor countries.

The share of the hard loan has also grown lately. The foreign debt of the developing countries has also grown lately. The foreign debt of the developing countries has trebled between 1965 and 1965.

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INTERNATIONAL BONDS OF SILK AND SATIN

By Shobha Banerjee

The International Fashion Show organised by the Women's Welfare Society on behalf of the National Welfare Fund was one of the most colourful and picturesque events of the year. Held Thursday night at the Kabul Hotel it was attended by an international audience that included among others HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, members of the cabinet and representatives of the diplomatic corps stationed in Kabul. They had an opportunity to witness a dazzling display of colourful native costumes that have brightened the traditional folk ways of the world.

In a few introductory remarks Mrs. S.F. Etemadi, President of the Society, described the activities of the Society, the progress it had made and the significance of the fashion show it had organised.

"We welcome" she said, "every progressive movement which has come about under the guidance of His Majesty the King and the policy of the government. We consider ourselves a responsible organisation in the development and progress of our nation which has grown into a body which can shoulder major responsibilities.

"The Women's Welfare Society has already held some fund-raising functions to help the society and to finance the campaign against illiteracy. I sincerely thank all those who have participated in those functions.

"The government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, in its series of social improvement programmes, has opened a National Welfare Fund. The support and presentation of money to the Fund is a manifestation of our desire for the country's progress and provision of means for social welfare. Our participation in the fund will represent our interest in national advancement.

"I'm pleased to mention that once again through the encouragement of Her Royal Highness Princess Biliouis and the cooperation of the women's voluntary committee, we have succeeded in organising this function.

"I sincerely thank all those ladies who have cooperated with us in arranging this function. I offer my special thanks to the wives of the ambassadors and diplomats in Kabul who have helped us in arranging the national costume show and in the sale of admission and lottery. I consider their interest a symbol of friendly cooperation.

"The Women's Welfare Society of Afghanistan believes it is significant in the increase of international good will and the expansion of cultural cooperation, to establish direct contacts between the women of the world. It is on this principle that the society sends delegations to foreign countries, receives them here, participates in international regional conferences and holds educational and cultural exhibitions and conferences.

"Our audience tonight will have the opportunity of viewing not only the costumes of the provinces of Afghanistan, which have historical and artistic value, but also of many nations of the world.

"We hope tonight's show, which has international importance, will prove useful in raising money for the National Welfare Fund.

"Once again I thank the wives of diplomats in helping arrange this welfare function. I pray for the greater development of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the King, for the success of the National Welfare Fund, one of the most useful measures of the government of Maiwandwal, and for the success of women in achieving national progressive aims."

The show opened with a parade of fashions from different parts of Afghanistan. Modelled were traditional costumes of Ghazni, the Hazarajat and Nooristan. Miss Hassena who presented the Ghazni or Qara Bagh habit wore an ankle length green skirt heavily embroidered with gold thread and an imposing and striking headpiece that drew an exclamation of admiration from the audience. From the Hazarajat came a distinguished costume whose most attractive features were a bodice worked with silver coins and a matching scarf also rimmed with silver coins that rested on the forehead. From the heavily wooded hills of Nooristan whose people have managed to keep their ancient way of life alive, Miss Nasrin Nazir Seraj displayed an austere but beautiful dress.

The rainbow of Afghan fashions was followed by an international display modelled by wives and ladies of the international community in Kabul. The Bulgarians were represented by a colourfully embroidered peasant costume and a modern version of it. France offered two regional dresses a glimpse of Nice highlighted by a black, white and red striped skirt and a peek at the Pyrenes topped by a brightly decorated hat. Two Bavarian costumes from the provinces of Germany featured sprays of flowers woven into the bodice of the garments.

Iran contributed a Kurdish dress known as Ghocany-Kurd made up of numerous parts and colourful floral patterns. The dress comes from the Kurds living in Western Iran who migrated to northern Khorasan during the reign of the Safavid Kings and whose dresses show the evolution of their migrations. A more typical Kurdish dress was also modelled. Its more severe and simple masculine lines that are characteristic of the women who share the daily work in the field and pastures with the men sharply contrasted with the more elegant and colourful garb of the western relations.

From India Ananda Balsubramanian wore a beautiful green and orange silk sari draped in the Coorgi style. India also delighted the eye with a bridal gown of pink Beneras silk traced with a delicate design in silver thread and bedecked with jewelry, the hands and feet decorated with auspicious colours.

Indonesia displayed two highly admired dresses from West Sumatra and Bali. The former model captivated the audience with a dress worn at semi-official and official ceremonies consisting of a Badju Kurung, (a jacket covering the greater part of the body) and a Seleridang (a shawl thrown over the shoulder.) The Bali belle treated the international gathering with a costume also worn on formal occasions and traditional religious ceremonies made of a skirt and blouse usually woven by the woman in a design of her own

choosing on the native loom, and a Seleridang this time worn around the waist.

Nobero modelled the formal wear of an unmarried Japanese lady. The Kimono was made of hand painted satin-silk material with a silk brocade Obi (sash) tied at the back in a flowery knot. Two folk costumes from Poland next appeared on the international spectrum of fashion, one from Cracow in the south of Poland and the other from Lowicz, modelled by the daughter of the Polish Ambassador, Polish folk costumes are made from hand embroidered material still worn on Sundays and festive occasions in the villages. Both girls were bedecked in a swirl of numerous skirts and beautiful headpieces.

The American contribution to the world rainbow of design began with an American Indian Navaho whose white braided dress was adorned with silver, bone, turquoise and conch shells and caught at the waist by a metal belt. Lourds De Maine then modelled an Alaskan fur parka valued at Afs. 49,000, and Sharon Rollinson showed the gathering what is traditionally worn in sunny Hawaii, the simple but colourful lavalava.

Two striking dresses worn in the time of Cleopatra were the gilded

offering of the UAR embassy. Parween and Pari Nescar modelled two peasant costumes from Yugoslavian Croatia and Slovenia whose festive dresses continue to be adorned throughout the wearer's life, so that the costumes, besides its artistic value, sometimes constitutes the entire wealth of its wearer. Norway followed Yugoslavia with a display richly embroidered brightly coloured dresses worn on festivals and holidays.

The 14 country exhibition concluded on the dazzling note it had begun on—Afghan costume. Far away the most exciting and breathtaking affair of the evening was the Kalin Bart, the carpet weaver's dress from northern Afghanistan, a splendid outfit featuring a crown adorned with silver and gold coins and long silk scarf a silken coat trimmed with golden thread and two brightly printed silken skirts. The acclamation for Mrs. Sajia Shaikh costume was only rivalled by the Baghlan and Kandahar entries which left a lasting impression on the audience.

HRH Princess Biliouis, Mrs. Maiwandwal, Mrs. Nour Etemadi and the wives of the ambassadors then distributed door prizes. The highlight of the lottery was the auction of a marble dish which went to Mr. Kazizada for 5,000 afghanis.



The Carpet-weaver's outfit above and the Polish dress below captured the admiration of the audience.



Children in Afghanistan's national dress also participated in the costume show Thursday.

Iron Stael: Mistress Of An Age

Part II

The revolution brought about her father's fall from power and as it became more extreme drove her first into opposition, then into frequently renewed exile. She first met Napoleon in December, 1797, fully intending to captivate him and inspire him to create a liberal republic. But he was repelled and terrified by her and they were soon sworn enemies.

In exiling her, however, Napoleon, unwittingly, did her a great service, for during this period Madame de Stael travelled widely in Germany and Italy and, finally, narrowly outdistancing the advance of the Grande Armee, she made her great odyssey through Russia and Sweden to England, which she characteristically loved for its liberal constitution and the Magna Carta.

Though she loved France too, both her character and her experience taught her to be eclectic, and to the parochial exclusiveness of official France she found it a duty and a pleasure to try to introduce riches from abroad. "It seems to me," she wrote, "we all have need of one another, if every country limited itself to its own riches it would always be poor."

Some of the characters in her novels (Delphine, 1802; Corinne 1807) are portraits of the nations they represent, while others, like Corinne herself, are striking by the very fact of their cosmopolitanism. Madame de Stael's great treatise De l'Allemagne which had a great influence on the Romantic movement, was suppressed by Napoleon in 1810. It was a systematic and sympathetic study, one of the earliest of its kind, of a foreign people and its culture.

In Dix annes d'exil, an incomplete and posthumous work roughly covering the years 1800-1812, Madame de Stael's account of her flight in 1812 via Moscow, St. Petersburg and Stockholm to Lon-

don includes a swift but penetrating analysis of the Russians and their literature, present and future.

Pushkin said she was one of the first to understand the Russian people. In addition to some very impressive descriptions of landscape and cities she was one of the last visitors to Moscow before the great fire—Dix annes d'exil also shows Madame de Stael pondering for once, and in characteristically unprejudiced and hopeful fashion, over what may lie beyond the Europe she never actually left or directly studied.

While in Kiev, she reflects: "All these names of foreign countries, of nations hardly European, stir imagination strangely. In Russia one feels at the gateway of another world, on the borders of the East, from which have sprung so many religions and which still conceals unbelievable treasures of perseverance and meditation."

There is no doubt that if she had had time and opportunity Madame de Stael's critical mind and generous heart would have led her on from "Europeanism" to internationalism proper.

As it was, when she wrote in 1810 that what really counted was "the association of all thinking men from one end of Europe to the other... those who do not yet despair of the human race and who strive to maintain the supremacy of thought", she was using Europe, in opposition to Napoleon, as a comprehensive term to signify civilisation.

But while she stressed interdependence, she remembered the need to preserve essential differences: "I cannot think it desirable for the whole world to lose all national colouring, all individuality of thought and feeling." Madame de Stael was never an extremist.

(Continued on page 4)

Would You Like To Have A Boy Or A Girl

Biologists will soon be able to make it possible for society to decide how many boys and how many girls will be born each year.

And the social implications of this and other results of advances in biology are creating as much concern for scientists as did the development of the atomic bomb more than 20 years ago.

As scientists met in Pasadena, California, to discuss their impact on society, it became clear that the biggest bang in the years immediately ahead will be made by the biologists.

One concerned biologist, James Bonner of the California Institute of Technology, pointed out that advances in molecular biology will separate male genes from female genes. This means, Bonner noted, the scientists will be able to provide society with the desired number of men and the correspondingly optimum number of women.

Bonner argued at a session of a three-day symposium marking the 75th anniversary of Caltech that efforts should now be made for society to cope with problems such as predetermining the sex of children.

"We have today a vast control of our physical environment," said biophysicist Robert L. Sinsheimer of Caltech. "We will soon be acquiring a similar control of the biological world and now the impact of science will strike straight home, for the biological world includes us.

"How will you choose to intervene in the ancient designs of nature for man?" Sinsheimer asked his fellow scientists. "Would you like to control the sex of your offspring? It will be as you wish. Would you like your son to be six feet tall—seven feet? eight feet?" "What troubled you?" Sinsheimer continued. "Allergy, obesity, arthritic pain? These will be easily handled. For cancer, diabetes, there will be gentle therapy... viral and microbial disease will be easily met. Even the timeless patterns of growth and maturity and aging will be subject to our design. We know of no intrinsic limits to the life span. How long would you like to live?"

When Caltech physicist Murray Gell-Mann suggested that "a lot of monkeying around with our genes" simply will not be done be-

cause man will recoil from it, biologist Bonner disagreed.

"It is most unlikely that people will be repulsed by this genetic dithering," Bonner argued. "It will appear in the guise of genetic improvements first, in the guise of genetic repair, but bit by bit we shall become accustomed to it."

Bonner pleaded for the establishment of an agency by the government or by some institution with great prestige to begin considering immediately the social implications of such advances in biology as the advance determination of the sex of a child.

The need for controlling scientific developments took up much discussion time at the meetings but no one could agree on the ideal mechanism.

Bonner advocated an agency set up specifically for this purpose while scientist-industrial Simon Ramo suggested the training of a scientific elite of social engineers specifically educated to deal with such problems.

But when Bonner talked of the way biologists will soon be able to manipulate mankind, Ramo conceded: "I would not want to turn over any of these decisions to anyone I know."

Carl Kaysen, an economist who has recently become Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., noted with some irony that the highest development of the application of science to technology has been the production of military weapons, and this fact was not lost on the scientists who were concerned about where the control of biology might lead man.

Kaysen also noted that the present scientific system highly favours radical ideas, whereas most other forces in society are weighted toward conservatism.

Don K. Price, Dean of the New Kennedy School for Public Administration at Harvard University, and Ramo, a pioneer in missile development, agreed that man must be made acutely aware that scientific problems in today's world are just as much political problems.

Price pointed out that knowledge has become a part of politics and Ramo noted that such problems as smog can be solved from a scienti-

fic and technical point of view once political forces decide to solve the problems.

But, one sensed as the symposium's last session ended, the politicians are still far behind the scientists, and the scientists are even more concerned today than they were in 1945 when the first atomic bomb was exploded.

(WASHINGTON POST)

Games Opening Becomes Fashion Show In Bangkok

BANGKOK, Dec. 12, (AP).—This was the opening week at the Asian games and the Thai capital—home of fabled Thai silks, jeweled crowns and brilliant sarongs—had its greatest fashion show.

Many of women athletes, who paraded before the country's King and Queen, were pretty enough, poised enough to be marching down the aisles in the fashion saloons of Paris.

Under the late afternoon purple sun of Bangkok, the girls walked with grace around the red clay track of the national stadium.

Several of the delegations kept their women in national dresses.

All the delegations were led by Thai beauty queens in the traditional dress of the nation whose placard they carried.

The Indian girls wore white silk saris under a grey blazer.

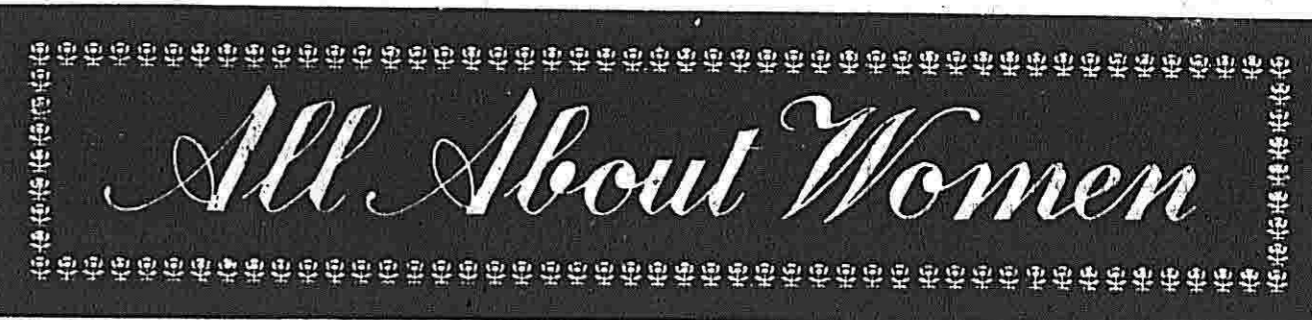
But the Indian men stole the show with their coloured turbans.

The Vietnamese girls wore pale grey over white flowing pantsaloons. The Burmese women appeared in a pale orange patterned longyi—the traditional sarong type of skirt.

Ceylonese girls athletes wore pink and white saris while the Hong Kong delegation wore white.

The Filipino men scored on their girls wearing the traditional barong tagalog shirts made of fiber from pineapple plants.

Other delegations wore western style shirts and blazers—with the Singapore and Japanese teams both appearing in red tops and white skirts.



News Analysis:

History Of Sanctions Not Encouraging

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12. (AP)—The history of sanctions in international affairs offers no comfort to those seeking to overthrow the rebel regime of Ian Smith by such mandatory economic penalties. They never have worked. Since the days before 1914—when war and reprisals were considered legal sanctions—there has been no evidence that any delinquent nation has been forced by punitive economic measures alone to change its ways. In some cases the sanctions have boomeranged. The United Nations has never voted mandatory sanctions against any country. The League of Nations invoked such penalties only

once. Outside these world organisations, numerous efforts have been made by individual countries and by alliances to take coercive measures short of war against those they considered wrongdoers. Such measures go far back in history and include papal interdictions and excommunications of rulers. One example in recent times is the trade embargo against Cuba by the United States and some of its Latin American neighbours. This was aimed at the overthrow of the regime of Fidel Castro. But he is still in power even though the Cuban people undoubtedly have felt an economic pinch. A companion case is Castro's de-

cision to cut off the water supply of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo. The United States established its own water facilities on the base. The United Nations has voted punitive measures in several cases. But they have been in the form of recommendations to the member nations and therefore do not qualify as sanctions under generally accepted legal definitions. In one such case, the Assembly in 1946 called on all its members to withdraw their ambassadors or ministers from Madrid until the Spanish people ousted Generalissimo Francisco Franco and set up a government of their own choosing. Only three countries complied, and the following year the Assembly refused to reaffirm its recommendations. Both the assembly and the Security Council have recommended limitations on trade with Rhodesia and South Africa—the latter because of its racial policies—but study groups report little or no results. But last May the council rejected an African resolution calling for an economic embargo against Rhodesia to be packed by a British sea and air blockade. The vote was 6-1 with two abstentions. This was three votes short of the nine needed for approval. The one instance in which the League of Nations voted sanctions came in after Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. In separate votes, the League Assembly ordered an arms embargo, a financial ban and a boycott of all imports from Italy. The sanctions did not include an oil embargo and they failed to halt Italy's operation. The next year Italy announced the annexation of Ethiopia and the League cancelled its sanctions. French statesman Joseph Paul-Concorde commented: "We did enough to irritate Italy and to embarrass her, but not enough to prevent her from accomplishing her conquest." Legal experts agree that one of the major weaknesses of international law is that it lacks the power of enforcement. The UN Charter provides for the use of military force to implement sanctions, but the organisation itself has no armed forces and the members have shied away from sanctions mainly because they might require enforcement.

Mute Regains Speech After 22 Years

MOSCOW, Dec. 11. (DPA).—A mute has regained speech after 22 years of silence, Tass reported yesterday. Ivan Kravtsov, 67, lost his voice after a serious concussion in a battle outside Warsaw. A few days ago Kravtsov fell heavily to the ground while roofing a shed. When friends ran up to him he said in a clear voice "Take me to hospital". Ivan is feeling well and his speech is normal again.

Quiet Opposition Rises Against Franco's Reforms

MADRID, Dec. 12. (Reuter).—Small quiet voices of protest are making themselves heard above massive official propaganda urging Spain's nearly 20 million voters to back General Franco's new constitutional plans. The tone of government speeches—which previously bitterly attacked dissent from the scheme—has changed slightly after rumblings of discontent among banned opposition groups, the press, and the church. Officials now openly admit the possibility of some voters saying "no" to the General's move to make parliament more representative and appoint a Prime Minister while assuring strong powers to the head of state and excluding political parties. But the theme of the propaganda campaign has remained the same for next Wednesday's national referendum. "Vote (yes), vote for peace" runs the slogan on daily television programmes, thousands of posters strikers on taxis, and leaflets showered from aircraft. Recent ministerial speeches have stressed that political parties must remain banned because they might lead Spain back to the chaos that exploded in civil war 30 years ago. Despite this, the evening newspaper Madrid suggested this weekend that some form of political groups must come into existence if parliament and other state organs were to be made more representative. At the start of the campaign, Christian Democrats, socialists, social democrats, and other members of the banned opposition petition the government for freedom to oppose the new proposals publicly. Their petition was rejected on legal grounds. Then came the stirrings of uneasiness. The leading Barcelona newspaper La "Amguardia" said government propaganda should not sin by excess and those who disagreed should be able to say so. In Barcelona yesterday, a group of 83 priests signed a statement protesting against the government propaganda campaign. A condition for a democratic election was that radio and television should be at the disposal of the public and not make propaganda for just one viewpoint, they said. The statement suggested people were being indirectly called upon to vote—citing the arrangement under which workers must show their employers a certificate that they have voted after being given time off to go the polls. Signatories included Jesuit Priests, Franciscan Friars, and Benedictine monks.

2 Die In Student, Teacher Demonstration In Bihar

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. (AP)—A college teacher and a student were killed and several others injured Saturday when police fired on a student-teacher demonstration in Muzaffarpur in eastern India's Bihar State, about 300 miles (480 km) north west of here. In Calcutta itself, police used tear gas to disperse demonstrating students for the third straight day when they clashed in a two-hour running battle at one of the city's two major railroad stations. The Muzaffarpur protest started after rumours, later denied, that a teacher had been beaten up by police. When police asked the 2,000 demonstrators to disperse, they were stoned, and several policemen were seriously injured. The police then opened fire. Angry mobs later raided the nearby railroad station, ransacked an office and set it on fire, causing police to again open fire. More police were injured. In Calcutta, more than 5,000 students stoned a police billet near the railroad station and police fired tear gas and after a baton charge 25 people arrested.

Madame Stael

(Continued from page 3) Nor, though she was an enthusiastic one, was she ever a systematic liberal. She opposed slavery, she risked fortune and even life to rescue victims of the Terror—Byron called her "the friend undoubtedly generous, the charitable patroness of all distress"—but social justice was not a topic that aroused her interest. As Benjamin Constant put it, she was a "spoiled child" and so she remained all her life, uninhibited, never compelled to do anything she did not wish to. That indeed is one of the most remarkable things about her—that, rich, powerful, attractive, the willing subject of ferpestuous passions, with no external compulsion she yet chose to discipline her mind and exact from herself lifelong application in the service of certain ideas. These ideas were always selfless and often awkward. Not for nothing did Madame de Genlis describe Germaine as "a most embarrassing person". Sometimes her independence showed itself merely in an endearing lack of self-consciousness. In Germany, where she was being feted everywhere by the intellectuals, she learned to play the mouth-organ so as to memorise the folk-music she heard. But, more important, she was constitutionally incapable of submitting to force, and the times she lived in transformed that personal irrepressibility into symbolic resistance. When Napoleon sent a message saying he intended to crush her, her reply was: "There is a kind of physical pleasure in resisting an iniquitous power." Madame de Stael died on July 14, 1817, at the age of 51. She has half-jestingly been called the mistress to her own age; but she might be adopted quite seriously as a heroine of ours.

NATO

(Continued from page 2) let the question of German unity stand in the way of improving American relations with Soviet Union in the military field. In particular, Johnson appears to have told the Soviet Union last month that he had dropped any idea of bringing West Germany into a new NATO nuclear force, so there should no longer be any serious obstacle to a Soviet-American agreement on a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. So at the moment when Britain is again knocking at the door of Europe, the future of both NATO and of the Common Market's political aspirations is obscure. The relatively certain factors are that the economic agreements of the Common Market will survive and grow, and that the American military commitment to Europe embodied in NATO will continue and that for both Washington and Paris—and London, too—the question of promoting German unity will take second place to the easing of tension with Soviet Union. But it remains to be seen whether these realities can form the basis of some new agreement by which Britain can take her proper place in Europe and Europe move towards its proper place between America and Soviet Union. PORCELAIN AVAILABLE Ten percent reduced prices on Christmas Eve. Contact: Manhor Porcelain Store Haji Yakoub Square Near Blue Mosque

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. (AP)—Eugene Black, former president of the World Bank, gave President Johnson an optimistic report Saturday on prospects for economic development in Southeast Asia. Black, Johnson's special consultant for economic development in Southeast Asia, returned recently from a visit to countries in that area. During his six-week trip Black attended the initial meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank in Tokyo.

ANKARA, Dec. 12. (DPA).—Ali Binaya, Deputy General Secretary at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Saturday explained Turkey's viewpoint on recent Czechoslovak arms sales to Cyprus President Makarios in talks with the ambassadors of Czechoslovakia, Greece and the U.S. and the charge d'affaires of Britain. Binaya described the Czech arms deliveries as "this trouble-making transaction" and requested the diplomats to convey Turkey's views to their respective governments.

PRAGUE, Dec. 12. (CTK).—The Czechoslovak news agency (CTK) has stated that Vladimir Komarek, 40-year-old Czechoslovak citizen, was arrested in Czechoslovakia by the police on the basis of an order from the Municipal Court in Prague, issued on July 17, 1963. Komarek illegally left Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1948 and lived abroad, most recently in the United States. In the West he was won over by a foreign intelligence agency for work as a paid agent against Czechoslovakia. The enemy agency trained him specially for organising anti-state activities on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

DAMASCUS, Dec. 12. (AP).—Arab countries have already begun to implement a decision to boycott three giant American firms, the commissioner general of the Arab Boycott of Israel head office in Damascus said Saturday. Arab countries last month decided to ban the Ford Motor Company, the Coca Cola company and Radio Corporation of America from the Arab world because of their dealings with Israel. Mohammed Mahjoub, the commissioner general, said Kuwait had since abrogated an agreement with RCA to setup a tele-communications network in the oil sheikdom. He said Jordan also had dropped RCA from a list of possible con-

tractors to set up a similar communications system in the country. MOSCOW, Dec. 12. (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin will visit Turkey Dec. 20 to 27, Turkish sources said Saturday. The visit was originally planned for December 19-24. The sources said the new dates were proposed by the Turkish side and accepted by Kosygin. They said they did not know the reason for the change, but noted that it gives Kosygin an extra two days in Turkey.

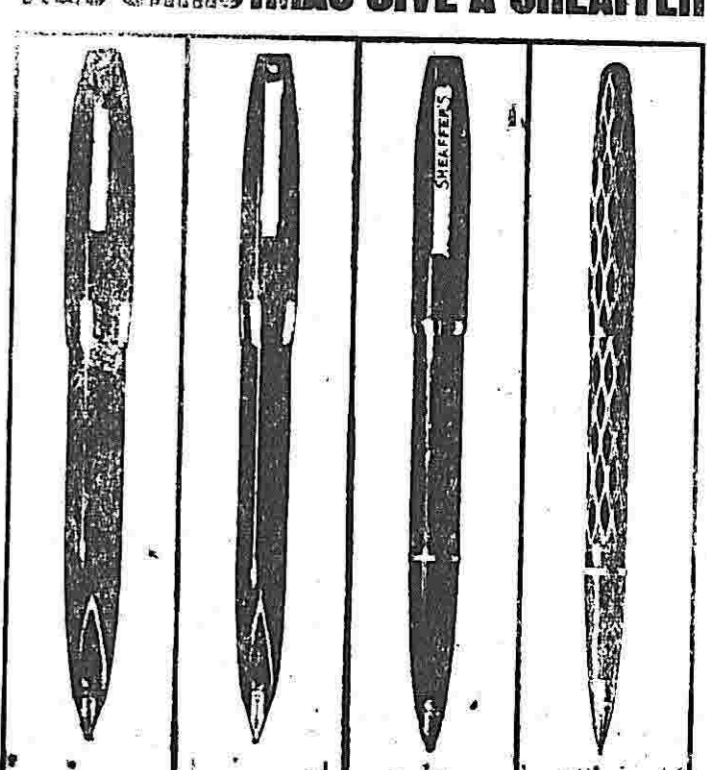
ISTANBUL, Dec. 12. (AP).—An earthquake of undermined strength rocked Turkey's western, Black Sea coast Saturday night, but caused no serious damage or casualties, press reports said.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Thursday Dec. 15, Informal Dinner Dance. Music by the BLUE SHARKS. Accompanied guests: Af. 200, special reservation accompanied guest tickets available at office before 5 p.m. Dec 15. Saturday Dec. 17 TEEN-AGE DANCE Music by "Peter and the Wolves" Dance contests. Door prizes. Accompanied guests af. 50.

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WEATHER FORECAST Skies throughout the country will be cloudy. Frost is expected in with chances of snow in Salang. The temperature will range from minus five to plus 12 degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA ARIANA CINEMA At 2, 4:30 p.m. American cinema-scope film in colour in Farsi. THE GOLDEN ARROW Starring Rossana Podesta and at 7 and 9 p.m. in English. PARK CINEMA At 2, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. THE GOLDEN ARROW in Farsi and at 5 p.m. in English. BEHZAD CINEMA At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film. BOXER