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## Kabul Times (November 28, 1967, vol. 6, no. 200)

Bakhtar News Agency

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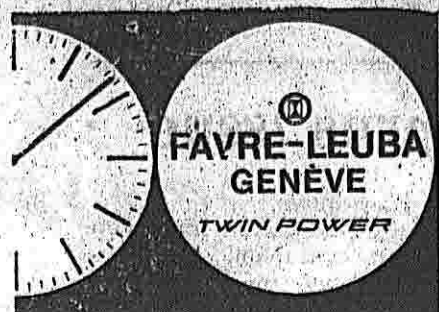
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## France Not Cause Of World Financial Troubles: De Gaulle

PARIS, Nov. 28, (Reuter).—President De Gaulle of France Monday firmly denied that France was responsible for the world's current financial troubles which he said might lead to a new money system based on the virtues of gold.

It was the 77-year-old French leader's first public pronouncement on the financial situation since the devaluation of the pound sterling on November 13 and the subsequent rush to buy gold on the world's bullion markets.

De Gaulle told his press conference that Britain's present economy was incompatible with the Common Market.

He said: "The report on September 29 by the Brussels commission (of the market) demonstrates very clearly that the Common Market as it is at present is incompatible with the economy of Great Britain as it is at present."

He cited in particular what he described as the chronic deficit of payments.

He told his press conference: "It is possible that the qualms which are breaking out at the moment for which France is not responsible might end up with the reestablishment of a monetary system based on the universality, immutability and impartiality which are the privileges of gold."

President de Gaulle also claimed that dollar inflation had been exported to Europe.

The deficit in the United States'

balance of payments for the past eight years corresponded to American investments in Western Europe.

"France considers that an end should be put to this abuse," he declared.

In another criticism of the United States, the French leader said a solution of the Middle East conflict was dependent on a settlement of the Vietnam war.

He said France could not see how Middle East accord could be brought about "while the biggest of the four powers has not disengaged itself from that odious war it is waging elsewhere," he said. "In effect, everything is tied up together in this world."

The president urged a Middle East settlement based on the evacuation of occupied territories, an end to all belligerency and the recognition of each of the states by all the other states.

But he said such a settlement could only be brought about if the big four powers—the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France—took an active part.

France was ready to play its part, the President added.

(Continued on page 4)

### Reactions:

## Britain Replies On EEC; USSR Approves Gold Stand

LONDON, Nov. 28, (AFP).—In London, the foreign office put out a special communique on the press conference of General de Gaulle saying that the reply to Britain's application for Market membership must come from the six Common Market countries as a whole.

The communique said: "Under article 237 of the Treaty of Rome any European state may apply for membership of the EEC the reply has to be given by the existing members of the community as a whole."

"We have made such an application in full accord with the terms of article 237, and we expect a reply from the community. The council of ministers of the community are having a further meeting on 19 and 20 December."

In Bonn, officials refused to comment pending study of the full text.

In Moscow, observers said that de Gaulle's remarks could not but win approval in the USSR especially those on a return to the gold standard and his criticism of Israel.

The Soviet news agency Tass gave prominence to the general's comments on the dollar. "France wants to put an end to the abuses of the dollar," it wrote.

As a major gold producer, the Soviet Union would welcome any return to the gold standard observers said.

Informed sources said in Washington that the return to the

gold standard advocated by de Gaulle would mean a recession in world trade and a rise in unemployment.

Monetary experts in the administration believed de Gaulle's restatement of his desire for an international monetary system based on gold originated from political considerations rather than from purely economic reasoning.

(Continued on page 4)

## USSR Expresses Concern For Athen's "Patriots"

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 28, (AFP).—The Soviet government Monday sent a note to all UN member countries with special emphasis on Greece expressing its great concern about the "trial of Greek patriots".

The note said the USSR addresses "an urgent appeal to the Greek authorities to show wisdom and moderation. The Soviet government expects the Greek authorities will not permit acts which would endanger the life of the Greek democrats."

The note said that at the present time the world was seeing a new wave of mass trials in Greece against the Greek democrats whose only "crime" was to have raised their voices "in defence of the rights of their people."

These actions by the Greek government have no justification in the eyes of the civilised world and have aroused the indignation of the Soviet people, it went on.

A DPA report said the Athens special military tribunal Monday passed life sentences on two accused, said to have been members of the "patriotic front" which opposed the current military regime.

Three other defendants, including a 25-year-old woman, were each sent to jail for three and a half months.

They were charged with granting asylum to communists being sought by the police, distributing leaflets and painting slogans on walls such as "fight for peoples democracy" and "down with the colonels".

## UK Military Withdrawal May Be Completed By Today

ADEN, Nov. 28, (Reuter).—British troops completed their withdrawal yesterday from outlying sectors of Aden and are now concentrated in Khormaksar air base waiting to be flown home.

A company of the 42 Marine Commandos and a company of the King's Own Royal Regiment were flown by helicopter from Steamer Point on the southern tip of Aden, while the 1st battalion, the parachute regiment, marched from an area north of the base known as Penine Chain.

Britain has promised South Arabia independence by Thursday.

The whole force, estimated at about 3,000 men, is now ready to be airlifted out at short notice, and the paratroopers was to start leaving last night.

Military sources would neither confirm nor deny that the operation would be completed today instead of Thursday.

Official sources would only say that by Friday not a single British soldier will remain in Aden.

The National Liberation Front late Monday announced that its

delegation negotiating with Britain in Geneva would return on Wednesday, according to an AFP report from Aden.

A Reuter despatch from Geneva said the NLF welcomed press reports that the United Arab Republic planned to recognise the new independent South Arabian state.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said the UAR planned to recognise the new state immediately after Britain handed over authority to the NLF this week.

## House Approves Draft Proposal

KABUL, Nov. 28 (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirga yesterday approved the proposal of the National Defence Committee that draftees from Kabul province do their service in the provinces.

The proposal of the Committee on International Affairs on the political rights of women after long discussion was approved and will be sent to the Committee of Legal and Legislative Affairs.

The house also decided that the revenue which the Ministry of Interior receives from the issuance of passports to Hajis should be withdrawn. The air agreement between Afghanistan and Sweden was also approved.

Dr. Abdul Zaher, president of the house was in the chair.

## Afghan Delegate To FAO Discusses Food Shortage

KABUL, Nov. 28 (Bakhtar).—The Afghan delegate to the World Food and Agriculture Organisation meeting in Rome said that food shortages in developing countries are important from the point of view of population growth and the rate of development too.

Foodstuff production in proportion to the growth of population is on the decrease, said Mohammad Yasin Mayel, deputy minister of Irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Mayel said that FAO must apply its present policies with more vigour. Referring to the problems of agricultural development in these countries, Mayel said that the shortage of trained personnel, and the lack of the suitable conditions for agricultural production were two main difficulties.

"These conditions include the shortage of implements, fertilisers, irrigation facilities and availability of improved wheat seed, etc," he said.

Mayel thanked the International Development Administration of Sweden for helping Afghanistan in its implementation of agricultural projects.

While appreciating the services rendered by the World Food programme, he said he also wanted the

## Dr. A. A. Popal Assumes Post

KABUL, Nov. 28, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, first deputy prime minister and minister of education, assumed his post in the Education Ministry. Deputy ministers of education, the vice dean of Kabul University and officials of the ministry were present at the event.

Dr. Mohammad Akram, first deputy minister of education, congratulated Popal on his reappointment as the Minister of education and promised him the cooperation of all the ministry officials.

Dr. Popal, thanked the officials for their cooperation and said that the cooperation and coordination of all effort of all the officials of the ministry in conjunction with teachers and students would result in the further progress of education in the country.

Cooperation, he said, with the guidance of His Majesty the King and in pursuance of the government's policy and the views and desires of the people, will enable us to better educate our youth.

Dr. Popal asked the officials to extend their views on how to improve education. He said he was ready to listen to all ideas and problems. He said he was sure that all Afghan, old or young alike wanted better education.

Dr. Popal prayed for himself and his colleagues the services of Dr. Mohammad Anas, and Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari former education ministers, in furthering the development of education.

## More FRG Aid To Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 28, (DPA).—West Germany will increase its development aid despite the economic and financial difficulties it is experiencing itself now, West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger announced here Sunday night.

Speaking at a dinner in his honour by President Ayub of Pakistan, Kiesinger specifically announced West Germany's readiness to cooperate in the Pakistani Tarbela dam project.

West Germany would also increase its contribution to the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank subsidiary giving long-term, low-interest loans, and take part in the grain aid decided upon in the framework of the recent Geneva Kennedy Round.

This would especially benefit also Pakistan, Kiesinger said. Bonn would also send experts to Pakistan to probe possibilities of increasing Pakistani exports to West Germany, he said.

The West German government would also support Pakistan's trade policy goals at the World Bank conference, he added.

President Ayub Khan, describing West Germany's aid to Pakistan to date as "significant" said it was of "further satisfaction" that Bonn wished to take part in the Tarbela scheme.

## Kennedy Criticises Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, (DPA).—Senator Robert Kennedy Sunday night sharply attacked the Johnson administration whose "Vietnam policy is a mistake" and whose "course is wrong."

In a television interview he called for a reduction of the American engagement in Vietnam. He questioned the "rights" of the Americans: "to kill thousands of children and to wound or kill 150,000 civilians annually."

The senator called for increased war efforts of the South Vietnamese.

With an apparent reference to the bloody battle of Dak To, he asked "why do we always have to do everything. Why did they (the South Vietnamese) not storm the hill?"

## Australians Oppose Napalm

MELBOURNE, Nov. 28, (Reuter).—A group of 677 Australian scientists has protested at the use of Napalm, gas, and defoliants in the Vietnam war.

The scientists say the use of such weapons has "brought indiscriminate suffering to the predominantly peasant population in Vietnam."

They say Australia is spending "vast sums of money and effort dedicated to the deliberate destruction of food and the depletion of the necessities of life in Vietnam."

The scientists made an appeal for negotiations in the war in a paid advertisement in Monday's "Australian Journal of Science."

Dr. G.M.H. Waites, associate professor of physiology at Sydney university, said the views compared with those of United Kingdom and United States scientists in their journals Nature and Science.

## Arab Summit May Be Held In Rabat

CAIRO, Nov. 28, (DPA).—The new Arab summit conference proposed by the UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser will probably be held in Morocco, political circles speculated here yesterday following information that Nasser had expressed thanks to Moroccan King Hassan II for his invitation.

Government spokesman Mohammed Hassan Al-Zouay al-Badry Sunday stated that the UAR had not requested to make Cairo the venue as the Cairo headquarters of the Arab League had suggested.

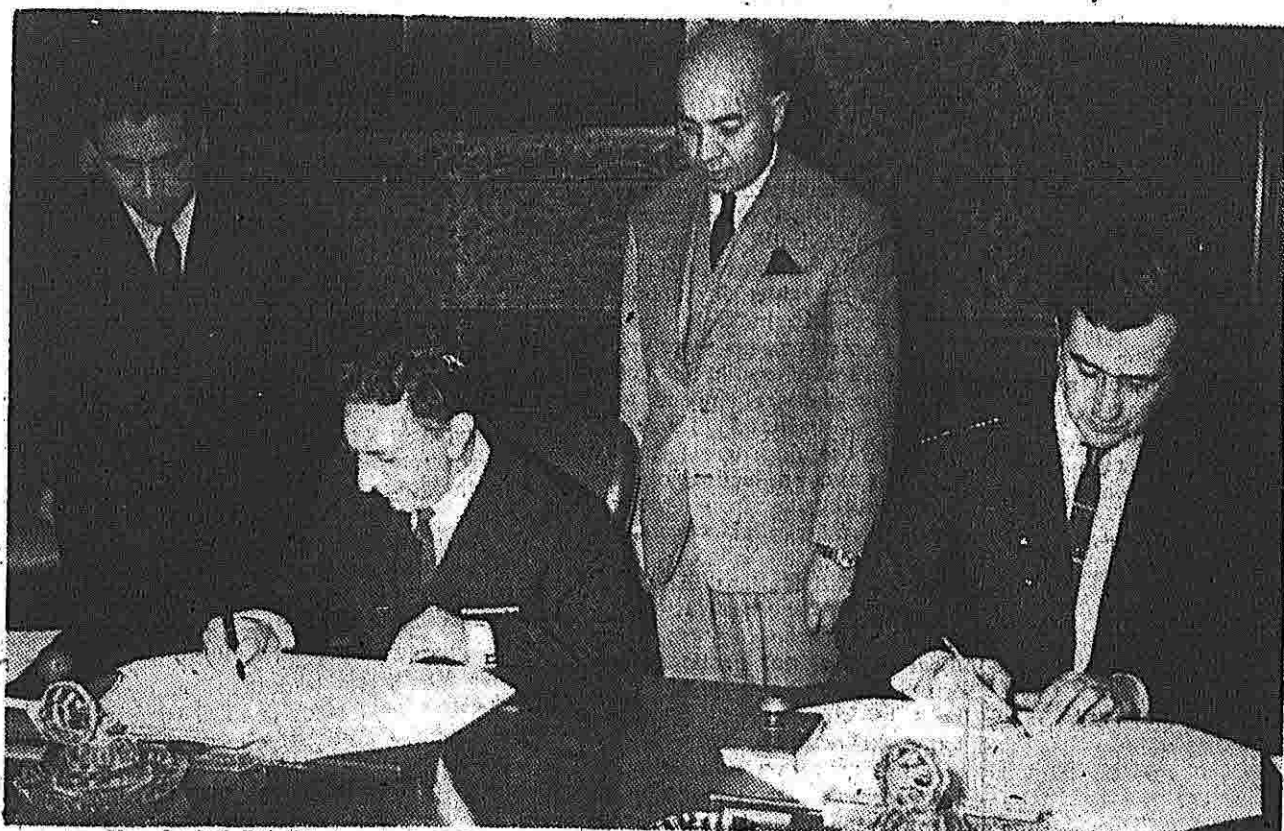
The Iraqi government has not repeated its invitation to date which it issued after the Khartoum summit meeting in September.

A two-day foreign ministers conference beginning December 7 is to precede the summit meeting to define the agenda for the Arab leaders.

Morocco reportedly has suggested two points.

1. Consideration of effective measures for "removing the traces of Israeli aggression", and 2. The strengthening of "joint Arab actions".

Last week's Security Council resolution on the Middle East problem is to be discussed under point one, while point two would mainly aim at activating, and strengthening the Arab league.



Dr. Abdul Majid (seated, left), Afghanistan's ambassador to the United Kingdom, and William Rodgers (right), parliamentary under-secretary of state in Britain's Foreign Office, are seen at the Convention between their countries. The two standing are officials of the Afghan embassy in London.

## Indian MP's In Huddle Over English

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (Reuter).—Hindi enthusiasts in parliament Monday tried to block the introduction of a government bill to allow English to continue as an associate official language alongside Hindi as long as non-Hindi speaking people want it.

Seth Govind Das, a member of the Congress Party and ardent protagonist of Hindi, and Mahu Limaye, leader of the opposition Samyukta Socialist Party, maintained that the bill was contrary to the constitution.

But the house of the people voted by 181 votes to 25 to allow Y.B. Chavan, the home minister, to introduce the bill.

India's constitution of 1950 stipulated that Hindi should be the official language of India but that for a period of 15 years—up to 1965—English should continue to be used for official purposes.

But when the 15 years were up, the government allowed the continuance of English for official purposes following anti-Hindi riots in the non-Hindi-speaking south.

The late prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave assurances that English would continue as long as the non-Hindi people wanted it.

The present bill seeks to give effect to those assurances by providing that English should continue as an associate official language until the legislative assemblies of the non-Hindi states pass resolutions that English be discontinued.

It also provides to Hindi for conducting proceedings in the central parliament.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### De Gaulle's Press Conference

President Charles de Gaulle's press conference yesterday has once again made history. The few press conferences the president of France gives are anxiously looked forward to not only by the world press but the whole world for an elaboration of French policies on international matters. De Gaulle's comments to the press yesterday covered some of the most outstanding issues in international relations such as the Middle East, Vietnam, devaluation of pound, British membership in the Common Market and the need to return to the gold standard as the world's reserve currency.

De Gaulle should be commended for his outspokenness in describing the main element of the foreign policy of Israel since 1956 as a policy of expansion. We believe that Israel, since its inception has been following this policy. De Gaulle is among few world leaders, especially among the four big powers, who has officially disassociated itself from supporting Israel's policy of aggrandisement.

We are happy to notice that France is determined to dissociate itself from the policy followed by the fourth republic. De Gaulle called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab land. Peace-loving and justice seeking nations of the world admire France for her stand on withdrawal and believe that unless immediate and unconditional withdrawal occurs chances for a settlement of all the issues in the Middle East will be nullified.

The accusation that France is responsible for international fiscal and economic troubles is not justified. For one thing, the share of France in the world trade and commerce is as important as the role of the other nine industrial giants. France is not the only nation that has controls over world trade and commerce. For another thing, France, like any other nation in the world, is following her own national in-

terest in the field of international commerce and trade.

If France has been able to strengthen the value of the franc, to increase her trade ties with the various nations of the world, and to succeed in overcoming the deficit in her balance of payments it is nothing but a manifestation of her successful trade and economic policies.

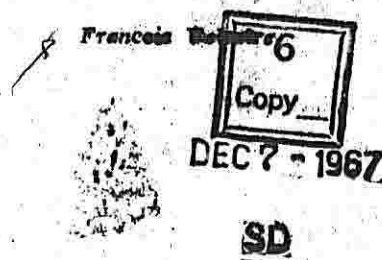
We are happy to see that de Gaulle has bluntly rejected the criticism that France is the trouble maker in the field of international commerce. Since de Gaulle took office France has been able to reorganise her own domestic affairs in such a way as to bring greater prosperity to her people. Despite the great losses both in terms of money and material, in the Algerian war, and the international struggle for power prior to de Gaulle, France has succeeded in raising her gross national product and expanding her commercial ties abroad.

The need to solve the Vietnam crisis as de Gaulle pointed out, is all the more urgent. The chronic war seems to be dragging on endlessly. There is no doubt that the end of this war will have a favourable impact on the various blocs in the international scene. There is also no doubt that its promulgation will have an unfavourable impact which will continue to strain friendships and produce tension.

De Gaulle's call for gold to become the international reserve currency requires careful study. Developing nations, especially those requiring rapid development, should carefully study this to find out the advantages and disadvantages which such a system would involve. We hope that the UNCTAD meeting in Delhi this February will take up this issue, although to some extent its pros and cons were considered by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting in Rio de Janeiro recently. More attention and expert study must be given to it.

### Food For Thought

A witty saying proves nothing



### War Threat Still Hangs Over Cyprus Issue

Kenneth Mackenzie

Cyprus can be relied upon to produce at least one violent convulsion annually, big or small. It has happened every year since the major troubles of 1963-64, which brought a United Nations military presence to the island. It has now happened again.

The pattern which these convulsions follow has something seemingly inevitable about it also, for the basic factors of stress and strength have become almost constant.

The Greek Cypriots, who form a majority of about 80 per cent of the island's total population of 580,000, have the military capacity, with the build-up of their own forces and of the contingent from mainland Greece, to overrun the Turkish Cypriot areas; such an operation would probably take two weeks to complete at the outside. The unanswerable deterrent to such action comes from mainland Turkey, which made it clear in 1964 that it was prepared to bomb Cyprus, to invade it if necessary and even to face a military show-down with its North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ally Greece in order to prevent the Turkish Cypriot community from being overwhelmed.

Since 1964, therefore, the Greek Cypriot leaders have had to rule out a major assault on the Turkish-held areas. Even though the United Nations emergency force, now a bare 4,000 strong, could not effectively intervene to stop such an attack, and the contingent of troops from mainland Turkey in the island would have a limited capacity to resist; successive Greek governments in Athens have left President Makarios in no doubt that Greece was not willing to risk being dragged into a major war over Cyprus.

Because of these restraints the overall commander of Greek forces, General Grivas, has been

reluctantly forced to confine himself within a policy of what might be called semi-peaceful attribution, hoping that the Turks would be worn down by the stress of varying degrees of blockade. And the periodic conclusions which have occurred when intercommunal tensions in the island have mounted to snapping point have usually taken the subdued form of an attempt by the Greeks to eliminate some small, exposed salient of Turkish-held territory.

Such in fact was the pattern followed in the recent outbreak of violence. The Greeks have long been irritated by the existence of a minor Turkish stronghold in the centre of the island based on two villages with mixed Turkish populations.

The Greeks attempted to enter the area and, when challenged, swept aside the detachment of United Nations soldiers and launched a well prepared assault in overwhelming numbers.

The Turks had suffered casualties of at least 20 dead and many more wounded and were clearly on the point of withdrawal when the predictable threat came from Ankara, saying in effect: "Stop it, or we'll invade Cyprus, and we may well invade Greece also."

Equally predictably, the military-based regime in Greece ordered the Greek Cypriot militants to stop shooting and call the operation off. The United Nations peace-keeping patrol reappeared on the scene (rather like an ineffectual but reassuring chorus in an ancient tragedy), as truce was arranged and both sides buried their dead.

Certainly another convulsion will take place sooner or later, bringing with it death destruction (albeit on a minor scale) and also the real risk, through miscalculation or mischance, of another full-scale war in the

East, Mediterranean. In fact the situation had been thrown into confusion, and rendered explosive, by the failure of the Greco-Turkish "summit" meeting on Cyprus sometimes ago.

In two days of discussions in Thessalonika, held at venues on each side of the frontier—the respective prime ministers, Kollias of Greece and Demirel of Turkey, agreed to "continue exploring" the possibility of reaching an agreement. But there was no dramatic settlement, as happened in February 1959, when their predecessors, Karamanlis and Menekides, to the astonishment of the world, pulled off the so-called "Zurich miracle."

The abortive meeting in Thessalonika constituted a bizarre diplomatic episode. Greek officials, both in Athens and in embassies abroad, sedulously projected the impression that an agreement between the two governments was imminent.

It seems clear now that the prime reason for the meeting was the desperate anxiety of the military government in Greece to pull off some diplomatic success which would enhance its image in the eyes of the world—and not least in the eyes of the United States, on whom it is dependent for military aid. But the strategem did not pay off.

The trouble is that it is Makarios and his compatriots who are still the crux of the problem.

Today, Archbishop Makarios claims to have 99 per cent of his people behind him; and he feels that, internationally, he has greater influence and authority than ever before.

Although he continues to pay lip-service to the ideal of Enosis, he and his ministers view the present junta in Greece with something close to abhorrence. (Continued on page 4)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* drew attention to the need for taking early measures to avert the possible flooding of the Cham Chamast river which has inflicted damage on houses built along its banks.

News about flood damages in certain European and Asian countries should be an eye-opener to the Kabul Municipal Authorities to adopt measures ensuring the safety of the houses built there.

The editorial expressed certainty that should the corporation form a committee and include residents of these houses in that body, the cooperation of the residents is almost certain in any plans that may be advised.

In another editorial the paper criticised the conditions of city restaurants. It said recently there was an announcement by the Kabul Municipal Corporation fixing prices and setting food standards in the restaurants.

However, it raised doubts as to whether the announcement would reach restaurant owners and the public if it was only published in the newspapers.

Most restaurant owners are illiterate and cannot read newspapers. Therefore, the editorial said, it will be better if such announcements are broadcast over Radio Afghanistan several times a day.

The restaurant owners should also be obliged to have written menus with indicated prices so that the customers, too, may know exactly what they should pay.

Today's *Ishtah* also devoted its editorial to the condition of city restaurants. It said not only prices but also the quality of the food served should be controlled.

In most cases the city restaurants fall short of the minimum standards of hygiene. They are not adequately protected against flies. The dishes are washed in cold water instead of boiling water with soap. They are wiped with dirty towels. The general appearance of the waiters is not particularly inviting. At times they are rude towards customers. These are the points that deserve attention.

The editorial admitted that doing away with some of the complaints about sanitation may involve additional expenses. This may raise the prices of food to which the customers may object.

However, this does not mean that filth and unhygienic practices should be tolerated. There is a great deal that can be done without incurring too much expenses.

It is the duty of both the municipal corporation as well as public health authorities to make recommendations, to set standards and to see that regulations pertaining to serving food in restaurants are abided by.

Today's *Ishtah* also carried a letter to the editor, signed Amanullah Vetta, suggesting the establishment of night highschools in some of the provinces.

paper Editors Conference.

She called on editors to speak out against violence and help to create the right attitude and atmosphere for the long-term progress of the country.

West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger has expressed the hope that his forthcoming talks with Pakistani President Mohammed Ayub Khan will contribute towards strengthening mutual relations between the two peoples.

Kiesinger, who is on an official visit expressed this hope in a message of greetings to the Karachi English-language newspaper *Dawn*.

The paper published the message on Saturday.

Kiesinger further said it was a pleasure to accept Ayub Khan's invitation to visit Pakistan.

Kiesinger, who already visited Pakistan before he became chancellor, said he was impressed by the country.

He added that his people and government had worked to achieve domestic stability, which he said was the basis for successful economic development.

Development of missile nuclear weapons, far from lessening the role of aviation, has increased its importance as one of the main services of the armed forces, General Mishuk, deputy commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force, said in an article published by *Monokoskova Pravda*.

It is only aviation, the general said, that can seek and hit selectively small and insufficiently recognised enemy targets. The air force has an increased part to play in reconnaissance assignments and fighting submarines.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing a meeting of members of the standing committee of the All India News-

ers may object.

Newsweek magazine reported that President Johnson had recently received a secret, conciliatory letter from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, and that this had encouraged Johnson to seek a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting next spring.

The magazine said the letter expressed alarm over the state of Soviet-American relations and indicated a desire to improve them.

The report could not immediately be confirmed. The President, together with White House officials, was on his way back to Washington after spending the Thanksgiving holiday on his Texas ranch.

Newsweek said that Johnson particularly wanted a meeting with Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev. For the long-term progress of the country.

India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi told Indian newspaper editors Saturday that the peoples' self-confidence should not be weakened in the name of frank and objective criticism.

"I feel rather strongly about it. The Indian peoples' self-confidence is being weakened. I think there can be nothing more dangerous for any people. When you are in a difficult situation that is the time when you must either have self-confidence or give up the struggle."

She went on: "This is not a question for the government alone. It concerns the people as a whole. If the people think they cannot win, truly they cannot win. It is not the question of having all the resources."

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### Subjects Before OECD Meeting In Delhi

Battle lines are now being drawn to head off by presenting their agenda for a major confrontation over the offer on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. In this the rich countries are unlikely to be successful, although at the end of the day UNCTAD may very well have to settle for the OECD package.

The great hopes for UNCTAD, established by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1964, under the secretary-generalship of the zealous Dr. Raul Prebisch, remain a long way short of realisation.

It was to have served as a forum where rich and poor countries could regularly meet to thrash out the thorny issues of trade and aid, and where the developing countries could demonstrate their urgent needs and pressurise the "givers" to be more generous.

In the event, UNCTAD has turned somewhat into a kind of poor man's club: its fight for a multilateral approach to aid and trade, to be administered by itself, never really looked like getting off the ground—and it never has.

Prebisch remains zealous, though sadly disillusioned, and the world's rich nations retain their preference for a bilateral approach to aid, or

even a multilateral approach, provided they themselves can call the tune.

Indeed in many ways UNCTAD is rather superfluous since its main functions are duplicated within another United Nations body, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which is also based in Geneva.

The overlapping roles of the two bodies are such that GATT director-general, Eric Wyndham White, has taken the initiative in proposing a composite attack on the problems facing the exports of the developing world. His suggestion, which is now agreed and in the process of being implemented, is for a common GATT-UNCTAD International Trade Centre to be operated within the United Nations Export Promotion programme. It is to provide advisory and training services in export promotion, supply information about potential export markets and give back-up facilities to export promotion projects financed by the U.N. Development Programme.

But the conflict between GATT and UNCTAD remains, the former being a compact agency whose Secretary-General is a member of the

(Continued on page 4)

### Methods For Increasing Protein Production

One third of the world's population is suffering from a deficiency of proteins in its diet. In vast stretches of Africa, Asia and Latin America, even where there are sufficient quantities of food available, millions of children are condemned to ill-health and thousands are to be swept away by epidemics because of insufficient proteins in their food.

The problem of how to bridge this vast "protein gap" is being tackled by scientists all over the world.

Two different approaches are being made in the search for the means to increase the supply of animal protein.

The first is directed towards finding more efficient means of providing and increasing the normal sources of animal protein—meat, milk, eggs and fish. Proteins from these foods, which build up new tissues and replace worn-out cells, cannot be eaten in tablet form but must be absorbed in bulk.

The second means involves the manufacture of synthetic proteins, either by chemical means or by the use of bacterial fermentation. Already, useful progress has been made in the production of protein-rich concentrates from petroleum, methane and similar sources.

The United Nations' Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has set out proposals for international action to produce protein both by conventional means and from the new sources.

The Committee notes that unless its proposals are vigorously implemented, the physical, economic, social and political development of many of the poorer nations may be completely arrested.

It has prepared a 10-year programme of action, estimated to cost \$100 million, to be carried out by

the appropriate UN agencies, including the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, and the United Nations Children's Fund.

In trying to increase protein from animal sources, scientists are faced with the basic problem that producing meat, principally from cattle and sheep, is an extremely inefficient way of using land. Despite fundamental biological obstacles, farmers will be able in future to feed their stock more cheaply and efficiently than in the past.

Systems for producing animal protein must take into account the overall energetic efficiency of the process and the nature and availability of the raw materials.

But the refinements of sophisticated feed conversion systems are somewhat theoretical in most developing countries. The yields of cereals are generally low, and such as are grown must be used to satisfy the needs of the population.

Recent trends in the price of sugar have made it possible that sugar may no longer be a marginal supplement but rather a major source of energy for intensive animal production.

The results of recent experiments now show that the use of sugar in animal feeds could go a long way towards providing an adequate level of protein nutrition in those countries which are traditional cane-producers. These plans for the extensive use of sugar as feed is particularly valuable as an example of using an abundant energy source to make up the shortage of protein.

Although people continue to prefer their customary protein-sources, meat in particular, it is now becoming obvious that "artificial" proteins will play an increasingly important part in bridging the protein

gap. Methods of producing proteins from cheap sources of energy such as petroleum and vegetable starch are already well advanced. The world's oil industry is, surprisingly, one of the main hopes for filling the protein gap. As a result of pioneering work in Europe, good progress has now been made in research for producing food rich in protein from petroleum fermentations. An experimental farm is being started up in Nigeria to study the use of protein concentrates derived from petroleum for stock raising in tropical regions. The world potential of the oil refining industry is a production of nearly 20 million tons of proteins a year. This is greater than the amount of protein contained in the world's annual catch of 50 million tons of fish. The sea is a rich source of protein which is being tapped on an increasing scale. But the expansion of fishing fleets and processing plant must be coupled with a growth in the production and marketing of fish-protein concentrates in forms which are tasty to the differing palates of peoples all over the world. Methods have been discovered of producing "fish flour", a colourless, tasteless powder of fish-protein concentrate which keeps without refrigeration. Scientists have also emphasised the need to develop sources of protein such as oil seed cake and food from sunflower seed and soya. One such is "vitavoy", a soft drink exceptionally rich in proteins which is in strong demand in Hong Kong. The production of unorthodox drinks and foods may in time completely change the diet of wide sections of the world's population, bringing those who are now starving or under-nourished to good health. (LION'S FEATURES)

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# MAQSUDI THREAD FIGHTS IMPORTS

By Our Own Reporter

The Afghan investment law provides a great incentive for both local and foreign investors to put their money in small and big industrial projects. Establishment of various small and big industrial plants, particularly textile plants, throughout the country in recent years is evidence of this incentive.

One of the newly established small industrial plant, which is fast developing, is called the Maqsudi Industrial Company. Maqsudi, with an initial capital of one and half million afghanis, started production last year. The plant which produces various kinds of plain and coloured thread is located near Share Nau.

The 18 sets machines, which spin, reel and spool the thread come from Britain and Japan.

There are 107 employees working in the Maqsudi plant eight hours a day and the turn out 4,000 meters of coloured and white thread daily.

If the imported threads particularly from India and Pakistan are banned, the plant can increase its working hours to three shifts a day and raise daily production to 12,000 metres, said Haji Maqsudi, the owner and manager of the plant.

Maqsudi believes that if foreign thread imports are restricted his plant can produce enough to meet local demands.

In order to meet the entire local demand the Maqsudi Plant plans to import more machinery and hire more people, provided the competition of foreign goods is stopped, asserted Maqsudi. The plant has, in addition to Kabul, sales outlets in almost all provinces of the country, he added.

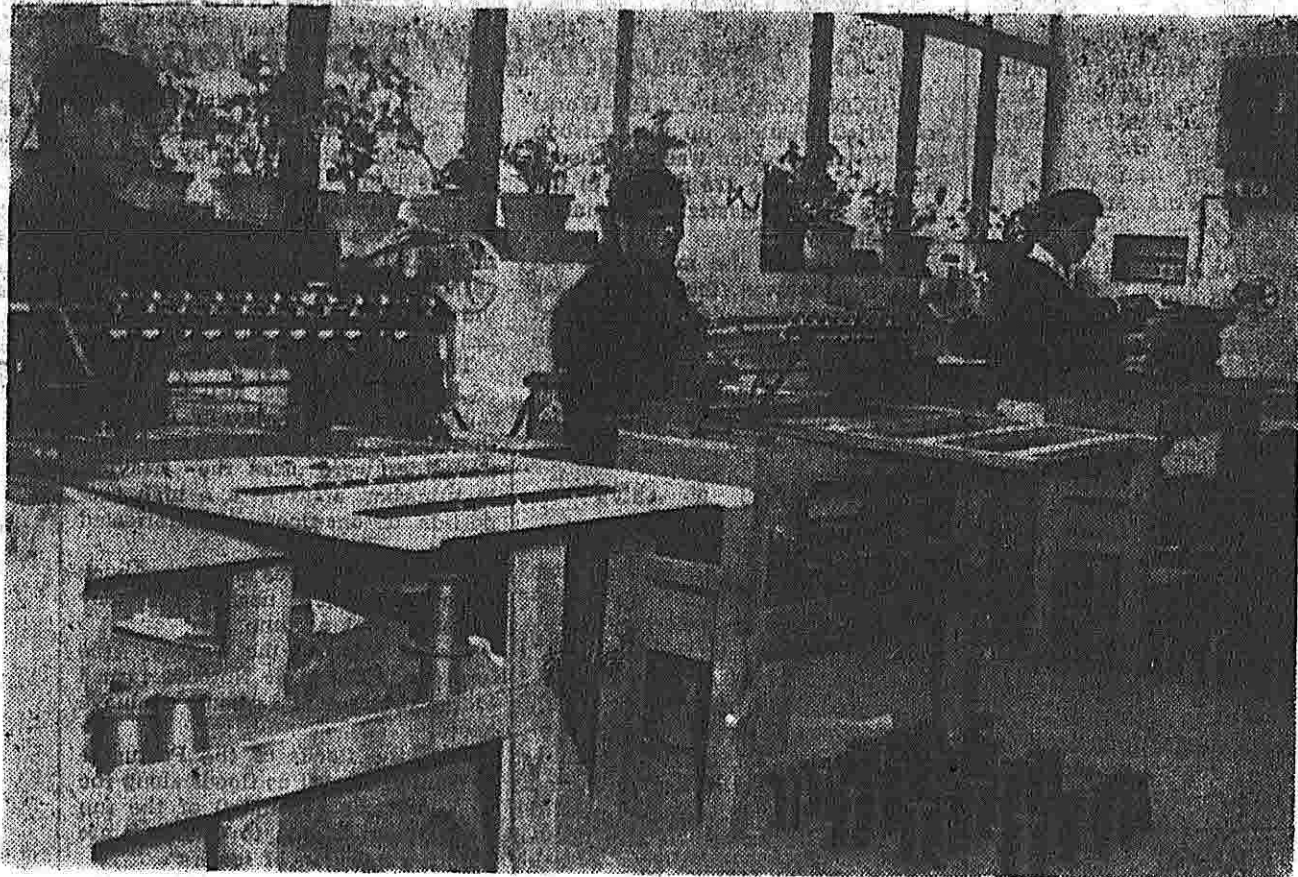
Recently the management of the Maqsudi Plant has been in contact with Iranian businessmen to find foreign markets for its products. "That means our products will soon be supplied to markets outside the country", Maqsudi pointed out.

At present the plant obtains its raw materials both from within the country and abroad but it plans to make more use of locally available raw materials.

## UNIFIED "BANK CARD"

A bank card, which is in a way the continental version of the cheque card of the Anglo-Saxon countries, has been initiated by a great number of Belgian banks.

The aim of the new bank card system is to encourage the circulation of fiduciary money by the elimination of cash transactions and the simplification of cash auditing. The card can be used both for paying for purchases and for withdrawing from any of the affiliated banks' branches.



The young workers at Maqsudi Plant spool the thread.

## Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

Kabul has almost become a dump for old and second hand cars. With the start of the big flow of tourist traffic into Afghanistan, the number of cars, buses, trucks and lorries available for sale has greatly multiplied.

Most of the tourists find it more economical to travel from Europe by car, to Afghanistan. Since the import and sale of foreign cars is not allowed in Pakistan and India, they find it most convenient to sell their merchandise here and then either continue their travels to South-east Asia or simply return home without much of a financial loss.

Not only we do not have strict rules to prohibit tourists from selling their goods in our country, but also foreign currency is available on the market and it is legally permissible to take it out of the country. Thus tourists can exchange their worn out vehicles for hard currency to their advantage and our double disadvantage. We lose both in getting stuck with second hand goods and in providing a drain on our foreign currency resources.

In most cases the cars tourists bring into Afghanistan are already

secondhand, painted and repaired to last another 12,000 to 15,000 miles from their homes to this country.

The roads they travel on are all not good for driving and the by the time the cars reach Kabul, they are too worn out to justify the price asked for them.

The average price asked for a Volkswagen stationwagon is from \$1,100 to \$1,400 minus taxes.

Most buyers are laymen, not engineers or mechanics. With only a look at the vehicle and a trial run, they buy the vehicles and usually discover within a few weeks that they have made a big mistake but that it is too late to do anything about it.

What exactly is the logic in allowing the sale of such vehicles in the country? From many points of view the sale is detrimental to the economy of the nation.

Some tourists bring in more than one car well aware of the easy and profitable transactions available here.

What should the remedy be? A state corporation, separate from

the Government Monopolies which is usually preoccupied with other matters should be formed by the government to engage solely in the sale of foreign cars, not only from diplomats but also from tourists.

Corporation experts should check and price such cars as is done in other developing countries in Asia. Then the corporation itself must buy these cars and resell it to the public.

Effective use can be made of the Jangalak Factories which in the last few years, has been buying used vehicles from government offices repairing them and selling them at considerably lower prices.

## Spinzar Starts

## New Gin, Press

## Plant In Kunduz

KUNDUZ, Nov. 28, (Bakhtar).—The first combination gin and press machine of the Spinzar Company in Kunduz and Hazrati Emam woleswali started operation. The representatives of farmers were present when the machine was commissioned.

The gin and press plants of Spinzar in Kunduz can press and bail hundred tons of cotton and make them ready for export in 24 hours.

According to Eng. Mohammad Naem Omar, administrative vice president of the Spinzar Company, the assembly of the new oil extracting plant in Khawja Ghar woleswali was also started Sunday by Afghan and foreign experts.

Eng. Mohseni, the planning director of the Spinzar Company said that with the commissioning of the new plant 12 tons edible oil can be produced daily.

According to the developing plant of Spinzar, Mohseni said, the new oil extracting plant will be completed by next March.



This worker runs a machine which cleans thread.

# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

## Technological Miracle In Next 30 Years

People will eat steaks made of a chemical oil by-product by the turn of the century, according to a West German cabinet member.

Minister for scientific research Gerhard Stoltenberg made the prediction in a newspaper interview on living conditions in about 30 year hence.

Recalling that science and technology from the base of our unprecedented standard of living of today, he forecast scientific and technical achievements which would have completely changed our every-day life by 1997.

The sole condition for such a miraculous development would be a peaceful international course of events without major wars and other catastrophes.

To commence with his own field of activities as a cabinet member, the minister predicted that computers and other newly developed technical devices would to a large extent dominate the general education system in Germany in 30 years time.

Scientific libraries would no longer need any readers rooms because a television-type telephone, linked with an electronic brain will give all the information required by

professors and students on a TV screen after a certain number has been dialled.

The minister said that the atom would be the energy supplier number one in 1997.

According to Stoltenberg's predictions, electricity delivered by nuclear power stations will be immensely cheap.

Nuclear explosive devices will be used for peaceful purposes. Atom bombs will be applied for the construction of artificial harbours, canals and subterranean warehouses. Space shipping too will to a large extent be based on atomic energy. Rockets will be propelled by nuclear energy. The present complicated solid liquid chemical fuels will be a matter of the past.

But then a certain number of small rockets will already be propelled by ions chasing the spaceships through cosmos with the speed of light.

Complete laboratories will be built on the moon, and scientists and technicians will feel "at home" on the natural earth satellite.

In the meantime space shipping scientists will have begun to approach more distant targets. Unmanned

(Continued on page 4)

## Bank Governors Discuss Gold Prices

FRANKFUR, Nov. 28, (DPA)

—The governors of the central banks of Belgium, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain and the United States met here Sunday to discuss the latest development of gold prices.

They noted that the President of the United States has stated: "I reaffirm unequivocally the commitment of the United States to buy and sell gold at the existing price of \$35 dollars per ounce."

They took decisions on specific measures, to ensure by coordinated actions orderly conditions in the exchange markets and to support the present pattern of exchange rates based on the fixed price of \$35 per ounce for gold.

They took decisions on specific measures to ensure by coordinated actions orderly conditions in the exchange markets and to support the present pattern of exchange rates based on the fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

## East African Common Market Planned For December 1

News that the three governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania had decided to form a common market as from December 1 1967 met with near-universal approval; but second thoughts are now prompting doubts about the feasibility of the whole scheme.

The aims of the common market, as set forth in the Treaty recently signed at Kampala, are at first sight reasonable enough. Commercial, industrial and what are termed "other" relations between the three partner states are to be controlled so as to speed up economic development. The main benefits accruing from it are to be equitably shared among the partners.

To achieve these aims, a concerted programme is outlined. The community is to ensure certain conditions of trade and commerce and pursue general policies common to all three states. Thus, common customs and excise tariffs are to be levied, and restrictions on trade between the partners are to be abolished.

Common agricultural and banking practices are to be instituted, and monetary policies dovetailed to retain the flow of current and capital account payments and to aid consultation over balance of payments disequilibria.

Economic planning and transport policies are to be coordinated. Finally, the services common to all three partners—such as research,

posts and telegraphs, railways and harbours—are to be operated in common.

But in spite of the detail with which the Treaty is spelled out, and the nearness of its date of commencement, there are still many who doubt whether it will be fulfilled in its entirety—or, indeed, at all. To begin with there are the traditional rivalries that set apart not just each of the three countries, but the tribes within them also.

It has always ranked in Kenya that it was Tanganyika in 1961 that first won uhuru (independence), just as Tanzania to this day is unable to stomach its role as infinitely the poorest of the three parties to the Treaty.

This being so, the present rapprochement of the three countries may appear illogical; in reality, however, the influences drawing them together have recently developed very greatly. The immediate post-uhuru euphoria has disappeared amidst a welter of worries over terms of trade, capital investment, unemployment and security.

Economically, the case for the common market is not as cut-and-dried as its advocates would have one believe. It is perfectly true that the area as a whole has a greater drawing power for new industry, and offers far more viable business prospects, than do three fragmented markets none of whom, singly, can support large units of manufacture or offer worthwhile markets in terms of numbers and purchasing power.

But to bring new industry to the East African common market is likely to benefit mainly those areas where industry is already to be found—that is, to a large extent in Kenya and particularly around Nairobi.

How far these economic benefits will extend to the poorest areas of Uganda and Tanzania is another matter. All indications are that the existence of cash employment will draw populations towards it, and that little actual dissemination of funds will take place to the outermost areas. This particularly affects Tanzania, whose only asset is its agricultural potential, and whose concept of nationalism inhibits it from merely exporting its population to work in a neighbouring land.

Another economic drawback is seen in the operation of the common tariff. Tariff revenues form an important part of Tanzania's budget, and if Kenya and Uganda between them supply most of Tanzania's wants Tanzania will have lost a valuable source of revenue.

These same kind of considerations will apply just as strongly in the future as they have in the past; and it is doubtful if treaty agreements can overcome the financial needs that drive Tanzania. It is true that certain concessions to Tanzania's unique position are made in the Treaty—for instance, barter deals are not to be disrupted by the operations of the common market, and only Tanzania with its associations with the eastern bloc is affected by this provision.

Politically, also, such groupings are justified. If there is one single fact on which East African observers are united today, it is that Tanzania is odd man out in respect of the common market. Partly this is due to Nyerere's brand of African socialism, which while far removed from European socialism, is equally distant from the mild brand advocated in certain quarters in Kenya.

Nyerere's action in January in nationalising banks and the major expatriate firms in Tanzania not only earned him the mistrust of foreign investors; it also set him apart from Kenya and Uganda, both of whom are only too anxious to woo foreign money.

(FWF)

## A CHEQUE AND CASHLESS SOCIETY

cash-less society.

"Appropriate techniques and computer capacities are already so advanced that only a few developments are said to be necessary before the system could be made operational", Worthington said. Most developments, he added, would require only a refining of present knowledge. No major technical break-through would be needed.

The system would be introduced by "on-line real-time" computers in which two-day communication between remote terminal devices and a central computer and information storage is both direct and instantaneous.

Worthington said that there are two main technical problems: "They are the establishment of a system, and the creation of a machine-readable identification system for each person, which can be used only by its rightful owner."

From the banker's point of view, Worthington said, the advantages of a cheque-less cashless society would be enormous.

The immediate access to information on a customer's credit rating through computerised sorting would assist in decisions on granting of credit accommodation.

Substantial retail business trans-

actions would also go through the bank's computer, resulting in an expansion of the number and variety of profit-producing services to the community.

"Eventually, even a complete payroll processing service will be offered."

"At least 750 banks have, either installed or are about to install, their generation computer equipment capable of forming the basis of a cheque-less society."

"The current use of bank credit cards is an important critical step toward electronically linking banks and retailers in a centralised information and transaction system", Worthington concluded.

(Reuter)

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

Kabul, Nov. 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency: Af. 72.00 (per US dollar)- Af. 72.50 Af. 201.60 (per pound sterling) Af. 203.00 Af. 1800.00 per hundred DM) Af. 1812.50 Af. 1676.36 (per hundred Swiss francs) Af. 1688.10 Af. 1487.48 (per hundred French francs) Af. 1487.62



## Viet Cong Inflict Losses On "Green Berret" Units

SAIGON, Nov. 28, (DPA).—Viet Cong units yesterday attacked the U.S. headquarters and a camp of the "green berrets" commando units in the provincial capital of Kontum with heavy mortar fire, inflicting "light" losses on the American forces, a U.S. spokesman said here.

The attack, during which 50 mortar shells of 82 millimetre calibre fell on the U.S. facilities there, was one of a series of similarly daring hit-and-run attacks on U.S. bases in the past 24 hours.

Viet Cong rebels engaged three U.S. marine companies in a six-hour battle southwest of the giant Da Nang air base Sunday afternoon before withdrawing into a fortified partisan village.

The marine dug in for defence in front of the village, where they launched a clearing operation Monday morning. U.S. losses there so far were put at 12 dead and 66 injured.

Sunday morning the rebels had shelled the U.S. air bases at Nha Trang with heavy mortars, damaging three transport planes, before making an attack on a nearby "green berrets" camp. No casualties figures for this action have yet been released.

Meanwhile, in Moscow Torsten Nilsson, Sweden's foreign minister, discussed among other questions, during a two and half hour talk in Moscow Monday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

### Miracle

(Continued from page 3)

research laboratories will be erected on Mars by means of remote-controlled robots.

The minister also predicted tremendous progress in Oceanic researches within the next 30 years.

Manned observation and service stations will be built on the ground of the seas in order to supervise the exploitation of mineral resources there.

The drilling and conveyor systems will work automatically, driven by nuclear energy and remote-controlled.

New foodstuffs will be developed. There will be, for instance, artificial albumen made of oil, in order to cover the food demands of the world.

Nuclear energy will be used in desalting sea water which, in turn, will create large areas of fertile and arable land.

The immense progress expected to none of the technical achievements of the next 30 years would be safe against being misused.

The immense progress expected to be made in the fields of atomic energy, biology and chemical science can be either blessings or evils.

The decisive factor will be the moral maturity and experience of mankind to turn technical progress into a blessing for the benefit of all. (DPA)

CAIRO, Nov. 28, (DPA).—The UAR is not prepared to grant the Soviet Union military bases on her territory, according to government spokesman Mohammed Hassan Al-Zayat.

The spokesman, asked if Cairo was ready to accord the Soviet Union facilities similar to those the United States enjoys in Libya or France in Algeria, stated that "the United Arab Republic is against the policy of foreign military bases for any country and at any site."

### Weather Forecast

Skies in central and northern regions will be overcast. Yesterday the warmest area of the country was Farah with a high of 25 C, 77 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -6 C, 21 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 5 knots (8 mph) yesterday.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	13 C 4 C
	55 F 39 F
Kandahar	24 C 5 C
	75 F 41 F
Herat	18 C 1 C
	64 F 34 F
Mazare Sharif	16 C 9 C
	61 F 48 F
Khost	23 C 4 C
	73 F 39 F
Jalalabad	20 C 9 C
	68 F 48 F

### AT THE CINEMA

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

THE SHEPHERD  
PARK CINEMA  
At 2, 4, 30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi

KILLER ON HORSEBACK

## WORLD BRIEFS

MOSCOW, Nov. 28, (Reuter).—Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko had talks here yesterday with Hassan Meki, foreign minister of the new Yemeni government, believed centred on Soviet arms supplies to Saana.

Meki arrived here on Saturday only nine days after Yemeni Prime Minister Mohsin Ahmad Alalini reported that the USSR had agreed to supply arms to help preserve the country's security.

TOKYO, Nov. 28, (DPA).—Japan appears reluctant to take part in the international joint effort to help Britain overcome its economic difficulties, economic observers said in Tokyo. They noted one week after Britain devalued the pound sterling, the Bank of Japan or other competent Tokyo agencies had still made no suggestions on what cooperation Japan would offer Britain.

## OECD MEETING

(Continued from page 2)  
cretariat prefers to work on the practical rather than the possible—a situation reversed in the case of UNCTAD.

The general approach is perhaps best illustrated by the respective comments of White and Prebisch on the outcome of the long Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations. GATT sees it as a very considerable success for the developing countries while UNCTAD puts the emphasis on its deficiencies and especially on the claim that its major success will be to give a "substantial impetus to the trade of the developed countries."

"Whatever the merits of the UNCTAD plea, it must be fairly automatic that any such impetus can only stimulate demand for the exports of the developing countries, quite apart from the statistical fact that the Kennedy Round, when fully implemented, will cover some 10,000 items of direct interest to the poorer countries.

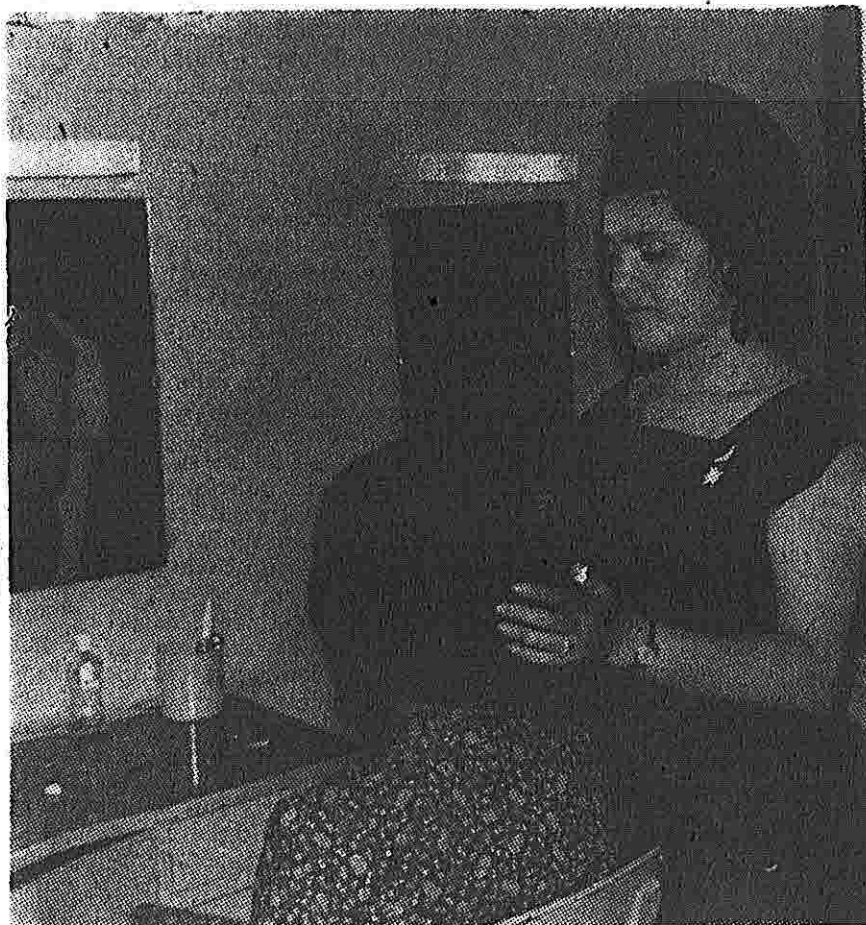
For roughly 2,500 farm products (using "farm" in the broadest

agricultural sense), the proportion of duty-free items into Europe, the United States and Japan rises from 11 to 19 per cent, while the proportion of items carrying a duty in excess of 15 per cent drops from 5 to 7 percentage points while, the percentage of imports carrying a duty of under 10 per cent of value has virtually doubled—to 62 per cent.

But despite these Kennedy Round successes, exports from the developing countries still are a considerable problem—and even the Kennedy Round conclusions could yet be partially upset, as is sadly indicated by the protectionist mood now being shown in the United States Congress. And this brings the issue back to OECD and its ministerial meeting at the end of November.

What the rich countries are seeking is agreement among themselves on a kind of blanket preferential system for exports from the developing countries, rather as though the existing Commonwealth Preference were extended worldwide. (FWF)

### LADIES!



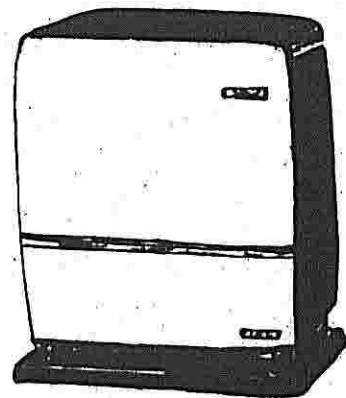
Bilqis, formerly associated with Hasina Beauty Salon, now has a salon of her own.

She invites you to her salon located on the street to the left of Aziz Supermarket.

Open on Fridays by appointment.

## German Made Diesel Stove

# ORANIER



German made Diesel Stove in different sizes. Get them before they're sold out. Different sizes. Newly imported. Address Mazare Sharif Im- Tel: 20814 near Tarobi Market.

## Sewage Systems Blamed For Portugal's Worst Flood

LISBON, Nov. 28, (AFP).—Workers started cleaning up the Lisbon area yesterday after weekend floods which killed some 275 persons in the capital's worst disaster in a quarter of a century.

In addition to the mud that had to be carted away, there were trees knocked over, windows shattered and store goods carried away by the swirling waters.

No official damage estimate was available, but the total will be considerable.

### Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

Settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict must include an international status for Jerusalem, with the agreement of the great powers, President de Gaulle said.

He said that after 1956, Israel had become a "warlike state, determined to expand." Therefore, the Gaullist Fifth Republic had "withdrawn from the special and very close links which the previous (French) regime had established" with Israel.

He said that a policy of friendship with the Arabs must be "one of the fundamental bases of our external action."

He said two solutions were necessary for the problem of the French-speaking minority of Canada.

The first was a complete change in the present structure of the Canadian federation, leading "necessarily to the elevation of Quebec to the rank of a sovereign state, master of its own national destiny."

Secondly, solidarity had to be established between the French Canadians and the metropolitan French.

### Reactions

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, the Italian government announced in Rome that Italian officials would consult with their EEC partners to "evaluate" France's exact position in regard to British membership, in view of General de Gaulle's statements.

The same circles said this meeting should be held as soon as possible, noting that the other four members of the Common Market excluding France, had also voted with Italy in favour of Britain's entry.

They felt it was up to the European community as a whole to make the response to Britain's bid for membership.

In Brussels, sources close to the EEC were not greatly surprised by France's stand, but were gravely concerned for the future of the European community.

They feared a crisis within the organisation. It was expected that some of France's partners would certainly express their annoyance at the foreign ministers meeting scheduled for next month. (FWF)

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Nov. 28 (Bakhtar).—The Meshirano Jirgah, in an announcement yesterday, said that Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi would attend the House today to present his policy statement.

KABUL, Nov. 28 (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Feroughie, the wife of the Ambassador of Iran presented 50 books on social, cultural and historical subjects to Rabia Balkhi highschool yesterday. The gifts were received with thanks by principal Miss Homaira Nourzai.

HERAT, Nov. 28 (Bakhtar).—Some Herat businessmen have donated Af. 83,000 to the public health department for the construction of the mother and child care centre.

BEIRUT, Nov. 28, (DPA).—Iraqi chief of staff Maj. Gen. Mahmoud Mehdi delivered a message from Iraq President Abdul Rahman Aref to King Husain of Jordan, according to reports reaching here.

Mehdi, whose visit to Amman is being regarded as an indication of the growing threat along the ceasefire line by Israeli official circles, will also inspect the Iraqi troops deployed in Jordan.

### ELECTRIC BLANKET

Warm-Light Safe

With three safety systems exclusive by National.

"NATIONAL" electric blankets are made using the highest engineering techniques and quality material.

Contact Hamidi Store, First part of Jade Malwand

Italf Agency has given an offer for delivering 7,000 reams of 3 copy teleprinter paper for \$140 per ream. Delivery point Kabul Custom House.

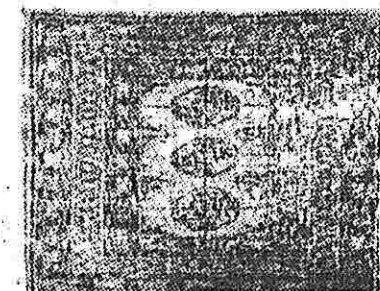
Interior diameter 25 mm.

Exterior diameter 120 mm.

Those local and foreign firms interested to provide paper at cheaper prices should apply to Bakhtar News Agency for bidding up to December 10.

## NAUROZ CARPET

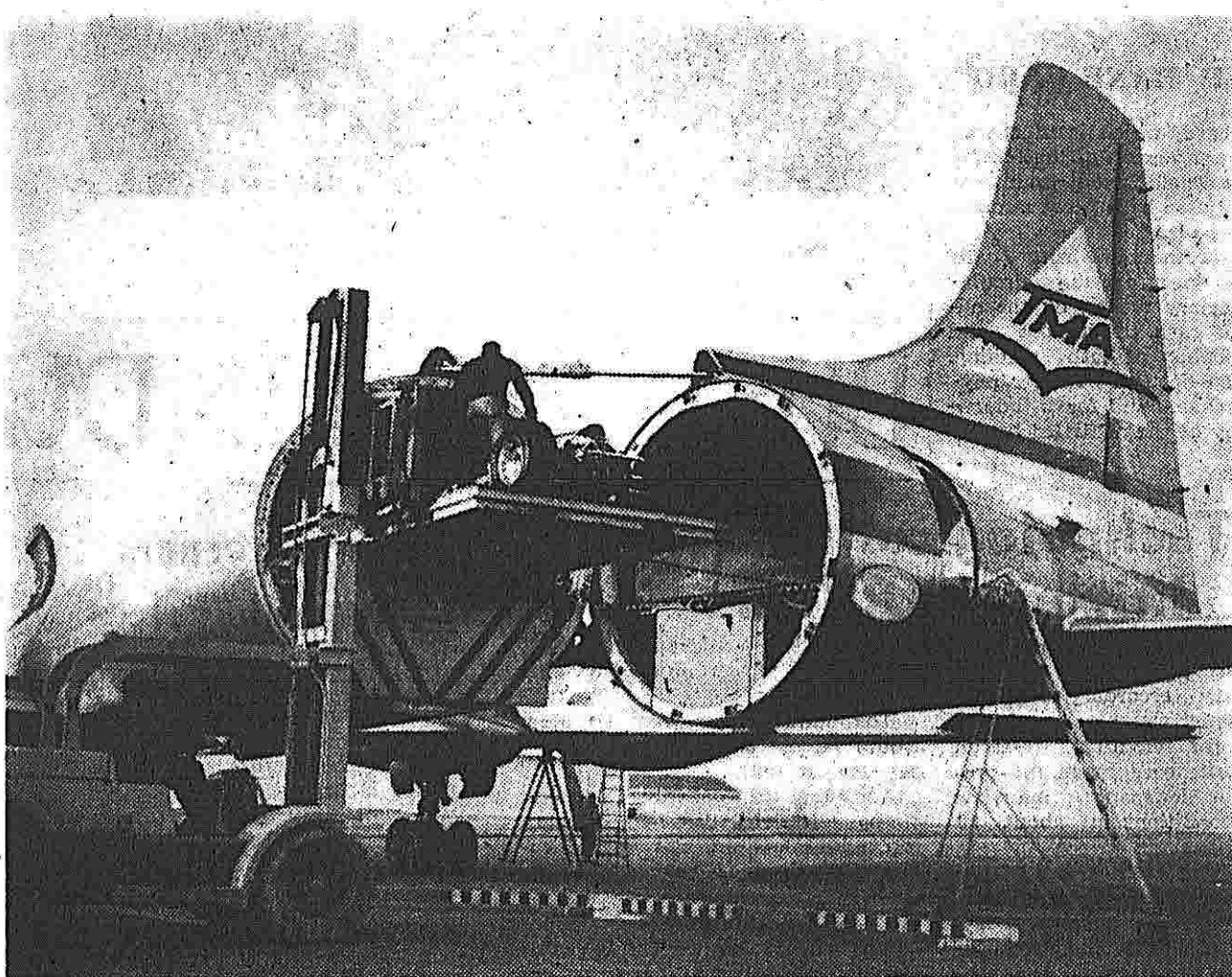
### EXPORT CO.



We offer our customers new and antique carpets at low prices and different sizes. Opposite the Blue Mosque, Share Nau.

Te: 24035

## T.M.A. TO INTRODUCE TWO CL-44



Trans-Mediterranean Airways will start operating two new CL-44's on its regular services starting November 29.

The new swing-tail, turbo-jet aircraft, each with a capacity of 30 tons, will be scheduled on 2 flights a week, both linking LONDON with TOKYO.

The first flight, leaving LONDON on Wednesdays, will reach TOKYO via FRANKFURT, BEIRUT, BAHREIN, KARACHI, BANGKOK and OSAKA.

The second flight will leave LONDON on Saturdays and reach TOKYO via FRANKFURT, BASLE, BEIRUT, BAHREIN, KARACHI, BOMBAY, BANGKOK, TAIPEI and OSAKA.

The new aircraft, with full commercial rights on all flights, shall offer larger capacity and faster delivery of freight from and to Europe, the Middle East and the East, while eliminating the necessity for trans-shipment.