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## Kabul Times (November 25, 1967, vol. 6, no. 197)

Bakhtar News Agency

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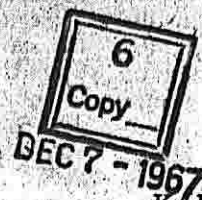
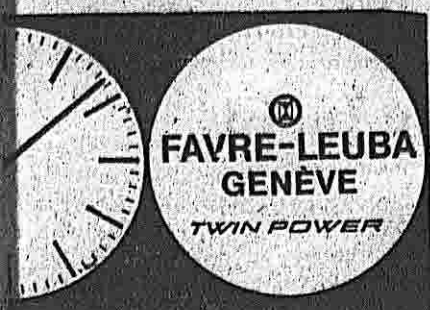
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## CYPRUS CALLS EMERGENCY COUNCIL SESSION; THANT APPEALS AGAIN FOR PEACE

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 25, (DPA).—The UN Security Council held an emergency session last night after Cyprus called for sudden meeting to deal with the critical situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

UN Secretary General U Thant spent most of the day conferring with delegates on the steadily aggravating tension between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus.

After a conference with the Cypriot UN chief delegate Zenon Rossides, the secretary general received U.S. delegate William Eufum (deputising for chief delegate Arthur Goldberg) as well as the chief delegates from Britain and Canada.

Thant has appealed for the second time in 48 hours to the governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to maintain peace in the Eastern Mediterranean, according to Reuters.

His message, the text of which was not released immediately, came after Cypriot Ambassador

Zenon Rossides alerted the Security Council to be ready to debate the worsening situation.

Thant conferred earlier with the delegates of the United States, Britain and Canada, whose governments have proposed an increase in the strength of the UN peacekeeping force on the island, coupled with strict observance of the limits imposed by the London and Zurich agreements on the number of Greek and Turkish troops stationed in Cyprus.

The accords authorised Greece to maintain 900 soldiers and Turkey to have 650 of her troops stationed in the island.

According to the Turks, they have observed this limitation while Greece has increased the number of her troops to about 20,000.

Rossides said: "The situation is getting worse and worse." He indicated that the Cyprus government might lay a formal complaint against Turkey before the council tonight or tomorrow.

## Greece, Turkey Accept NATO's Good Offices

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (AFP)—Greece and Turkey have agreed to accept the good offices of Manlio Brosio, Italian secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, in the Cyprus dispute, it was announced in Brussels last night.

A NATO communique said Brosio was ready to go to Athens and Ankara "as soon as possible", but did not give a date.

The communique added that the NATO council, informed of the Secretary General's plan at its meeting, had expressed complete support for Brosio.

Observers here said the secretary general would be intervening on two bases:

1—NATO's charter recommends that members of the alliance which both Greece and Turkey belong should seek peaceful solution to differences arising between them.

2—in 1964 the NATO Council of Ministers called on the alliance's Secretary General to follow developments in the Cyprus situation.

Brosio conferred again with Greek and Turkish NATO representatives, and was at these talks that the delegates from both sides accepted his good offices on behalf of their governments.

Earlier this week Brosio had sent messages to Athens Ankara recommending moderation on the part of the two governments.

Meanwhile speaking over radio Nicosia last night, President Makarios of Cyprus said if Turkish forces invaded the island the Cypriot people would resist "with their heads held high and with all their strength and will."

The President said the Cyprus problem was one which he would like to see settled by peaceful methods. He would not attempt to hide from the Cypriot people that the situation was very serious.

Makarios said it was very possible that war would be unleashed.

## Diplomatic Pressure To Avert War Mounts; Clash Reported

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—Outside diplomatic pressure to avert a war between Greece and Turkey mounted here last night but the Greek armed forces remained on a maximum state of alert.

Reports reaching Athens confirmed that the first casualties of the Greek-Turkish confrontation had been a group of Greek soldiers killed when their lorry struck a mine not far from the Turkish border yesterday. Fourteen were believed killed and others wounded.

During the day President Johnson's special envoy on Cyprus, Cyrus Vance, had a busy round of talks in Athens including discussions with King Constantine, Prime Minister Constantine Kollis and Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis.

Vance, who has also visited Ankara in an effort to cool down the crisis, described his talks with the Greek foreign minister as "informative and constructive."

Another special envoy who is urging moderation by all parties arrived in Athens last night.

He is Dr. Jose Rold-Bennett, special representative of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant. He has also visited Ankara.

U Thant's envoy was due to see the Greek foreign minister today and he also plans to visit Cyprus itself.

On arrival in Athens he said he had been fully briefed in Ankara on Turkish government views. When he went to Nicosia depended on his talks with French leaders. He said.

Just how much progress has been made by the diplomatic comings and goings to haul Greece and Turkey back from the brink of war remained uncertain.

Officials in Athens were tight-lipped and there was no indication whether Turkey was willing to moderate her demands for a settlement or how far the army-backed

Greek government was prepared to go in concessions.

Following the clashes in Cyprus the Turkish government submitted a five-point demand to Athens.

This has not been published, but the demands are reliably understood to include the removal of Gen. George Grivas, commander of the Cyprus armed forces, and the withdrawal of Greek troops from the island.

Turkey was also said to be asking compensation for Turks killed in the clashes, the disarming of members of Greek Cypriot organisations and guarantees that "pressure" on the Turkish Cypriot community would cease.

The Greek government has said that no solution can be reached while the country is subjected to military threats, but it has already virtually conceded the first demand by recalling Grivas to Athens.

## Nasser Terms UK Mideast Resolution As "Insufficient"

CAIRO, Nov. 25, (AFP).—A new Arab summit appears to be in the making after President Nasser's demand for one before the national assembly Friday.

For the United Arab Republic leader, a new summit, is now all the more necessary after the United Nations Security Council's adoption of the "insufficient" British resolution on the Middle East.

As at the Khartoum summit, the one President Nasser urged Thursday would be dedicated to evaluating the present situation in the Mideast and drawing up a new Arab strategy.

In a surprisingly hard line and intransigent speech, the President restated his basic position:

Above all, Arab territory in UAR Jordan and Syria which has been occupied by Israeli forces since June must be evacuated.

Although he did not directly mention the old city—the former Arab sector of Jerusalem, his intention was clear: "Not one bit of land can be left to the Israelis". And, while insisting several

## UK Preparing To Leave Aden

ADEN, Nov. 25, (Reuters).—British troops Friday began their last week of preparations for pulling out of Aden after 129 years of British presence here.

By next Thursday, when South Arabia is due to become an independent state, more than 4,500 troops will have been airlifted out of Aden in one of the dramatic airlifts in the history of British aviation.

Hopes here are that the operation will pass off peacefully, without any trouble.

The heavy equipment will be loaded into landing craft and taken to the 11,000 ton assault ship, Hermes and other vessels, to be taken home round the cape of Good Hope.

times on a political settlement the UAR president said since the defeat in the Sinai—his belief "in one essential principle: that which has been taken by force cannot be retaken except by force".

However, it was on the subject of the Suez Canal that Nasser showed himself completely intransigent.

Cairo, he said, "would never permit the Israelis under any terms of peace to travel through this waterway".

The President, nonetheless, did not elaborate on how this restriction would be enforced once the waterway was reopened.

## Russell's Vietnam Court Hears Testimony On U.S. Tortures

ROSKILDE, Denmark, Nov. 25, (AFP).—Bertrand Russell's "Vietnam war crimes tribunal" Friday continued hearing testimony from U.S. veterans of the war.

Donald Tuck, a Cleveland mailman who served in the infantry in Vietnam, said he never carried out any torture of prisoners, but that he had witnessed several such cases.

He said he saw one prisoner tortured with knife-pricks starting at his feet until they covered his whole body. The man was then threatened with having his eyes put out, and was finally placed for 24 hours in a tiny cage made of barbed wire that ripped his skin when he moved.

Tuck said it was generally South Vietnamese who did the torturing but in the presence and at the orders of Americans. He said he was once in a helicopter from which a machine-gunner shot one of two prisoners because he had appeared to smile.

He said it was useless reporting



Left to right, Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi, Mohammad Osman Sidky, Averell Harriman and U.S. Ambassador Robert Neumann.

## Harriman, U.S. Governors, Congressman Arrive Today

KABUL, Nov. 25—Averell Harriman, United States ambassador-at-large, arrived here today at two p.m. on a tour of Asian and European countries.

Minister without Portfolio Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Osman Sidky, officials of the Foreign Ministry, United States Ambassador Robert Neumann, and members of the United States embassy welcomed Harriman at Kabul International Airport.

Harriman has visited Iran and Pakistan and will leave here tomorrow for Belgrade.

Among those accompanying Harriman are his two daughters, Mrs. Shirley C. Fisk and Mrs. Stanley C. Mortimer, Jr.; Governor and Mrs. Kenneth Curtis of Maine; Governor and Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah; Congressman Delwin Morgan Clawson of California; Jack A. Marth, Texas headquarters of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations and international representative of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; and James Spain, country director for Afghanistan and Pakistan, in the State Department, and Mrs. Spain.

Harriman was born in New York November 15, 1891, and was educated at Yale University. After holding executive positions in several private industries, he entered U.S. government service in 1934, first as Administrator of the National Recovery Administration.

He was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1943; named ambassador to Great Britain in 1946; and later that year appointed U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

He was an official in U.S. foreign economic assistance programmes following World War II.

In 1954 he was elected Governor of New York State, a post he held until 1958, when he was first named Ambassador-at-Large by President Kennedy. Later

that year, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs and, in 1963, was named Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. He was reappointed Ambassador-at-Large in 1965 by President Johnson.

## Women Volunteers Donate Af. 35,000

KABUL, Nov. 25, (Bakhtar).—Under instruction of its chairman, HRH Princess Bilqis, the Women's Volunteer Association donated Af. 35,000 to the Kabul Maternity Hospital Thursday for the provision blood to poor patients.

The money was earned from the arts and crafts exhibition held in the Kabul Hotel last month by the Association.

The director of hospital, Mrs. Nazifa Ghazi Nawaz thanked the Princess and members of the association and praised their humanitarian sentiments. She wished the volunteer association further success.

## GATT Agrees On Liberalising World Trade; No New 'Round'

GENEVA, Nov. 25, (DPA).—Round. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will adhere to its goal of liberalising world trade further.

However, the GATT partners are united in the view that no startling initiatives such as fresh world-wide negotiations similar to the "Kennedy Round" will be taken in the foreseeable future.

This is the gist of a document published here Friday at the end of the 24th GATT plenary meeting.

Outgoing Director-General Eric Wyndham White said that what had been reached so far required a period of "digestion."

Detailed studies would be made of the difficulties facing industry, agriculture, and the developing countries.

Several committees have been entrusted with that job.

The one which is to deal with industrial trade will probe the possibilities of tariff reductions and the abolition even of low tariff barriers for industrial raw materials.

Moreover, the GATT members are to take stock of all non-tariff trade barriers and put them down on a list which is to be completed by April 30 next year.

The list would include measures taken by the governments as well as private groups.

The newly-formed agriculture committee, taking up work early next year, will have to analyse problems still existing in agriculture. Problems of great urgency are to be discussed as early as December 15 by the countries affected.

The meeting made a number of important decisions to step up trade with the developing countries.

Thus, the industrial countries are to put into practice, as soon as possible, the customs concessions for developing countries, laid down in the "Kennedy

## Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 25, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week that ended Thursday, Nov. 23:

President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Dr. Abdul Zaher; president of the Meshrano Jirgah, Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi; Minister of Justice Prof. Mohammad Asghar; Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed; Minister of Communication Eng. Mohammad Azim Gran; governor of Kandahar Dr. Abdul Rahim and governor of Pakhtia, Lt. Gen. Mohammad Azim.

## Joint Committee OK's Dress Law

KABUL, Nov. 25, (Bakhtar).—The Joint Special Committee of both houses of Parliament reached final agreement on the subject of required dress for women in its meeting Thursday. Sen. Amir Ahmad Maulawee presided. The agreement, reached unanimously, is in five articles.

Meanwhile, the Interior Affairs Committee of the Wolesi Jirgah Thursday considered problems of Haj pilgrims and issuing them passports. A decision was later sent to the secretariat of the House for consideration by the general session of the House.

## Britain Calls For Disarm Review

GENEVA, Nov. 25, (Reuters).—Britain Thursday formally called for a five-year review of steps taken towards disarmament as part of the projected treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

The call came in the form of an amendment presented by Sir Harold Beeley, Britain's delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference, and was warmly welcomed by Italy.

The draft treaty, presented by the Soviet Union and the U.S. 13 weeks ago, already provides, for a review five years after it comes into force of the operation of its main clauses.

The British amendment would merely include the treaty preamble in this review.





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## AVERTING A WAR OVER CYPRUS

The Cyprus situation remains as tense as ever while international activities continue in order to avert a major war between Turkey and Greece. Both United States President Lyndon Johnson and UN Secretary-General U Thant have sent special representatives to Turkey and Greece to try to mediate the issue. While no official communications have been issued by the two commissions, the UN envoy, Jose R. Bonet described the situation as "very dangerous" following his talks in Ankara.

Secretary-General U Thant has called on the Greek government to draw up a plan for the complete withdrawal of its forces from Cyprus which are in excess of those allowed under the Zurich agreement which permits Greece to maintain not more than 950 troops there. The number of Greek soldiers at present stationed on the island is, however, 20,000. In maintaining such a large number of troops on Cyprus the Greek government is assisting the Greek Cypriots in their drive to dominate and, in fact, turn the Turkish Cypriots into second class citizens.

The Turkish government and people have every right to be worried about the destiny of their kin on Cyprus. They cannot be indifferent to their future or what is being meted out to them with the help of the Greek army. So long as the Greek army remains on the island and so long as the rights of the Turkish Cypriot minority in Cyprus are not respected there can never be a real peace and security in the area.

The Turkish Cypriots are a separate community which intends to maintain its identity and

## Food For Thought

Great blunders are often made, like large ropes, of a multitude of fibers.

Victor Hugo

culture. Experience shows that efforts to integrate or absorb them into the larger community of the Greek Cypriots have failed so far and is unlikely to succeed in the future.

It is important to note that there has never been more than a nominal union between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. The population of Cyprus is composed of Turkish and Greek Cypriots who constitute two distinct national communities with their own religion and ethnic character, and traditions. The Greek government can contribute quite considerably towards desecrating (tension and, in fact, paving the way for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem by not allowing General Nikos to return to the island and giving up the idea of integrating Cyprus with Greece. It is also important for Greece to respect the Cyprus constitution which recognises the separate entity of the Turkish Cypriots.

How far the two missions will succeed in averting a catastrophe remains to be seen. Meanwhile the only hopeful sign is that both Turkey and Greece have accepted the mediation of the NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio. Both Turkey and Greece are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Brosio is due to visit Ankara and Athens shortly. In the meantime we hope that the efforts made by the Turkish government to curb injustice and to protect the inalienable rights of the Turkish community in Cyprus from aggression and massacre will succeed.

The Afghan people continue to support the cause of the Turkish Cypriots and wish them success in their struggle.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Amis* editorially commented on the preliminary steps being taken by the housing and town planning department of the Ministry of Public Work in drawing up a 25 year development plan for the city of Kandahar.

The editorial mentions the valuable services of the department since its establishment 10 years ago in planned development of cities in this country.

The department has prepared general plans for all provincial cities and is working now on city plans for Kandahar. When a city grows unplanned it will create untold troubles for future generations who inherit them. We can see now in Kabul how much demolition, building and rebuilding digging and repairs are required in order to make available to residents such essentials as electricity, telephone, water, not to mention sewage disposal and other things.

Other major cities in the country, such as Kandahar, Herat and Marzasharif have grown in the recent years but not to the extent of Kabul. Thus, if we put a stop to unplanned development now we will avoid great expenditures of time and money and human efforts in the future to just rectifying past mistakes.

The step by the Public Works Ministry in starting to draw up a 25 year development plan such as that prepared for Kabul city, for the city of Kandahar is a commendable one, said the editorial.

It expressed the hope that people in all cities of Afghanistan will take an interest in the development of their cities. Once a plan is devised they should follow it.

Today's *Isht* carried an editorial, entitled "Development of Trade." Developing countries face barriers against their exports set up by the more advanced countries. Despite of various resolutions and recommendations these barriers continue to stand.

The trade development conference of the member nations of the United Nations convened several years ago. Among its other decisions, it designated the next 10 years

to be a development decade.

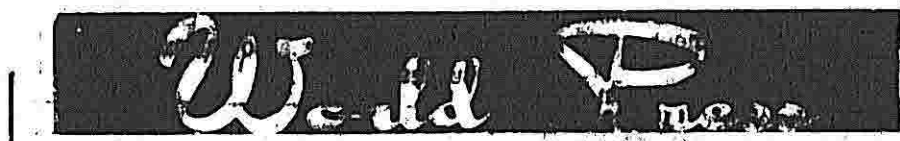
During this period it urged advanced countries to contribute to the development of poor nations, among other things, by lessening trade restrictions and lowering tariffs.

Raw materials, continued the editorial, constitute the largest currency earner of the developing countries. But the process of selling and exporting these materials is so complicated and there are so many bottlenecks in the way that the end

product for the producers is far from what they hope for, so much so that the effort at times do not pay.

Now that the Geneva conference on development and world trade will convene cooperation with the developing countries will be once more debated.

It is our hope that the conference will consider the difficulties faced by the developing countries and will make effective decision for facilitating world trade.



Paris newsmen are to be supplied with special armbands to wear when covering demonstrations. The armbands are to assure that police will be able to distinguish between demonstrators and newsmen. In the past journalists, who now wear only small lapel pins to identify them, have been mistaken for demonstrators and treated accordingly by police.

Pravda's political commentator, Viktor Mayevsky, writes of Australia's complicity in the barbarous war against the Vietnamese people, which American imperialism unleashed and is waging. "Speaking of peace," the commentator says, the Australian government actually facilitates an extension of the war and has never taken any useful initiative for a solution of the Vietnamese conflict."

Pravda correspondent, V. Borovsky, gives his impressions of a tour of the Barbados Islands in the Caribbean, whose people will celebrate the anniversary of their independence in November. The correspondent quotes the acting prime minister, Cameron Tudor, as saying: "We believe that differences in social and political systems must not be an obstacle in the relations between states and must not hamper friendly relations between them."

United States newspapers went on record as saying that the devaluation of the pound sterling should serve as a lesson to this country.

The *Journal of Commerce* questioned the usefulness of the devaluation. In an editorial, it described what happened in Britain as a colossal

failure for England and indirectly for the United States. It said that the world was probably now thinking whether the operation was really necessary.

Recalling the inadequacy of the economic measures taken by British Premier Harold Wilson's government, the paper said that there came a time when everything he could do was too late and inadequate and that it was possible, as the Prime Minister let it be understood, his final decision was a choice between devaluation and control of British home policy by foreign countries.

But, the *Journal of Commerce*, pointed out, the new internal policy was as indigestible as foreign control could ever have been. The paper said it remained to be seen whether the three devaluations, all carried out under Labour governments, could be endured by the British electorate.

It added that the three crises were dominated by the unsettled state of the British balance of payments, which Labour governments had never claimed to control before it was too late to do so.

The *Journal of Commerce* concluded that there was a lesson in these events for the United States. It said that U.S. home policy had generally followed Britain's. Washington should therefore examine the British experience and say that if the U.S. did not have a gold reserve of \$12.09 billion, it would be in the same boat.

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## Greek Junta Proves Politically Inept

The situation in Greece has taken some strange twists and turns in the past few weeks. On one hand, the ruling junta has freed a batch of prominent politicians of the Centre Union party, including the former prime minister and veteran liberal leader, George Papandreou, who had been under house arrest for over five months.

On the other hand, it has placed under arrest the conservative leader, Kanellopoulos (officially "for his own protection") and inflamed liberal opinion throughout the world by its patent persecution of the newspaper owner, Mrs. Helen Vlachos (a conservative), who faced trial on October 25, for allegedly defaming Greek justice. In the world of the press, the ruling colonels may well find that the female of the species proves more deadly than the male.

It is apparent that Colonel Papadopoulos and his henchmen are running into serious trouble. In the first place, successive acts of repression have produced the opposite effect from what was aimed at. A number of people who could well have been left in a state of political semi-obscure have become international martyrs; notably, Mikis Theodorakis, the well-known composer (who has already been built up by the Times of London as a liberal leader of almost Homeric proportions), and the actress Miss Melina Mercouri, who though amply endowed with talents in other directions, has little claim to political significance beyond the fact that she is a member of a leading Athenian political family.

Above all, there is Professor Andreas Papandreou, son of the former prime minister, who has become the martyred idol of left-wing opinion—and particularly communist opinion—throughout the world.

Secondly, Greece's rulers must now face the ugly reality that they have almost totally alienated most of the Western world—not to mention the communist and non-aligned

blocks. Within the last few weeks, the Council of Europe has deplored the activities of the regime; and the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C. (Common Market countries) has indicated that it may withhold a £20 million loan which Greece badly needs.

Above all, President Johnson has made it clear—in conversation with the new Greek Ambassador in Washington—that the United States expects the regime to restore constitutional rule as quickly as possible. As Greece depends on America for military and other aid, this has been interpreted in diplomatic quarters as a fairly pointed warning. One of the few potentially encouraging features in the situation is, of course, that the junta is hyper-sensitive to foreign criticism; the release of Papandreou and the other Centre Union politicians was almost certainly a response to criticisms from abroad.

But perhaps the junta's main problem is its own political inexperience. This was shown up glaringly in its recent mishandling of the Cyprus situation: an abortive summit conference was arranged with the Turkish Government at Thessalonika, before the ground had been adequately prepared.

In the economic field there are even more obvious signs of the present government's lack of expertise; and some observers forecast that economic pressure alone may compel the colonels to modify, if not wholly to mend, their ways. On the whole this seems improbable; yet it is significant that Athens has recently been buzzing with rumours that the junta leaders have made discreet overtures to economists, to enlist their help in putting the country on its feet.

One eminent figure, mentioned speculatively in this connection, is George Mavros, former Governor of the National Bank and one of the most respected politicians of the centre. (It has also been reported that the junta has surreptitious-

ly approached Professor Andreas Papandreou himself. To people who do not know Greek politics this seems almost incredible; but stranger things have happened. The report has, however, been officially denied.)

In this confused situation, what is likely to emerge? The junta has now received the declared support of Pipinellis, unofficial leader of the right-wing of the conservative Radical Union party, who has stated that it is the duty of all patriotic Greeks to support the government until it "accomplishes its mission". Pipinellis's declaration may do a lot to enhance the junta at this juncture, as a fair member of right-wing Greeks may follow his line—even though the leader of the conservative party, Mr. Kanellopoulos, is himself under arrest.

Amid the international outcry against the wholly indefensible acts of oppression committed by the junta, it is too easily forgotten that last April there was a danger of an eventual communist take-over in Greece—not through a *coup d'état*, but through the establishment of a supposedly "neutralist" regime, probably headed by Professor Papandreou, in which the communist-controlled left-wing would have become the dominant element. And this is an eventuality which many Greeks wish to avert.

Some observers still cling to the hope that the situation will have eased by the end of the year. If democratic liberties are gradually restored, if a plebiscite is held on a new constitution due to be presented in mid-December—then Greece may just emerge from its present phase of turmoil without another convulsion. Unhappily, most experts are convinced that the junta has no intention of relinquishing power. The danger is that if the colonels do not modify their policies there may be an alarming pendulum swing to the left. (FWF)

## Diplomatic Ties Will Affect Apartheid

By Ian Tickle

Apart from a short stretch of the Caprivi Strip area of South West Africa—a region which is easy to control and defend—the Republic of South Africa has no common frontier with a militantly hostile black African state.

At a time when most African countries have become independent, South Africa's continent-wide frontier in the north is geographically secured by the two possessions of Portugal, Angola and Mozambique, and Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Within this 'cordon sanitaire', it is true, there are three black African states, the former British High Commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The first two of these have recently obtained independence with the new names of Lesotho and Botswana. But in many concrete ways they are dependent on the goodwill of the South African government. Because their leaders are black, they are bound to detest and oppose apartheid; but in all their active policies they apply a form of 'peaceful coexistence' with South Africa. When Swaziland finally obtains independence, it will be in a similar position.

But if these countries effectively isolate South Africa from the rest of the continent geographically, they also tend to isolate her mentally. Many South Africans feel 'far from the front line of apartheid', and they cannot bring themselves to believe that there will ever be any serious military danger from another part of Africa.

There are many signs, of course, that the government does not share this view. A military alliance of sorts has been established with Portugal, and Vorster will be prepared to make a great effort to prevent the Portuguese from being forced out of their African 'provinces'. Similarly, he has shown that he is ready to send armed police to Rhodesia to help the latter combat terrorists who have infiltrated from

Zambia, with or without the connivance of the Zambian government and who in part at least have had South Africa as their final destination.

But recent events made clear that Vorster's new policies towards black Africa are not to be all military. He believes—as, at least to some extent, his predecessor, Dr. Verwoerd, also believed—that the former High Commission territories, enclaves of black rule in apartheid country, can be a bridge to the rest of Africa. As he has declared in his recent address to the United Nations General Assembly, Chief Jonathan, Lesotho's Prime Minister, to a large extent accepts this role.

Dr. Hastings Banda's Malawi—formerly Nyasaland—has already announced its intention to start diplomatic relations with South Africa. Although it is outside the 'cordon sanitaire'—just it is economically and geographically very dependent on Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa. Encouraged thus from without, Botswana has already decided to do the same and is likely to be followed shortly by Lesotho. Another state which is also a candidate for setting up diplomatic relations with South Africa is the Malagasy Republic on the island of Madagascar—cut off from the continent by water, but hitherto counted for all practical purposes as a black African state. If this occurs, it is not out of the question that some of the moderate West African French-speaking states—fellow-members with Malagasy in OCAM (Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache)—might also be tempted by South Africa's outstretched hand and by hopes of trade.

There will be a condition attached to developments of this nature. South Africa will have to be prepared to treat black African diplomats properly—that is, on an equal footing with others. No diplomat can be expected to put up with government-inspired indignities, and Botswana has made this very clear.

The South Africans accept the existence of the problem and are prepared to suspend the apartheid laws in specially designated diplomatic suburbs of Pretoria and Cape Town. This may help in the short run, but it can only be a beginning for African diplomats cannot remain contented with ghetto life, however luxurious.

Malawi's first chief of mission will be a European, so the difficulty will be temporarily shelved; but he will soon be succeeded by an African, and Dr. Banda will also be faced with this problem. President Seretse Khama of Botswana, for his part, requires prior guarantees of equal treatment.

It is true that in normal circumstances diplomatic life has very little connection with the life of the ordinary citizens of a state capital; but for these reasons connected with maintenance or derogation of apartheid this will not be so in South Africa.

Apartheid is so rigid a structure that it can be badly damaged by a few dents. Perhaps this is Vorster's intention—that the opening of diplomatic relations with a few African countries should quickly prepare the way for a lessening of those faces of South African life which are most objectionable to other African countries.

But if this is his intention, there is no indication yet that he is being followed by the mass of South African white electors; and if he is eventually to be followed he will have to go very slowly.

But this is not true of all white South Africans. There are some who would be ready to help him. The Rand Daily Mail, the paper of Lawrence Gandar, who distinguished himself by outspoken opposition to the South African government's treatment of its black citizens, speaks for a minority. (Continued on page 4)

## New UN Annual Book Reveals New Facts

The United Nations has just put out its latest annual yearbook on world population statistics. It shows there were 61 million more people on earth since the last report was issued 12 months ago.

That means the world added an average of 167,000 people each day over the 365 day period. That's 7,000 more every hour, or 116 more every minute. Most of this added population is in developing countries.

The 800-page report, available in English and in French, is known formally as the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. It covers the year 1966. The UN statistical office, headed by Patrick Loftus, uses electronic computers to keep track of all the figures pouring in from countries all over the globe.

The statistics department has a staff of 12 to do work—working the year around to assemble and check the voluminous information.

Analysis of the new report indicates the global population increase is due more to people living longer than mounting fertility. Many countries, for example, have reduced infant mortality by 50 per cent and more within just the last 10 years. That means more babies live to become adults, and to become parents themselves.

The statistics show that two more cities—Casablanca (Morocco) and Kampur (India)—joined the ranks of metropolitan centers with more than one million people.

Asia showed the biggest increase in population density. It now has 68 persons for each square kilometer

of land. It is still not as crowded as Europe, which has 91 persons per square kilometer, but Asia is gaining fast. In the last 10 years it has added 12 persons for each square kilometer while Europe added only 10.

In Europe, the most congested country is the Netherlands, with a population density of 371. The record, however, is held by Malta 1,005 per square kilometer. Barbados is next with 570.

At the other end of the scale is Botswana in Africa with one person per square kilometer. Australia and Canada have an average of two. Of the major continents, Africa is the most sparsely populated. This could be misleading, however, since vast areas of the continent are neither habitable nor arable. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)





A scene from the high Pamirs.

## IS THERE LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS?

There are today some astronomers who no longer sneer when laymen discuss the possibility of life on other planet. True, the American photographs of Mars and the Russian descent beneath the clouds of Venus have made it seem less rather than more likely that there is any advanced life elsewhere in our own solar system.

But the most widely held theories of the formation of planets suggest strongly that in our own galaxy (the Milky Way) alone there may be millions of stars with planets revolving around them which, like our own earth, are capable of supporting life.

Of course only a minute fraction of these is likely to have actually produced life, and a still smaller fraction of those is likely to have produced intelligent beings because, as evolution has shown on earth, the line that led to man has been a very thin one: countless other species of animal have thrived without developing manlike intelligence—often indeed have prospered through losing with intelligence they had and becoming degenerate, like many parasites.

And yet, despite all this, there remains a possibility—no more—that species of other intelligent beings could exist in our own galaxy; and one can add that, if they do, it is probable that their civilisations are far in advance of our own.

Nor can one dismiss as utterly inconceivable the possibility that unidentified Flying Objects reported over the years could in a few instances be unmanned space vehicles sent out from other civilisations. One can only say that there is as yet no scientifically acceptable evidence for such a conclusion. More interesting, however, is the claim by two scientists to have found evidence of a different kind of life elsewhere in the universe, though the life they think they may have discovered traces of is by no means advanced, in fact it is very primitive.

The two men are Dr. Claus and Dr. Nagy, of New York, who made and in living things or their remain-

a microscopic examination of meteorites and reported, in 1961, that they had found organised structures—some 1700 of them—which bore an extraordinary resemblance to fossils, but did not resemble any terrestrial species. Almost certainly, the meteorites examined had come to earth from the asteroid belt in solar system—the belt of irregular chunks of rock, some as big as the Isle of Wight, which orbit the sun between Mars and Jupiter and which could be pieces from a fragmented planet. The inference was that the "fossil"-bearing meteorites derived from these asteroids.

Such a theory implied a further dramatic conclusion. If life, even of this primitive kind—for if the structures were fossils, then they were the remains only of minute plants and micro-organisms—could exist on an asteroid, then the likelihood of life existing elsewhere in the universe is immediately greatly increased.

For none of the asteroids could possess any atmosphere, oxygen or water vapour, and they are many millions of miles further from the warmth of the sun even than icy Mars. But the distinguished British scientist, Professor Berpal, who helped to examine more meteorites, pointed out that natural radioactivity inside asteroids might provide the heat required for life; and that oxygen and water could be obtained from rocks, by chemical reactions similar to those used by some bacteria. If life could evolve on an asteroid, it could evolve practically anywhere.

The general body of scientific opinion has tended to be sceptical about these "fossils" in meteorites. Most scientists think they can be explained away as ordinary mineral formations, or as bacteria of a hitherto unknown species, which got into the meteorite after its arrival on earth. Yet there are indications that the structures, whatever they are, contain proteins and nucleic acids—chemicals normally only found in living things or their remain-

ins.

Other scientists besides Claus and Nagy have found similar structures in other meteorites, looking remarkably like the first findings. And very recently, after a long silence, three biologists who have been making a detailed study of the structures with an electron microscope announced that they had found that the "fossils" were far too deeply embedded in the meteorites to be due to earthly contamination, and that they had a structure strongly suggestive of life.

The question remains open. Is there any other evidence of life anywhere else in the universe? Nothing at all convincing, but astronomers who believe that it is conceivable have been excited about a phenomenon in radio astronomy. The possibility that we may have accidentally stumbled upon a sort of interstellar "hot-line"—a radio network linking civilisations on planets much more advanced than our own—has been seriously put forward by an American scientist, Alan Barrett, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His suggestion is based upon the discovery of extraordinarily intense radio waves in space which have many of the characteristics of those produced by the man-made electronic devices called "masers".

Masers are used to pick up faint signals and to magnify them millions of times over; for example, very powerful and advanced masers are employed to amplify the minute signals received at ground terminals, from communications satellites like Early Bird.

Three radio signals come from small, separate sources, rather as might be expected if they were being used for communications, and some of them even seem to fluctuate as though they might be carrying some form of information.

It is conceivable, so the theory goes, that the intense radiation found is the product of a natural maser action, and one can speculate that radio engineers, far more advanced than ours, might take advantage of such a natural maser to amplify their own signals to a point where they could be transmitted across space to be picked up by civilisations on planets many light years away.

The great impediment to this kind of interstellar signalling would of course be the immense distances involved. It would take several years to get a reply back from even the nearest planetary system. Or, could a breed of "super-radio-engineers" have found some way to send their signals faster than radio waves normally travel?

## New Curriculum For Primary Schools Under Development

By Our Own Reporter

Only recently in the primary schools established more than two decades ago, have any changes taken place in criteria, programmes and books. Since last year, with the launching of a new project in the Primary Education Department, things have changed considerably.

Ministry officials and textbook writers are taking a keen interest in the textbooks project which aims to revise the present curriculum to be more relevant to the needs of the country.

First step was a survey of schools, which is still going on. Abdul Aziz Hamid, the head of the Primary Education Department, said that formerly only a small-scale survey carried out in Kabul schools was the basis for the Ministry of Education printing new books.

But this time it will be five years before any steps are taken towards the printing house. In that time a thorough survey in all fields will be done, and the results studied by the textbook team. The writing and printing will be done consecutively, by grades, depending on the importance of the subject matter.

The project is sponsored by the Ministry of Education, and coordinated by the Teachers College, Columbia University team. At present there are eight experts working in the fields of agriculture, health education, language arts, library, mathematics, research, sciences and social science. The team is headed by Dr. David J. Mullen.

Conferences with provincial directors of education and teachers have been conducted frequently to raise the standards in village schools, to promote interest in education among the people, and to improve the quality of teaching.

Mullen believes that schooling should include not only reading and writing. But from an early age the student should study subjects which will guide him to a useful career as well as the fundamentals of health and hygiene.

Development plans of different ministries and the economic and social changes that will take place are vital considerations in revising the curriculum and developing primary education.

Diseases common among primary school children, their nutritional deficiencies, available health facilities and the prevalent agricultural shortcomings are some of the problems that are under study. The reading ability of sixth graders, analysis of children's ability to use audio-visual aids, a survey of teaching materials, a study of the vocabulary of a student before entering school, problems of reading printed script and calligraphy are other matters under investigation.

## MINISTATES POSE NEW PROBLEMS FOR UN

Unless the United Nations does something soon about the perplexing problem of ministates, it may be faced early next year with an application for membership from the smallest state in UN history.

The tiny contender for the minislate prize in Nauru, a central Pacific island of only eight square miles and 4,558 people. Now a UN trust territory administered by Australia, Nauru is scheduled to become independent January 31, 1968.

Two somewhat larger ministates are also expected to present themselves to the UN for acceptance next year. They are Mauritius, a 720-square mile island in the Indian Ocean with 701,000 people, and South Arabia, a sizable stretch of mostly desert, stretching eastward from Aden, with 788,000 people. Mauritius gets its independence from Britain December 28. The British protectorate of South Arabia is scheduled for independence next January 9.

Once a German colony, Nauru was mandated to Great Britain after World War I by the old League of Nations. It became a UN trust territory in 1947, and was assigned to Australia for administrative purposes. An Australian spokesman told continental Press that the island government has rejected a treaty arrangement whereby the Australians would provide Nauru, after independence, with protection and representation in foreign affairs.

He said the Naurans had decided to wait until independence became a fact before deciding upon their future course, although they expressed a desire for some affiliation with UN agencies to help with their internal development.

The possibility that Nauru might seek UN membership makes the case of Anguilla less singular. Tiny Anguilla recently withdrew from a federation with St. Kitts and Nevis, two other West Indian islands. Anguilla boasts 24 square miles and a population of nearly 6,000. With populations in the 700,000

class, Mauritius and the Federation of South Arabia are more populous than some other UN members, including Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, Iceland, Kuwait, Malta, the Maldives Islands and Barbados.

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCADEF), boycotted by the industrialised countries, is off to a discouraging beginning, as expected.

Brought into existence over the objections of the principal donor countries, UNCADEF attracted representatives from only the developing countries to its first pledging conference. Only 22 of these made pledges, totalling \$1,298,654—much of it in local currencies. Some signified their intention of making contributions later. By way of contrast, an earlier pledging conference for the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) produced \$182 million in promises from 102 countries.

The bulk of the UNCADEF pledges came from four countries: India, \$500,000; Yugoslavia, \$300,000; Pakistan, \$100,000 and the United Arab Republic, \$92,000.

While the poor results of the pledging conference will not prevent the agency from becoming operative on January 1, 1968, it practically destroys hopes that UNCADEF will be able to supplement existing sources of capital assistance through long term loans either free of interest or at interest rates lower than those currently available.

The new agency's strongest supporters hope that its existence will serve as a reminder to wealthier nations that the developing countries are dissatisfied with the interest rates and other conditions under which money is now made available to them for their development.

The other governments pledging contributions to the fund at the conference were Costa Rica, Cyprus, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Liberia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad-Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Argentina, Botswana, Burma, Ceylon, Chile and China. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In an editorial on the use of simple agricultural implements, *Wangara*, published in Gardex, the centre of Pakhtia, says that while most of our farmers throughout the country cannot afford to purchase sophisticated agricultural tools the introduction of simple farm tools has already been done in some parts—can undoubtedly bring a big change in our farming methods.

The newspaper says that in the past several years through the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, improved seed, water pumps, for irrigation purposes, deep wells, canals and dams have brought about marked changes in agriculture in some parts of the country.

These tools along with the use of chemical fertilisers may enable us to reduce our wheat production gap to about 100,000 tons by the end of the current plan production remained on present level the gap would be as high as 500,000 whereas after five years.

In areas such as Pakhtia, the newspaper says, where land for cultivation is scarce and the introduction of more sophisticated machinery would not be economical, simple tools would be ideal.

In another editorial on the recent attack of Israeli planes on Jordanian positions, the killing of 14 persons and wounding numbers of refugees the newspaper says that it is a sad fact that the entire world, all talking about peace and justice cannot put an end to these savage acts of Israel.

The refugee problem in itself is a tragic phenomenon of our time but when it is coupled with attacks on and massacres of the poor, homeless people it is worse.

The Israeli authorities who claim to be themselves the victims of the World War II persecutions should know very well the meaning of such acts. It is indeed a sign of their selfishness that despite such experiences they persecute people whose land has been occupied by force and who live in desperate conditions.

The daily *Ittefaq Islam*, published in Herat in western Afghanistan, in one of its recent editorials discusses the real estate boom in all parts of the country.

The newspaper says that for many years our people did not invest their money. Because they felt insecure. After many years of fighting in our country.

However, gradually manner of thinking has begun to decline. Over the last few years people have begun to invest their money largely in real estate. Building houses and offices real an essential need of our time and we have to have more of them. But their houses are built by a certain group who have the means and are rented.

This people who are "homeless" do not benefit from this. Too much expenditure on rent housing is detrimental to our national economy. It is hoped that something will be done to persuade people to invest their money on fruitful projects and consumer good plants or on provide houses for the so-called "homeless".

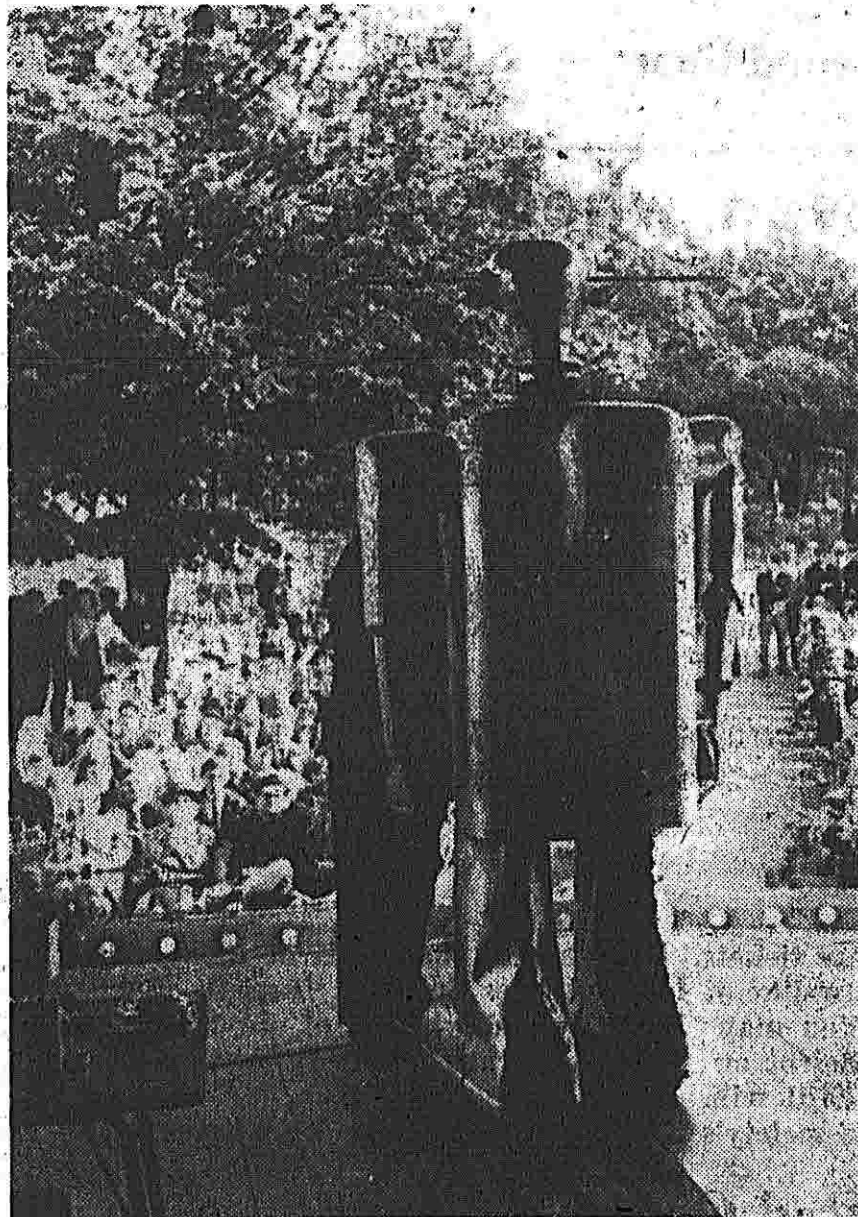
In another editorial the Herat newspaper praises the efforts of the Labour Corps and the people of Jawand in Herat in constructing the Jawand road. During the first two five year plans we have been fortunate in road construction, the paper says. The highways joining system, joining west to east and north to south has already been completed and it is hoped that in a few years the circle of highways around the country will also be.

Now is the time to start work on regional highway, says the paper. It is gratifying that through the joint efforts of the people and government the Jawand woleswall has acquired a road. The woleswall is located 155 kilometres southeast of Qalat Naur, the centre of Badghis province. It has a population of 13,000. The new road, constructed through Darzak pass over rugged terrain, is 25 kilometres long. It will have vital role in the development of the area, the newspaper concludes.

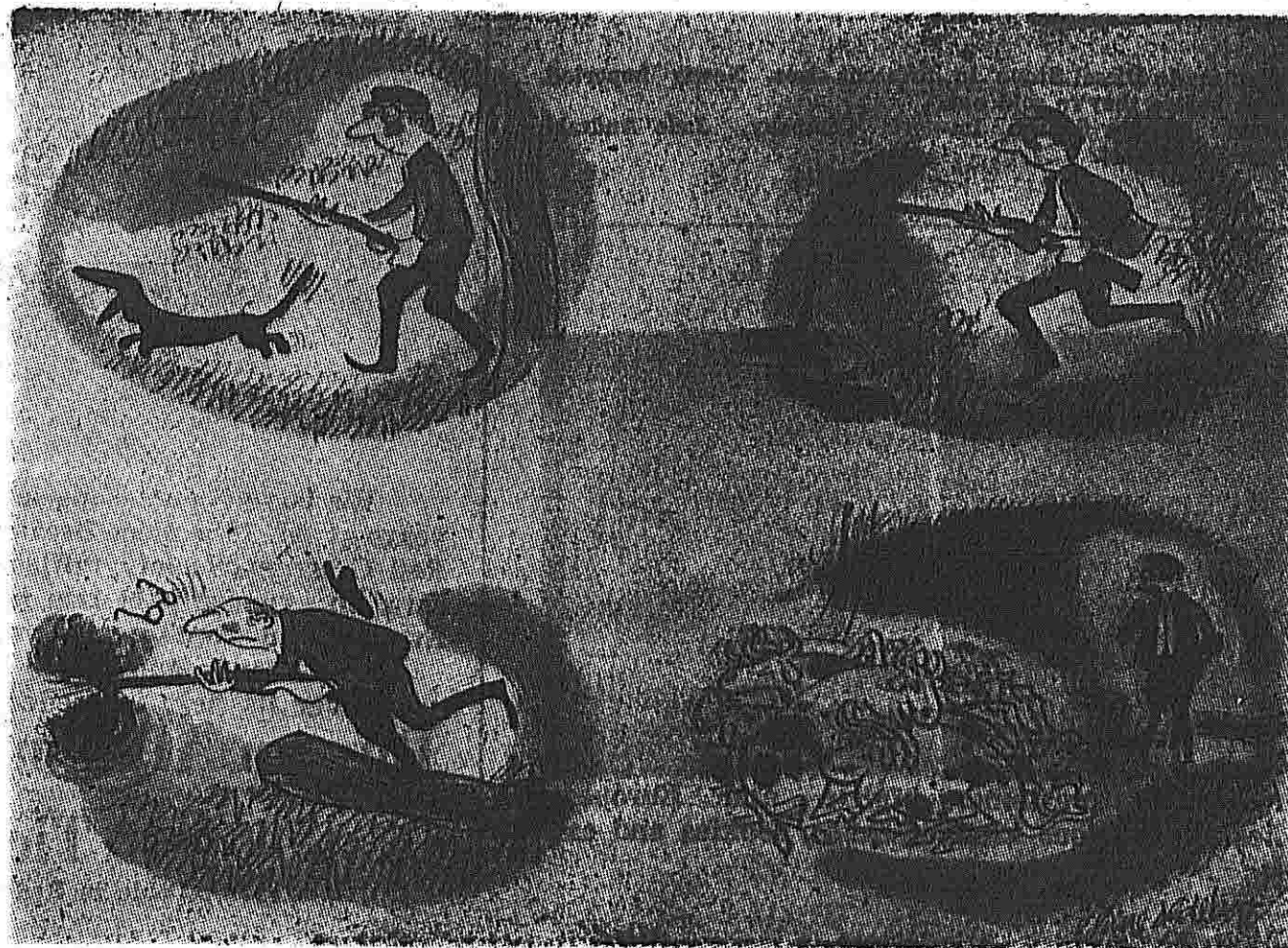
*Nangarhar*, published in Jalalabad, the centre of eastern province of Nangarhar, in its editorial last Wednesday lauds the keen interest shown by the people of Shinwar, a large area in Nangarhar province, in the development of education. The paper says in the last few years effective projects have been initiated in Shinwar, where the people are in great need of assistance.

Community development projects including a health centre are completed.

The newspaper says that it is the interest of the people in an improved standard of living which really counts. Once this interest is created, the people themselves will do everything in their power to improve their lot. That is what is happening on Shinwar nowadays, the paper says.



Saher V, the largest robot in the world with a highly complicated inner life having 2.5 kilometres of wiring system. He can smoke, play cards and the harmonica, dance, drink. He is of course able to walk, turn, raise his arms, bend, move his head and blink his yellow-tinted eyes. His hearing functions excellently and he can answer in several languages. He receives his orders via short wave telephone or light rays.





## Home Briefs

KABUL, Nov. 25, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Adiba Dolo, Turkish journalist from Hayat magazine, paid a courtesy call on HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and HRH Princess Bilqis Thursday evening.

KABUL, Nov. 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Azmirov, the deputy director, and Dr. Athen, the public health engineer, of the World Health Organisation, arrived here Thursday. During their three day stay here they will discuss public health projects with the officials of the Public Health Ministry.

Hamidullah, the president of high education in the Ministry of Education left Kabul for France for a two-week tour to give a series of conference on the Constitution of Afghanistan and discuss matters related to French scholarships.

Abdul Habib Banaee, an official of the Afghan Air Authority who went to United States under a USAID programme to study airport construction, returned to Kabul Thursday.

## LABOUR LOSES BY-ELECTION

MATLOCK, England, Nov. 25, (Reuters).—British voters dealt another blow to the ruling Labour Party Friday, pushing it down to third place in a parliamentary by-election here.

Polling took place in this rural central England constituency only five days after the government devalued the pounds sterling.

But the swing of 13 per cent from Labour to the opposition who were defending the seat was in line with other recent election results.

They are seen as reflecting dissatisfaction with the government's economy austerity measures and the present high rate of unemployment.

## Morocco Reiterates Desire To Join EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25, (DPA).—Morocco has again stressed its desire for association with the European Common Market (EEC).

After conclusion of three days of negotiations between the EEC Commission and a Moroccan delegation here, the North African country also expressed the wish for financial assistance and priority for the employment of Moroccan workers, should the association become a fact.

At the same time the Moroccan delegation, headed by the country's ambassador in Brussels, Ben Salam Guessous, accepted a short-term partial solution regarding better access for Moroccan products to the Common Market.

As expected, the delegation wished an increase of the offered 40 per cent preferential treatment regarding oranges.

The Moroccans pointed out that Moroccan oranges had so far been granted 67 per cent on the French market.

While the EEC offer regarding olive oil was considered as satisfactory, the Moroccans voiced disappointment over the tomatoes, and canned fruit.

The commission will report to the ministerial council on the negotiations.

## Weather Forecast

Skies in central and northern regions will be cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Kandahar with a high of 23 C, 73 F. The coldest was Shahrak with a low of -7 C, 19 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 10 knots (15 mph) yesterday.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 7 C, 44 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	15 C -4 C
	59 F 25 F
Ghazni	12 C -3 C
	53 F 26 F
Herat	22 C 3 C
	72 F 37 F
Kunduz	19 C 4 C
	66 F 39 F
Jalalabad	21 C 7 C
	70 F 44 F
Gardez	8 C -3 C
	46 F 26 F



**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi  
**THE SHEEPMAN**

**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi  
**STRANGER IN TOWN**

## Johnson Stands By Dollar's Value As Pressure Mounts

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—President Johnson Friday stood by the value of the dollar despite mounting gold fever and record dealings in European exchange markets.

Presidential Press Secretary George Christian told a news conference at San Antonio, Texas:

"We believe the world supply of gold is sufficient for the present situation."

Asked about dangers for the dollar in the gold rush, Christian repeated President Johnson's statement—issued immediately after the British pound sterling was devalued on November 18—that the United States was unequivocally committed to buying and selling gold at the existing price of \$35 an ounce.

While the dollar came under more pressure in world money exchanges Swiss bankers took action Friday to curb the movement of gold.

In Zurich the country's five major banks called a halt to forward sales made by speculators scrambling to make a quick profit from the international monetary crisis.

Swiss banking sources said that by forcing gold buyers to pay for the metal on the spot they would reduce demand and this would ease pressure on the dollar.

The Paris market more than doubled its record turnover of Thursday. The figure has risen from 12.3

## Chance Of U.S. Cyprus Meeting With USSR Given

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (DPA).—Establishment of contacts between Washington and Moscow in the Cyprus crisis may be possible, U.S. Department spokesman Carl Barch said here yesterday.

However, he said the department was not in a position to deny or confirm reports to that effect.

Displaying unusual reserve, he refused to give any information whatsoever on the course the U.S. mediation efforts have taken so far.

But other government officials confirmed reports that the U.S. was taking great pains not to antagonise the two partners to the conflict.

President Johnson's special ambassador, former Deputy Defence Minister Cyrus Vance is at present in Athens for negotiations with the government following a visit to Ankara.

His talks in the two capitals took place in a "friendly atmosphere", the sources said.

Should an armed conflict break out between Greece and Turkey, it would be the first war between two NATO partners, not counting former incidents between the two.

The NATO treaty contains the clause that NATO weapons may be used only for legitimate self-defence.

million francs a week ago to 62.8 million francs, with the increase largely accounted for by small speculators.

The unprecedented gold rush in Paris was accounted for largely by small speculators, indicating that for the moment at least confidence in the main international trading currencies—the dollar and the pound—has been considerably undermined, observers said.

## Algiers Charter Before UN Com.

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 25, (AP).—Algeria's Foreign Minister, Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, urged developed nations Friday to support trade and development guidelines formulated by a conference of developing countries.

Bouteflika presented to the UN General Assembly's Economic Committee the Charter of Algiers framed last month by 77 developing nations.

The charter, to be considered next February at a meeting of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in New Delhi, calls for industrialised nations to devote one per cent of their gross national products to foreign development financing and to give favourable trade terms to developing countries.

Bouteflika said the Algiers meeting reflected the determination of developing nations "to prepare at last the right conditions for instituting a true dialogue with the industrialised countries."

## Apartheid Policy Of S. Africa

(Continued from page 2) to be concerned with wider implications. White South Africa is confident of its strength and aware of the weakness of apartheid's enemies.

"On an important point, though, it would be wise to avoid receiving ourselves. Our relative strength and the present importance of apartheid's opponents by no means imply that repugnance for our attitude to race will simply die away.

"Whatever substantial abatement of worldwide hostility can be brought about will be the ultimate test of Voster's outward-looking policy."

## Nigeria's Payment Balance In Trouble

LAGOS, Nov. 25, (AFP).—Statistics published by the Central Bank of Nigeria showed that Nigeria's balance of payments went into the red in August, as the civil war between the federal government and Biafran began gathering momentum.

The bank's report showed that during August imports went down 15 per cent while exports were slashed 26 per cent.

Foreign exchange assets dropped by over four and a half million pounds sterling and the month's foreign trading showed a sterling deficit compared with a two million sterling surplus in August, 1966.

Nigeria, which is said to be among the world's top ten oil producing nations, was forced to import large quantities of mineral fuels following the production stoppage caused by the country's 20 week old civil war.

Cocoa and ground nut exports rose but this was more than offset by the sharp drop in mineral exports.

A further direct consequence of the hostilities was a 31 per cent jump in food prices in the midwest state capital of Benin city.

Federal authorities claimed that the secessionist Biafrans took huge quantities of midwest food stocks east with them when they fled.

## Note

The last article published on page 2 of Thursday was from The New Times.

## Ireland Seeks Guarantees To Finance Peacekeeping

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 25 (AP) Ireland called Thursday for UN action to guarantee the cash to finance future peacekeeping operations.

Irish Foreign Minister Frank Aiken opened debate in the UN General Assembly's Special Political Committee by introducing a resolution which would provide the cash, but also excuse permanent members of the Security Council opposing a particular peace-keeping operation from having to help pay for it.

Aiken, a major backer of the plan for the last two years, noted that a committee studying the question "has made no progress toward reaching agreement as to whether or not future peace-keeping operations should be financed by mandatory assessments."

Let us strive to hammer out a solution, even an interim one to back our protestations of loyalty to the Charter not merely with promissory notes but with cash.

Let us show that we are determined.

## Romney Seeks Talks With Kosygin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, (Reuters).—Governor George Romney, a prospective presidential candidate, is seeking talks with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and other Russian officials during a world tour next month, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

They said Romney had made soundings through the Soviet embassy here for the meetings with Russian officials.

But the State Department spokesman said he had no information on whether the Michigan governor would meet Kosygin.

Questioned whether the department had requested Romney to undertake any diplomatic soundings on Vietnam or other issues, the spokesman replied: "No."

The possibility of a Romney-Kosygin meeting recalled an incident in Soviet-U.S. Relations when another 1968 Republican presidential aspirant, then Vice President Richard M. Nixon, engaged in the so-called "kitchen debate" with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1959.

Dr. Mohammad Rafiq Amin, gynecologist and obstetrician of the Kabul Maternity Hospital went to Australia sometime ago to attend an international conference has returned and will accept patients. He is in his clinic in Andarabi every day between 3:30 and 5. Tel: 22619, Home Tel: 20292. He is in the maternity hospital every Monday and Wednesday between 12 and 2.

ned, in the opening words of the Charter, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war by providing a firm and reliable financial bases for all measures approved by the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

Aiken told the committee the time when countries, or groups of countries, could defend themselves through alliances was past and that what is needed now is a world wide alliance through the United Nations.

We could have perfect plans for mounting a fine well-trained and well-equipped peace-keeping corps in a matter of hours, and I am all in favour of having them, but they would be so much waste paper if they were not backed by hard cash.

Aiken also urged that Secretary-General U Thant study the feasibility of drawing up a standard Agreement between the United Nations and states asking for a peace-keeping force.

He suggested the draft include provisions requiring a demilitarised zone on both sides of any dispute boundary withdrawal of the force—without prior consent of both parties or the consent of the United Nations and at least one of the parties concerned and that a year's notice be considered necessary for any such withdrawal should circumstances render such a course desirable.

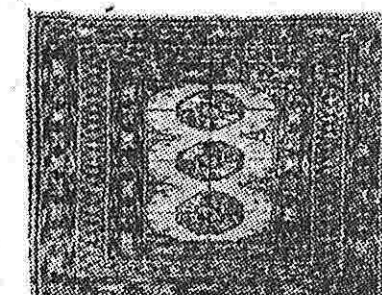
## WORLD BRIEFS

WARSAW, Nov. 25, (DPA).—The Polish government Friday decreed price increases for meat by an average of 14 per cent to come into effect on Monday. Price for favourable sorts of meat will go up by 30 to 32 per cent.

RANGOON, Nov. 25, (AFP).—A joint communique issued by visiting West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and chairman of the Burmese revolutionary council general Ne Win said that "every nation has a right freely and without interference to choose and develop its political and social order."

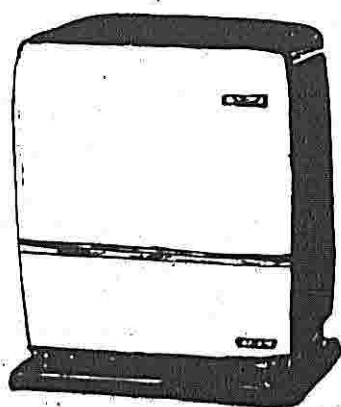
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