


12-12-1967

Kabul Times (December 12, 1967, vol. 6, no. 211)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

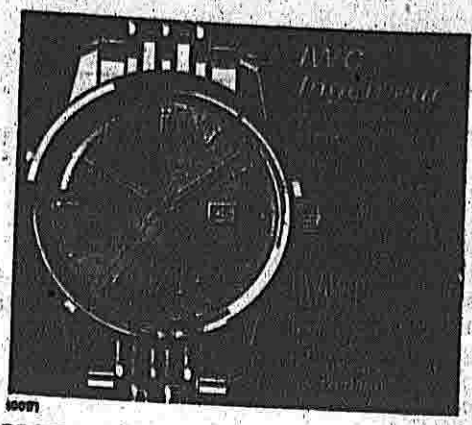
 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 12, 1967, vol. 6, no. 211)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1651.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1651>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 211

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1967 (QAUS 20, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

Western India Rocked By Devastating Quake

80 Dead, 1000 Injured As Whole Township Crumbles

BOMBAY, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—Police rescue squads and medical teams were working at full pressure last night in devastated areas of Maharashtra where a series of severe earth tremors yesterday morning caused at least 80 deaths and left more than 1,000 people injured.

Main rescue efforts were at the town of Koyna Nagar, epicentre of the early morning earthquake, 200 kilometres south of Bombay, where the whole township was reported to have crumbled under repeated tremors lasting up to one minute.

Late afternoon reports gave the town's death toll at 80 dead and 1,000 injured. Almost all the town's 5,000 residents were left homeless.

The brief tremors, stretching over more than an hour in the morning, were felt throughout Maharashtra, Goa, and surrounding regions of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Gujarat states. But the damage was mainly confined to the region between Bombay and Kohlapur and to the south of Koyna.

Koyna avoided an even more serious disaster as a major river dam immediately to the north of the town remained undamaged by the tremors.

But damage to the Koyna power station cut off power supplies to Bombay, Poona and the surrounding hinterland for several hours. Panic-stricken sleepers stumbled

Proposal Urges Release Of S.W. Africans On Trial

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (AP)—Fifty-three nations proposed Monday a resolution calling on South Africa to release 35 South-west Africans being tried on charges of conspiring to overthrow South-west African authorities.

The draft resolution, presented to the UN General Assembly, also appealed to all states and international organisations to use their influence to convince South Africa to terminate the trial and called on the UN Security Council to take note of the assembly's action.

The assembly is considering how to implement its decision last year to end South Africa's administrative mandate over neighbouring Southwest Africa.

Introducing the draft resolution, Somali's ambassador Abdul Rahim Abby Farah described as "monstrous" the new South African terrorism act under which the Southwest Africans were charged. He said punishments under the act range from five years to death.

"The actions of the South African authorities are an outrage against international law, an affront to the United Nations and an offense against the rights of the persons concerned," Farah declared.

Thirty seven persons originally were being tried, but one has since died and another has been reported acquitted.

Charges against the Southwest Africans were announced June 22, the day after the Terrorism Act became effective. The accused were already in custody.

The Terrorism Act, which holds Southwest Africa to be part of South Africa, is designed to cover offenses committed as far back as June 1962.

It provides that offenses ranging from hampering law enforcement to "embarrassing the administration of the affairs of state shall be presumed to have been committed with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the state unless it is proved otherwise beyond a reasonable doubt," according to a UN committee report.

The report said there is no provision for bail or for jury trial under the act.

AMMAN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Twenty Jordanians crossed the Jordan river over the Allenby bridge to westbank Jordan Monday including women, men and children, the red cross said.

They are to join their families in the area.

into darkened streets as the first tremors hit Maharashtra at about 4 a.m. The horror of the earthquake was heightened by the sudden power failures plunging much of the state into darkness, and bringing all train services and factories grinding to a halt.

Last night rescue teams and medical teams rushed in from Bombay and Poona began clawing their way through the wreckage.

Official casualty figures quickly rose as victims were pulled out of the rubble of their collapsed homes and rushed off to hospitals in surrounding towns.

A fleet of 120 state transport buses were assigned to rescue work.

The total injured had risen to 1,300 by early evening, with at least 300 in a serious condition police said.

Fifth Arab Summit Will Be Held In Rabat January 17

CAIRO, Dec. 12, (AFP)—The fifth Arab summit meeting will take place in Rabat on January 17, it was officially announced here.

The timing of the meeting was decided by Arab foreign ministers meeting here at a final 20-minute session last night.

Cairo Radio said the agenda would include the international situation, the situation in the Arab world, and the strengthening of the Arab League.

Observers here concluded, however, that the Arab sovereigns and heads of state would be chiefly concerned with drawing up a common strategy aimed at securing the evacuation of territory occupied by Israel forces since last June 5.

Such a new strategy will have to be more effective, and therefore firmer, than the stand taken by the Arab leaders at their last meeting, at Khartoum.

Unofficial leaks from conference sources here suggested that discussions at Rabat would take the following lines:

1. Survey of past action and examination of the international situation and the situation in the Arab world since the Khartoum talks.

The agenda omits any reference to the Security Council resolution on the Mideast crisis and so avoids antagonising in advance those Arab leaders who opposed the resolution.

But it is clear that the UN vote will be discussed at length at Rabat. The mission of UN special representative Gunnar Jarling will also be considered.

2. Preparation for action aimed at bringing about the evacuation of Israeli-occupied territory and a settlement of the crisis.

This action could be of a combined military-political nature, as the United Arab Republic and certain other Arab countries propose.

Aid for countries hit by the war is also likely to be discussed, and this time Syria may be included.

3. Strengthening of the Arab League in all fields.

In the month between now and the opening of the conference.

France To Lay Mediterranean Telephone Cable

BEIRUT, Dec. 12 (AFP)—The Lebanese government yesterday granted France a contract to lay a telephonic communications cable under the Mediterranean from Lebanon to France.

Communications Minister Michel Edde said the French France-Cables Company, representing the French telephone administration, won over an Italian offer in international bidding.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan have agreed to route communications abroad through Lebanon which would become an important telephonic communications centre in the Middle East thanks to the undersea cable to be set up by France, Edde said.

UN Agencies Urged To Aid Liberators

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The UN General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee called on UN specialised agencies and other international institutions Monday to take "urgent and effective measure to aid people under colonial rule struggling for their liberation".

The vote on the resolution sponsored by 39 African and Asian nations and Yugoslavia was 83 to 2 with 17 abstentions. South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution, and the United States, Britain and France abstained.

The agencies and institutions were urged to extend "all necessary aid to the oppressed peoples of southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese domination".

The resolution also recommends that the agencies and institutions not provide any assistance to South Africa or Portugal "until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination".

The vote on the resolution made approval by the General Assembly a virtual certainty, since all 122 UN members are represented in the committee.

UAR diplomats will have their work cut out to persuade the Syrians and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to make the trip to Rabat.

While Syria has become more amenable recently, the Saudi Arabians have been moving in the opposite direction.

Israel Concerned Over French Arms Shipments To Iraq

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12, (DPA)—Israeli Minister Abba Eban said in the cabinet Sunday he was concerned over the possibility of French arms shipments to Iraq, the more so since the French arms embargo for Israel was still in existence.

According to Radio Voice of Israel, the foreign minister pointed out that Iraq played an active role in the June Middle East war.

In a review of the political situation Eban revealed that Israel's ambassador in Paris had a one-hour talk with French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville on Saturday.

Royalists Defeated, Yemeni Republican Leaders Claim

CAIRO, Dec. 12, (Reuter)—Yemeni leaders claimed Monday that the Royalist attempts to take the Yemeni capital of Saana had been crushed and Republican forces were in control.

Yemeni Premier Moshen al Aini, who arrived here from Libya Monday night, said Royalist attempts to oust the revolutionary regime in Yemen had failed.

Reports reaching here from Saana quoted Republican Army chief Gen. Hassan al Amri as saying government forces had scored a victory over the Royalists and mercenaries.

Documents captured with the rebels indicated the presence among them of mercenaries from the United States, Belgium and

France, the general was reported as saying.

He said these documents would be shown to Arab heads of state at the proposed Rabat summit meeting which is due to be held on January 17th.

In Cairo, a dispatch from the Saana correspondent of the Middle East news agency said the "foreign mercenaries" which the Republican government in the Yemen said had tried to attack Saana, "had been defeated".

The Yemen issue was not raised at the Arab foreign ministers meeting here yesterday but Sudanese Premier Mohammad Ahmad Mahgoub, who is also chairman of the Tripartite Committee on the Yemen, again urged a meeting soon between all Yemeni factions to stop the fighting there.

TEEN-AGE KILLER UNDER CLOSE GUARD

PARIS, Dec. 12, (Reuter)—The self-confessed killer of blue-eyed Emmanuel Malliar stayed under close guard Monday as police checked out his account of a murder which shocked the nation.

Police were still daffled by the cool deliberation of the 15-year-old schoolboy who told them yesterday how he kidnaped Emmanuel on his way home, clubbed him to death and buried him in a nearby wood.

A police spokesman said the youth came under suspicion early in the investigation but it was thought inconceivable that a 15-year-old boy could be responsible.

Inspector Rene Camard, who

Crucial Weeklong NATO Meeting Begins In Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12, (AFP)—A week of NATO ministerial conferences got underway here Monday with the armed forces chiefs of staff sitting to discuss operational strategy as U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and his European colleagues had bilateral meetings.

The military committee, instructed by the defence ministers last May to draw up a new operational strategy for alliance, was to report to a meeting today of the defence planning committee—the defence ministers from the 15 NATO countries minus France, which has withdrawn from NATO's integrated military structures.

The military committee was to base strategy on the principle of "graduated response" which replaces the concept of "massive reprisals." Some quarters here believed the proposed strategy would be fourfold.

The bulk of available ground troops would be drawn up in a forward line along the eastern border of West Germany.

It could be prolonged westward by an operational reserve of tanks and helicopters and further west, by a strategic reserve for rapid transport of forces eastward by air and sea.

Fourthly, a strike force of non-nuclear fighter-bombers would have as its mission to discourage an enemy from largescale action.

The defence ministers will also decide on a NATO force plan for the five-year period 1968-1970, the principles of which were laid down at the May meeting.

The plan provides for the 14 nations to maintain specific force levels in 1968, and projects future levels on the basis of expectations.

(Continued on page 4)

USSR Developing New Mobile Forces

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—There is evidence that the Soviet Union is developing new mobile forces enabling it to make its presence felt in any part of the world, NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio said yesterday.

At a press conference on the eve of the NATO ministerial council meeting here, he also said there was a growing Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean, which was part of the NATO area.

Signor Brosio said the USSR in 1968 had their largest military budget ever.

"There is also evidence that they are developing new mobile forces to be able to make their presence felt in any part of the world.

"We have seen this relationship between military and political efforts clearly illustrated in the recent history of the Middle East", he said.

Answering questions about the implications of the Soviet defence build-up and increased naval activity in the Mediterranean, Brosio said the allies did not believe this should cause them to lessen their drive for an East-West detente in Europe.

Signor Brosio said that while the threat of imminent attack had greatly diminished, the strength of the Soviet Union and its partners was increasing, justifying the continued existence of NATO.

"The new developments invite caution and NATO must be careful in developing its policy of detente," he added.

"Despite these new acts, the policy of detente is not going to be dropped, it is going to be pursued."

The ministerial council opening tomorrow will have before it a report on the future political and economic tasks of NATO.

France, which has withdrawn from NATO's integrated military structure, took part in the drafting of the report since it mainly deals with non-military issues.

Thant Urges Family Planning

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (AFP)—UN Secretary-General U Thant yesterday said the right for parents to limit the number of their children was implicitly written into the Declaration of Human Rights.

Speaking at a ceremony to which all UN delegations were invited, Thant reiterated his call to governments, non-governmental organisations and private individuals to contribute to a new special fund set up to finance family planning projects.

During the ceremony, John Rockefeller II, chairman of the U.S. Private Council of Population, handed to Thant a "declaration on the population" signed by 27 chiefs of state and government.

The declaration affirmed that family planning is in the vital interest of the nation and the family as such.

The prospects for genuine and lasting peace, it said, would largely depend upon the solutions adopted to the problems of overpopulation in the world.

Among the signatories of the declaration were representatives of such countries as the United States, Britain, the four Scandinavian countries, Japan, India, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand.

(Continued on page 4)

Scientists Begin Assessing Industrial Nuclear Test

FARMINGTON, New Mexico, Dec. 12, (Reuter)—Scientists and technicians began Monday the long drawn-out task of nuclear explosion near here.

Although results of the test will not be known for some time, jubilant scientists were confident that it represents the start of a new technology to meet the evergrowing energy requirements of the world.

The blast, detonated more than 1220 metres beneath the surface in the mountainous Carson National Forest, was America's first for industrial purposes.

Work began yesterday on drilling down into the huge underground cavern formed by the explosion—the estimated equivalent of between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of TNT—to take rock samples.

Project Gasbuggy, conducted jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Interior and the El Paso Natural Gas Company of Texas, was designed to find out whether nuclear explosives can be used to free natural gas trapped in tight underground rock formations.

The blast itself went off smoothly after two postponements and a last minute delay for minor technical adjustments.

It was the first phase of a programme that could lead to increase international use of nuclear explosives to help recover oil from underground and copper from low grade ore, as well as gas.

Robert Thalgott, Gasbuggy deputy project manager, said there had been no radioactive leakage into the atmosphere, and no reports of damage by the powerful earth tremor, which rattled windows here, 55 miles from the scene.

H.F. Steen, president of the El Paso gas company, described

the project as the "most important single technical event of the century" and said it would have a significant effect on the economy and progress not only of the United States, but also the rest of the world.

After the operation a week yesterday, Washkansky could only sip water. Fruit drinks and glucose followed and, as his general condition improved, he nibbled soft boiled eggs and mashed vegetables.

After his removal to a new ward yesterday, one of the surgeons attending him said Washkansky would be able to get up at the end of this week—14 days after receiving his new heart—if his rate of progress continued.

"He is physically capable of getting up and walking about now," the surgeon Dr. John Bosman said. "But we would not allow him to do so of course—not with all those stitches and things in him".

One of the five nurses attending him said: "He's full of beans. He has a terrific sense of humour and he keeps us laughing all the time.

Washkansky now spends most of his time listening to the radio and has also been shown a newspaper, with a picture of his wife Ann and 15-year-old son Micheal on the front page.

Michael and Mrs. Washkansky could not see him yesterday as they both had a throat infection. But his brother Tevia donned a surgical mask and apron and paid a visit.

He said afterwards his brother was looking very well and was in high spirits.

Latest tests show no sign that Washkansky's body was rejecting his new heart which was taken from a 25-year-old woman who died as a result of a car accident.

Tissue rejection has always been the biggest danger in replacement surgery and was the factor the surgeons here most feared.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—Secretary General U Thant said that the results of the United Nations development decade had been discouraging.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

6
COPY

1967

The Third World At Delhi

The attention of all the developing countries, including Afghanistan, is being drawn to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Delhi. Developing nations are hoping this meeting will have positive results in that it will bring about an expansion of their foreign trade, a better loans and credit system and a more favourable international trade policy to allow them to export more raw materials and semi-processed products to developed nations and thereby ease their hardpressed foreign currency reserves.

The UNCTAD meeting, in which 4000 delegates from 132 countries will participate, is the result of earlier contacts and deliberations especially the "meeting of the 77" in Algiers which came up with the "Charter of Algiers" on economy and trade. Fundamental problems of developing nations were discussed in detail there and in the resultant Charter the participants fully agreed on the methods of solving them.

The UNCTAD meeting which will be shortly held in Delhi will be a second milestone this year in the study of economic and trade problems of the developing nations. It will study the stabilisation of commodity prices, the establishment of an insurance system for the third world to cover unpredictable drops in export incomes and the preferential treatment for third world finished or semi-processed goods. It will even discuss the possibility of economic integration of developing countries.

Thus the subjects which will be studied at the Delhi meeting are of such magnitude that their realisation, if not fully, at least part-

Food For Thought

The history of science is science

itself; the history of the individual,

the individual.

—Johann Wolfgang

ially, is bound to help the economy and trade of these countries.

The gradual rise in commodity prices such as sugar is a great worry to the third world. Some of these countries import large quantities of sugar and rising prices drain their foreign exchange reserves. An agreement to stabilise essential commodity prices, at least for a few years, will be of great help.

Industrial nations in their dealings with developing countries sometimes observe a preferential trade system on importing finished and semi-processed products. But they usually take into consideration such factors as military alliances and similar views on foreign policy. This has created a kind of de facto discrimination against non-aligned nations who have an equal right to have access to all favourable international channels for trade and commerce.

The establishment of an insurance system will also benefit the third world. Often natural calamities and slack international markets cause a sudden drop in exports of raw material or semi-processed products. An international insurance system will guarantee incomes in these instances.

Two points require special attention at the Delhi conference. As long as developed countries are not prepared to adopt a just policy in their trade dealings with the third world, none of these measures will be able to improve the trade situation of the third world. Secondly the help offered must be immediate, impartial and comprehensive. So far developed nations thinking of their own interests, have failed in this respect.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Heywad* carried an editorial on the right to self-determination of Oman which the British brought under the rule of the Sultan of Muscat.

The sheikhdom of Oman was handed over by the British to the Sultan of Muscat against the wish and consent of its people. Ever since then there has been a nationalist movement in Oman fighting for the right to self-determination.

These nationalists have been subjected to pressure and imprisoned. The British government has not changed its attitude towards this legitimate demand of the Omanese and is of the opinion that the present status quo should be maintained for ever.

The Sultan of Muscat must realise, the editorial warned, that giving in to the British colonial designs and forcefully keeping the people of Oman in bondage means that he will have to pay a heavy price for it.

The editorial then confirmed Afghanistan's position in support of the people of Oman in their demand for self-determination. In conclusion the editorial called on the British authorities not to act on the basis of their own interests but pay attention to the voice of the Omanese.

Yesterday *Anis* commented editorially on the Arab foreign ministers conference in Cairo, which is deliberating on the agenda and time for the next Arab summit to be held in Rabat at the invitation of King Hassan II.

The editorial mentioned the fact that Syria has sent a representative to the conference. Damascus was absent from the last Arab summit meeting.

Naturally, it said, one of the main items on the agenda of the summit discussions will be the latest Security Council resolution which was passed in connection with the Middle East crisis.

The editorial noted that the UN representative Gunnar Jarring has made statements which shows his

optimism about making peace in the Middle East. It then said should the foreign ministers conference end with success, the holding of a summit is almost certain.

In another editorial *Anis* welcomed the fact that the Afghan Film Industries will start producing documentary films shortly. It said with the well-equipped laboratories and

trained personnel, the new organization will have to find its way in producing interesting documentaries as economically as possible.

The editorial expressed the hope that in future Afghan Films will be able to produce feature films in order to replace a part of the films that are now being imported.

extent offset by cobalt treatment," he said. The professor referred to his presence at his home as a measure of confidence.

"If there were trouble with Washkansky, then I would certainly not be here," he said. The newspaper also reported that the heart transplant team was standing by from Sunday night for the next operation at which a 58-year-old retired Cape Town dentist would receive a new heart.

He was named as D. Phillip Blairberg. North Vietnam's official daily *Nhan Dan* said the recent optimistic statements of U.S. leaders on the Vietnam situation "only added clumsy strikes to their gloomy picture."

The paper was commenting in an editorial quoted by the North Vietnam news agency on what it called the "unprecedented victories" scored by the Viet Cong in North and South Vietnam in their anti-U.S. struggle in October and November.

"An aggravating impasse both strategically and tactically, thinner spreading of forces to maintain its defensive position, heavier military and political defeat in both South and North Vietnam—that led to more quarrels in its command, further dwindle of the troops' morale, these are the striking features of the U.S. war of aggression in the past two months.

"There have been no signs of severe rejection, but the rejection which is occurring now is only by normal antibodies and was to some

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047
SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor
For other number, first dial switchboard
number 23043, 24028, 24026
Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 99

Immune Reaction Big Transplanting Problem

BY JOHN NEWELL

The operation performed on 56-year-old Louis Washkansky in Cape Town shows that the immediate problems of transplanting a heart into a living human body have been mastered. But the real difficulty arises some days after such an operation, when the recipient's body reacts against the grafted organ.

Over thousands of millions of years, living things have evolved extremely efficient means of defending themselves against any foreign tissue which enters the body.

This defence system, called the immune reaction, is the curse of surgeons who want to transplant organs, but at the same time we must remember that this is what mainly defends us against bacteria, viruses and other harmful parasites, and that nature can hardly be blamed for not having seen the coming of spare part surgery.

The doctor have, in any case, gone a long way already towards dampening down the immune reaction so as to allow a graft to survive. Several different drugs can be used for this purpose, and such treatments have made it possible for a grafted kidney—much the most commonly grafted organ—to survive for several years in many patients.

Nonetheless, a further problem remains. If the body's defences against foreign material are sufficiently weakened so as to allow a foreign graft to survive indefinitely, then the body has also lost its natural defences against those other foreigners—bacteria, viruses, the amoeboid parasites that cause malaria and sleeping sickness, parasitic worms and all our other enemies—and this loss of resistance also lasts indefinitely.

People who have received organ grafts face one of two alternatives; they must either have their immune reaction damped down for the rest of their lives, which makes even a mild infection potentially very serious or else they must be supplied with a succession of grafts as one after another is killed off by their immune reaction.

There seems little doubt, however, that within a few years this problem will be overcome. What is required is some means of selectively switching off the immune reaction, so that the body will not react against the particular tissues of an implanted organ but will retain ability to react against every other kind of foreign material.

Techniques for such a selective switch-off are already being developed, notably at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, north of London.

One such method might be to introduce a very small sample of material taken from the graft into the body of the person who was later to undergo the grafting operation. If only a very small amount of foreign material gets into the body, sometimes this becomes accepted, or as doctors say tolerated (i.e. not reacted against), and if large quantities of the same kind of tissue are grafted in later then they are tolerated too.

Another method might be to block off the particular part of the defence machinery which would otherwise attack the graft before the organ was grafted. This method would also involve a preliminary injection of material taken from the graft before the graft itself was put in.

But this time the purpose of the injection would not be to make the body tolerant to the future graft. Its purpose instead would be to absorb all the energies of just that part of the immune reaction which would be liable to attack the graft, so that when the graft itself came along the defences would be too occupied to be able to respond to it.

To explain these techniques more fully we have to understand the immune reaction, the body's defence system, in more detail. For the white blood cells, called lymphocytes, which neutralise foreign tissue, to do their work properly, the foreign tissue has to have met another type of white blood cell before it meets the lymphocyte.

This other type of cell is called a macrophage, or phagocyte. It does something to the foreign material, no one is quite sure what; perhaps it sticks a sort of label on it which makes it recognisable as foreign to the phagocyte's colleague, the lymphocyte. If the lymphocyte meets the foreign material before the phagocyte has stuck the label on, it says, in effect: "Pass friend, and all's well". This is why one way of making grafts tolerable may be to begin with a small injection containing all the chemicals in the graft against which the body might possibly react.

If the injection is small enough, then apparently it has a good chance of encountering lymphocytes before it meets any phagocytes, in other words a good chance of becoming accepted. The graft which followed would then be accepted too.

To point out this major problem of incompatibility is in no way to disparage the technical breakthrough achieved by the team of South African doctors and surgeons who prepared and carried out the operation on Washkansky.

The right donor—in this case a young woman dying after a traffic accident—was found and the heart was transplanted half an hour after she expired. Electrical techniques were used to get the heart beating again and the danger of clotting was successfully overcome.

All this is, however, as I have pointed out, only half the battle. If in this case the patient's body is persuaded not only to accept but to retain the transplanted heart then the operation will indeed represent a very dramatic advance in the whole field of organ transplantation.

But one must recognise that the odds are heavily stacked against such a long-term success. At all events, the operation on Washkansky will represent a milestone on the probably long road to the ultimate conquest of the problem of resistance. (FWF)

Hot Line, Action Line Assists Justice

Sydney's two afternoon newspapers are acting as unofficial ombudsmen dealing with complaints ranging from blocked council drains to imprisoned expectant mothers.

An ombudsman is a public official appointed to investigate complaints against government departments. Sweden and New Zealand have such officials, but Australia does not.

Their aim is to slash through red tape and get action.

The Sun and the Daily Mirror deal with the complaints in daily columns known as "hot line" and "action line" respectively.

Each has a special staff to deal with the hundreds of phone calls, telegrams, and letters it receives from the public.

The columnists claim already to have exposed racketeering, copped court proceedings, secured justice in law has occurred, remedied health hazards, brought attention to dark streets, stopped wrongful dismissal of employees, opened up telephone repairs and reunited people with their families.

The Mirror, in one front page story, told how action line had secured

the release from prison of an attractive, 21-year-old woman who was expecting her third child in three weeks.

She had been in prison for three weeks because she could not pay a \$40 for forging an \$80 cheque.

Action line spoke to the New South Wales minister of justice, John Maddison.

After making inquiries Maddison reported that the mother would be taken to a public hospital immediately.

He added that the time which she spent in hospital would be included in her 40 day sentence.

The Sun says that, thanks to its Hot Line enquiries, a New South Wales minister of state once offered to pay a fine imposed on a man because of a blunder by his department.

A cancer victim who wrote to Hot Line asking for his tax refund cheque to be hurried up, received a new house, an increased pension and help for his family, as well as the cheque.

The columns claim that members of parliament, solicitors, and chamber magistrates sometimes refer

people to them in the hope that they may succeed where the law has failed.

The columns attract readers by such advertisements as: "What's your beef (complaint)? puzzled? exasperated?"

"Relax and let us sort it out for you."

They concentrate on giving a helping hand to the little man battling for justice against great odds.

Both services are on call 24 hours a day, and an automatic instrument records telephone complaints to ensure privacy.

A random look at a Hot Line column shows that it secured an apology from the postmaster general's department for a man who tried to make an urgent call from a public telephone box and found nine out of 10.

It obtained for an elderly suburban couple an assurance from the council that it would immediately cut the grass outside their home—a promise which the council had originally made to the couple two years previously. (REUTER)

5000 Nauruans Will Become Free In January

The 5,000 people of Nauru, where there are no taxes and poverty is virtually unknown, have no doubt about their ability to manage their own affairs when the tiny coral island in the central Pacific becomes fully independent on January 31, 1968.

The prosperity of Nauru which, with a circumference of 12 miles is almost lost in mid-ocean, lies in phosphate, the island's only industry.

The highly-concentrated phosphate covering more than two-thirds of the island, is formed by the interaction of to be depleted before the end of this century.

The phosphate enables Nauruans to enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living, per capita income exceeds that of Australia.

The houses, schools and hospitals on the island compare favourably with those in bigger countries. Not only luxury goods are imported, and stores and shops are well-stocked.

Few people walk about Nauru. There are over 1,000 motor vehicles—one to every five of the inhabitants—and many bicycles.

For almost half a century, Nauru, one of the few remaining Uni-

ted Nations trust territories, has been administered by Australia acting also on behalf of Britain and New Zealand.

It was at Australia's request that the United Nations trusteeship council met recently to begin making arrangements for ending Nauru's trusteeship status.

Because of its size, Nauru has ruled out full membership of the United Nations after achieving independence but will maintain the closest possible ties with the world body.

"Nauru will be the smallest of world's nations but we deeply believe that it will bring no discredit upon world community," head chief Hammer de Roburt, the Nauruan leader, told the trusteeship council.

"We face our future as an independent state with the anxieties common to all peoples and governments in this troubled world, but with confidence that we can acquire our affairs efficiently, and demonstrate that the responsibilities of independence were not placed upon our shoulders before the time was ripe.

"There is still a great deal of working to be done between now

and January 31, but our planning has ensured that we shall enter and without any disturbance to the upon our independence smoothly process of government or to the rule of law."

Patric Shaw, Australia's resident United Nations delegate, has promised that this country will provide Nauru with whatever is needed for an effective hand-over of authority.

He expressed confidence that the island will maintain a healthy economy after its phosphate deposits are depleted probably by the 1990's. Shaw said that if the price paid for phosphate and the cost of production remain as at present, and if Nauruans continue to replenish their long-term fund, the island will have about \$400,000,000 when the phosphate deposits are exhausted.

Head Chief de Roburt said that Nauru still differed with Australia about the rehabilitation of phosphate lands and that the new Nauruan government would continue to seek a just settlement of its claims.

After independence, the island would continue to have "friendly and close" association with Australia, Britain and New Zealand, he said. (REUTER)

Afghan Customs Workers Learn Latest Methods In Cargo Handling

By A Staff Writer

Afghan customs workers are now learning the latest methods in cargo-handling thanks to a new adult-training course set up as a cooperative effort of the Ministry of Finance and the Afghan Institute of Technology.

Twenty-five customs workers are currently taking the 12-week course during their after-work hours and another 375 employees of the Afghan Finance Ministry's Customs Department are awaiting the beginning of new courses.

The course, taught at the Afghan Institute of Technology, is conducted twice a week using two teachers—Said Maqsood and Rafuddin—paid by the Ministry of Finance, and using training materials furnished by the Institute.

The workers are volunteering their own time to attend the classes—attendance to date has been 97 per cent.

The training is expected to be particularly useful when the customs department moves out of its present quarters to its new building just outside of Kabul, on the Jalalabad highway.

Also, the training material being used will eventually be taken to the new customs buildings.

The course in which the workers are enrolled includes classes in the use and repair of mechanical equipment, such as fork-lift trucks, the building of wooden cargo skids, the recognition of special handling instructions, in various languages, and all basic safety regulations.

Instrumental in the continuing development of the course are Mohammed Anwar Ziaee, the Minister of Finance; Haider Dawar, the president of the Customs Department; said Ashraf, the Director of the Afghan Institute of Technology; and Gulam Sakhi, the institute's assistant director.

Plans are now being made to further expand the course and bring to Kabul cargo-handlers from the Afghan port cities of Kandahar, Herat Mazare Sharif and Kunduz.

The school is also open to any other Afghan ministry's employees or agencies, such as trucking companies wishing to train their workers in modern cargo-moving methods.

Meanwhile, Abdul Khaliq Rafiqi of the Finance Ministry along with other ten senior Customs officers have been in New Zealand since September 18 attending a special course planned to improve their understanding of how an efficient customs administration can help a nation's economic and industrial development.

The course, the second of its type to be held in New Zealand, was organized by the New Zealand Customs Department in association with the New Zealand Department of External Affairs and the New Zealand State Services Commission.

The New Zealand Government offered scholarships under the Colombo Plan and the Special Com-

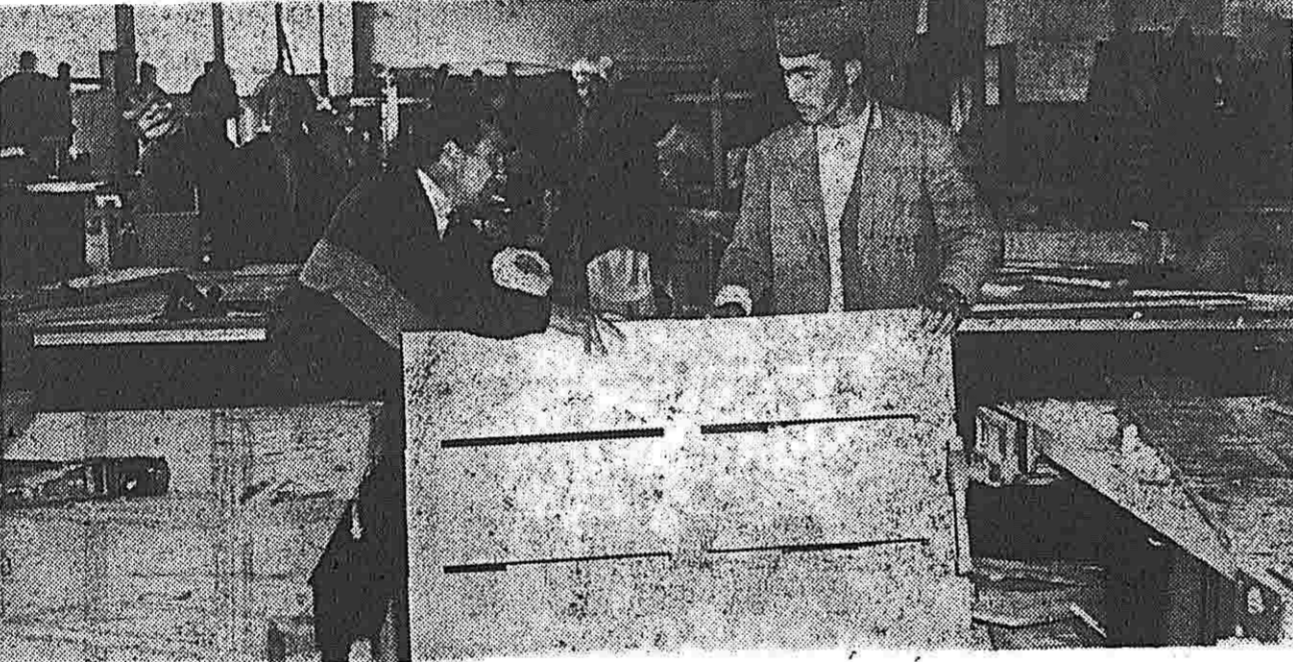
monwealth African Assistance Plan to enable representatives of overseas customs organisations to attend. "Although this project is only a small part of New Zealand's overseas aid programme, it has a significance far beyond its size," said N.L. Shelton, New Zealand Minister of Customs. It is one of the most effective forms of aid we can give.

"For most young and developing countries, an efficient customs organisation is fundamental to progress," Shelton continued.

"In countries where income levels are low, for example, customs revenue is often the main source of State finance and without it there might be little or no progress."



Rafuddin teaching customs workers' how to handle a fork-lift truck



Said Maqsood instructing a carpenter of the customs house.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Naurozi Co. Sales Grow Higher Than Last Year

The Naurozi Industrial Company since its inception two years ago has been successful in increasing its producing and in raising its assets.

The manager is—the young Mohammad Aqa—who received his training in textile technology in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The symbol of the plant, which is a Horse, has become famous. The factory produces a variety of stockings for women, long and knee length. Most of the school girls, including the mini-skirted, wear the products of this plant.

"Our six sewing machines are not enough to meet all our demand," Naurozi says.

Horse brand also knits underwear, buntings and sweaters.

The factory last year produced 25 300 pairs of 25 different types of woollen and nylon sock and stocking.

"But in the first half of this year we produced 40 types of stocking and socks and have already sold 20 000 pairs. We expect our production will be more than double by the end of this year", Naurozi said.

The plant has five franchise sales shops in Kabul and has opened sales offices in seven provinces.

Wool and nylon is imported from Federal Republic of Germany.

The plant exports socks, stockings and buntings to the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

TURKEY'S ECONOMIC LEAP FORWARD

Can a country be wrested from backwardness and propelled into the 20th century industrial age by democratic processes? Can people be persuaded to change—or must new nations inevitably be rammed down their throats? The story of economic development in democratic Turkey is of particular interest for the light it sheds on these questions.

There is much to be happy about. Last year produced one of the fastest growths of the Gross National Product achieved by any country: 9.8 per cent. For the 1962-66 Five-Year Plan period an annual growth of 6.5 per cent was registered, with both farming and industry making great strides forward.

Output of electricity has nearly doubled since 1962, that of steel more than trebled. All in all, industrial production went up by over

40 per cent during Turkey's first Five-Year Plan, offering fresh employment opportunities where previously farming had provided the only means of support.

In Izmir, a charming seaside town, one could see the shape of things to come. Talking to industrialists, I learned that the greatest problem was to find labour, not just skilled labour, but any hands.

This, of course, is exceptional. It may be occurring in one or two more industrial centres. But the great problem in Turkey is unemployment, or under-employment. Population is increasing by 2.5 per cent annually.

But what impressed me most was the tremendous efficiency of these relatively small, privately owned establishments—a textile factory employing 2,500 workers or a steel mill turning out some 60,000 tons of products a year.

The owners were managers in most cases, taking an almost emotional interest in their factories. They had bought the equipment themselves, by travelling abroad more often than not. They were constantly on the look-out for new markets. Profits were handsome, as industries had almost an assured

(Continued on page 4)

BUSINESS WEEK IN REVIEW

Despite the fact that petrol import and sale is handled by the Government Monopolies steps were taken about two years ago to prepare for private sector involvement in the sale of petrol in the home markets.

The Government Monopolies which has installed petrol stations all over Afghanistan, un-

dertook a study a plan to give the sale of petrol to private hands on a commission basis.

The private sector was especially happy over the decision. They thought that through the management of the petrol stations especially in the wealthier provinces, they would be able to construct private car washing and car repair next to them.

In this way they thought, they would be able to earn money from the sale of petrol and the repairshops.

Government Monopolies said it would give a seven pul (one Afghani is equal to one hundred pul) commission per litre of petrol sold. But this decision only applied to petrol stations that sold one million or more litres.

If, however, the monthly sale was lower, those who held franchises on petrol stations would be able to get extra commission.

The purpose behind this arrangement was to permit petrol stations to meet all expenses—including salaries—and also to make a small profit.

The number of personnel employed in a petrol station in Kabul is between six and 11. In addition there is a clerk who writes out bills.

Businessmen, however, after careful study found that very little profit was ensured. The expected turnover, according to some Afghan businessmen, did

not justify the investment which one had to make in obtaining the petrol station.

"I was really interested in becoming a petrol salesman in Kabul and in constructing a automobile repair shop there but unfortunately my calculations showed that potential profits would not justify the expense of taking over a station," one businessman confided. He already has his own automobile repair workshop in Kabul.

Thus while the idea of the Government Monopolies is a welcome one the Monopolies must do something to raise the commission especially if it wants to generate interest in such enterprises in outlying provincial areas where at present there is little interest on the part of the private sector to take petrol stations over.

This is a natural outcome of business sense when there is not enough incentive in places such as central Afghanistan where traffic is rather limited.

If the Government Monopolies is interested in handing over some of it burden to the private sector, it will do well to call for open bidding in all parts of the country. Meanwhile, the Monopolies should also try to raise the standard of service at these petrol stations. We are sure that women could be employed in some of these stations in place of men.

W. German Trade Exchange Soars

West Germany's trade exchange with China soared to 887 million marks (about 86 million sterling) in the first nine months of the year climbing to a new post-war record, an economics ministry official has confirmed.

The said trade exchange is expected to reach 1,000 million marks (about 100 million sterling) by the end of the year, with West Germany's export taking the lion's share in the figure.

Its exports to China have nearly doubled this year, while Chinese imports, mainly due to shrinking West German home demands went slightly down.

In the first nine months of this year West Germany imported directly and via third countries goods worth 650 million marks (about 65 million sterling) to China as compared to 364 million marks (about 36 million sterling) of the same period in 1966.

China's exports to West Germany shrunk from 286 million marks last year (January to September) to 237 million marks this year. But figures for October and November this year showed a new upward tendency of Chinese imports, the official said.

UK EEC Entry After Elections, French Say

The French government believes it is very unlikely that Britain can enter the European Common Market before the next British general election, which may not take place until 1971, reliable sources said.

In government circles it is doubted whether UK is yet prepared to agree that sterling as a world currency would be dangerous for the Common Market if she joined.

It is also thought unlikely that Britain will be prepared to take a strongly independent line towards the United States in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile French public opinion is moving increasingly against inclusion of Britain in the community.

The circumstances which are believed to have surrounded the devaluation of sterling have strengthened their belief that the British government is still closely tied in with Washington and is not free to make major policy moves without consulting President Johnson.

According to diplomatic sources, the only serious consultations British prime minister Harold Wilson held before devaluating sterling by 14.3 per cent were with Washington.

These sources maintain it was Washington which said that anything more than a 15 per cent devaluation was highly undesirable as it would have led to a devaluation

of the dollar sooner or later. On the technical side, the devaluation of the pound is seen as a possible step towards preparing Britain's Common Market membership.

"But we must wait at least six months to see whether the devaluation is a genuine success, whether Britain's balance of payments will have become really stable," Raymond Offroyt a deputy and a former ambassador, said.

According to the French financial authorities, the crisis leading up to sterling devaluation has reinforced the argument that a reserve currency included in the Common Market system would be a source of weakness to all other currencies which are strong, they say, because they are purely national currencies.

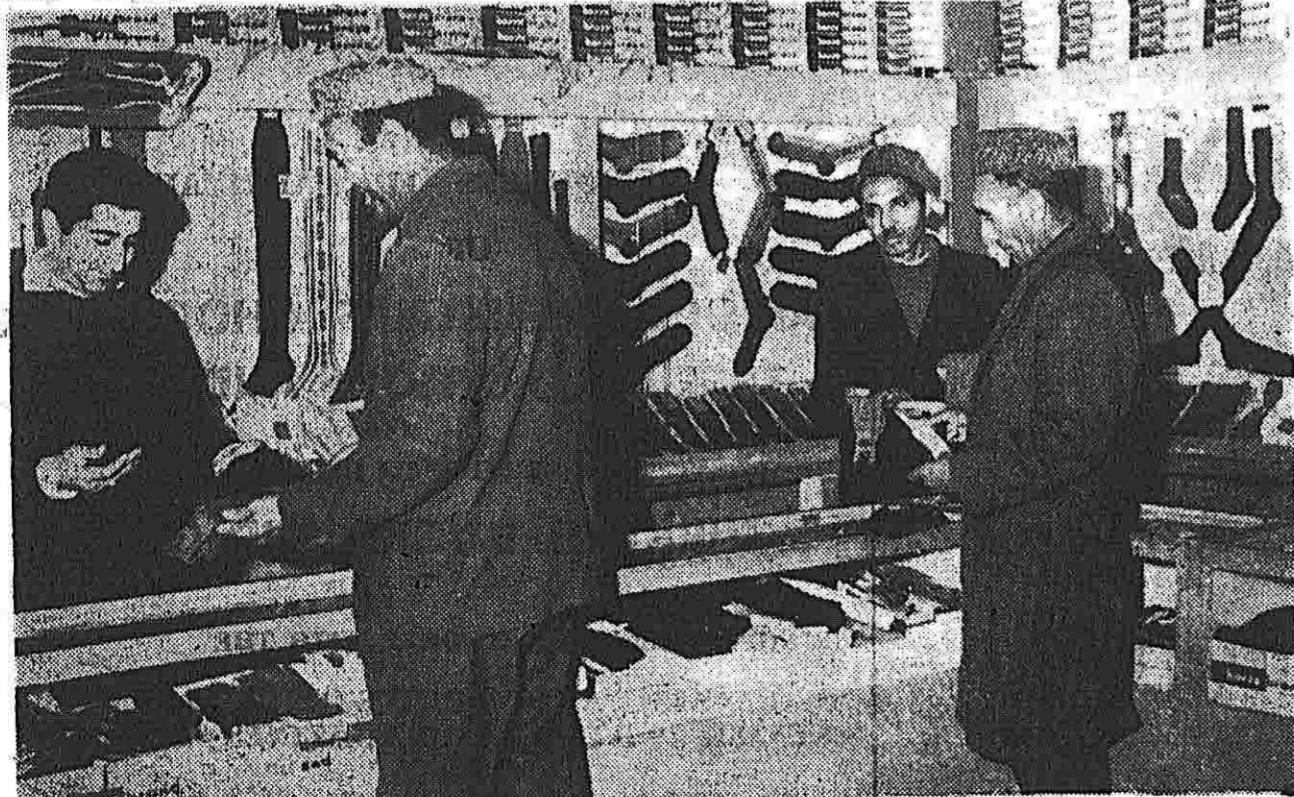
It was external factors over which London had no control that brought about the sterling crisis, including the closing of the Suez Canal, the conversion into dollars of a substantial part of Australia's sterling reserves, and the fears of the Arab oil sheiks, whom raising the interest rate in London failed to reassure.

Meanwhile, French public opinion has become increasingly hostile to British entry.

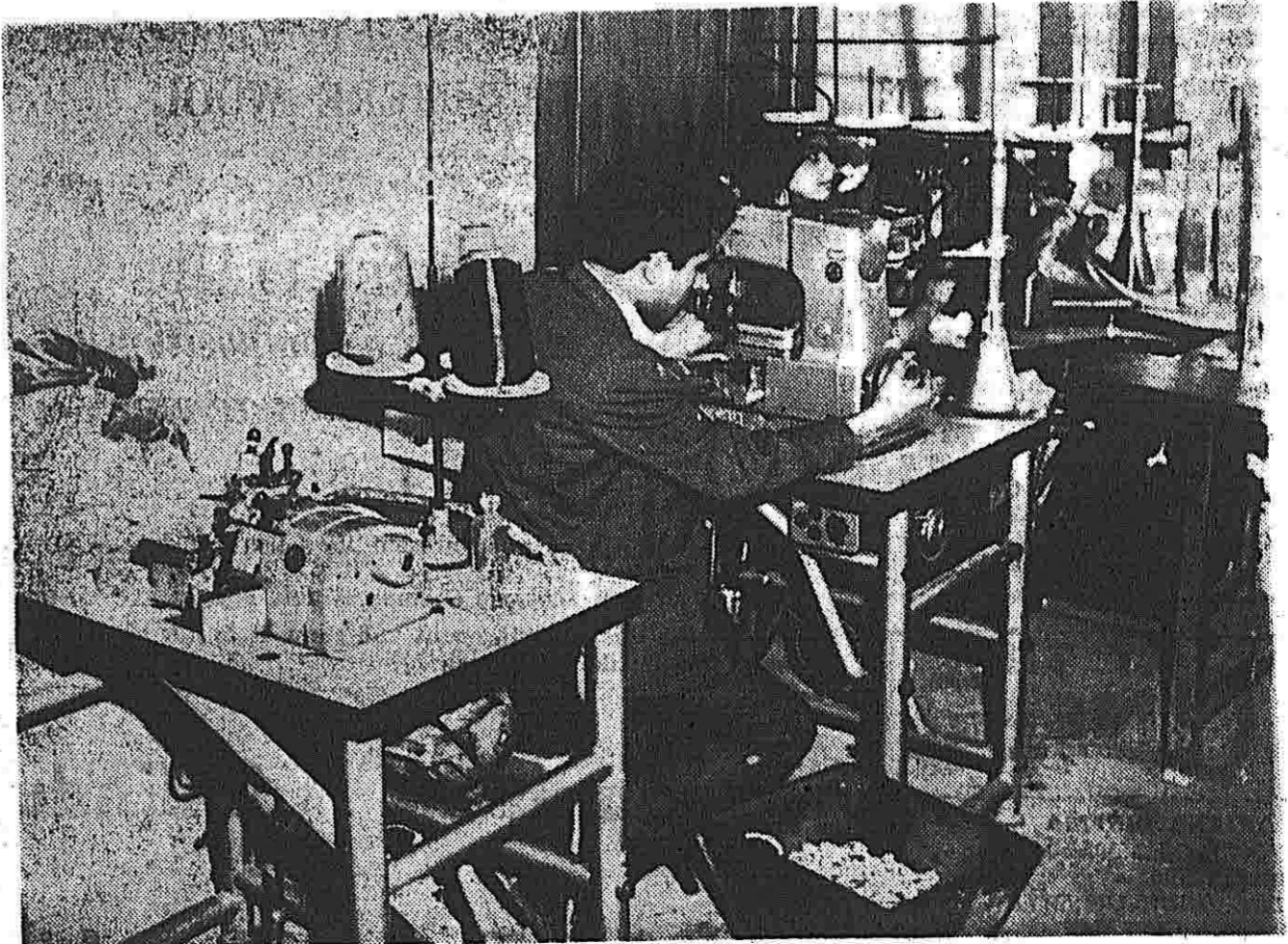
In a poll which asked if Britain was fit to enter the Market, 42 per cent of those questioned said no. In a similar poll less than a year ago only 27 per cent said no. (REUTERS)

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 5:—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. 1076.36 (per hundred Swiss francs) Af. 1688.10 Af. 1457.48 (per hundred French francs) Af. 1467.62



Nauroz Company products on sale



A worker is busy making stockings.

TURKEY'S ECONOMY

(Continued from page 3)
home market behind substantial tariff protection.

"I would gladly expand", one businessman told me in Izmir, "if I could import more machinery. But the Government refused me any licences last year." This is a general problem. Last year was a bad one from the balance of payments point of view. The deficit amounted, on current account, to \$164 million, more than double the figure of the previous year. This year it is expected to be a good deal less.

Yet further imports of machinery are necessary in the next five years and it is expected that these will go up faster than exports. Tourist trade, remittances of Turkish workers abroad, foreign, private and government capital—all will be very important in filling the trade gap. All the factories I saw in Izmir were said to be working at 100 per cent capacity, or nearly so. Again, this is quite typical of Turkey. Business is booming and the process of development is gradually becoming self-generating. Everywhere businessmen were largely happy with the Government and its policies. Above all, they appreciated political stability.

Much of the economy is wholly or partly in government hands. Turkey has a mixed economy. It has always been so. The State and its bureaucracy have always had a large hand in transport, basic industries and other activities.

The State must continue to play a leading part in the economy, because private savings are insufficient; it is only now that plans are being made for a properly organised capital market. The State will have to pioneer many industries. But, whenever possible, private enterprise will take over. This is one of the chief ideas of the second Five-Year Plan which has been approved by all the major political parties and is to begin next year. Manufacturing industries are all eventually to be vested in privately owned companies.

These industries are to lead the field in growth, accounting for nearly 39 per cent of the increase of over 40 per cent in the Gross National Product between 1968 and 1972.

Machine-building, cement, chemicals, ship-building, electronics, are a particularly rapid exploration for and exploitation of oil, iron ore and copper and other mineral resources. Turkey is fabulously rich in these: the exploitation has so far barely scratched the surface. There are excellent opportunities here for joint ventures with foreign companies.

Yet the mainstay of the Turkish economy is agriculture. It provides a living for some two-thirds of the population and supplies four-fifths of the exports. Much still remains to be done to save agriculture entirely from the vagaries of the weather, to which it has been fatally subjected in the past.

Progress so far has not been negligible. Better seeds are being used more mechanisation and fertiliser applied, and land under irrigation has greatly expanded. Previously,

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (DPA)—The Arab League council meets in Cairo Wednesday afternoon to consider the membership application of the new Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen.

A southern Yemen delegation headed by the minister for labour and social affairs, Abdul Malik Ismail, will attend the session, radio Cairo reported.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Mazare Sharif with a high of 17 C, 63 F. The coldest was Gardze with a low of -8 C, 17 F. Yesterday Karez Mir has 2 mm rain, Herat 9 mm, Logar 1 mm, Gardze 2 mm, and North Salang 6 mm. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 10 knots.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 5 C, 41 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	8 C	-2 C
	46 F	28 F
Kandahar	16 C	5 C
	61 F	41 F
Herat	9 C	4 C
	48 F	39 F
Faizabad	14 C	4 C
	57 F	39 F
Lal	1 C	-6 C
	34 F	21 F
Ghazni	7 C	-5 C
	44 F	23 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 12:30 2:30, 7 and 9 p.m.
Iranian film
THE DOOR OF FATE
PARK CINEMA
At 12:30, 2:30-7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film
WAITING ON THE BEACH

about 300,000 tons of wheat had to be imported annually. Last year cereal production was 16.5 million tons as against 14.7 million tons in 1965. With a little luck Turkey may from now on be self-sufficient in grain.

Still, much of the agriculture is carried on by small farmers using primitive tools and antiquated methods. Out of some 35,000 Turkish villages only few thousand have electricity and current water supply. A major offensive is now being launched against this backwardness, to modernise the farming industry and to change the social and educational scene. The area under irrigation is to be enlarged to reach a total of nearly five million acres by 1972. A new taxation system, more fair to the underprivileged peasant, is to be introduced. A credit system assisting the farmer is to be considerably expanded. Co-operatives are being encouraged.

Already, there are at the moment 7,517 co-operatives in Turkey. Last year's figure was 5,736. Membership this year is two and a half million—over 350,000 more than in 1966.

Credit-giving, marketing, irrigation and many other purposes are served by these cooperatives, most of which are designed to benefit the farmer. They are voluntary organisations and generally little known outside Turkey. Yet they probably represent the most hopeful development in the Turkish rural scene.

This year's harvest has been good again. And the economy generally has made another jump forward, on the eve of the next Plan. In the first six months of this year production of crude oil was up by 32.4 per cent in the same period last year, that of sugar by over 100 per cent, of woollen thread by 21 per cent, of cement by nearly 10 per cent.

The authorities have been watching this expansion with a careful eye on the movement of prices. Too fast a growth might land Turkey in an inflationary spiral. This year growth is not expected to go beyond seven per cent—the same pace as that set for the entire second Five-Year Plan period.

Immense problems must be faced when a country is being shaken out of centuries of slumber as vigorously as Turkey is now. But those who value both economic progress and personal liberty will wish Turkey luck.

(FWF)

Home Briefs

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Hayatullah Nawaid, bacteriologist in the Public Health Institute went to Hyderabad yesterday to participate in the seminar on foodstuffs organised by FAO.

Ghulam Ahmad Siddiq, a teacher in the teacher training college, who went to Australia to study philology, returned to Kabul yesterday.

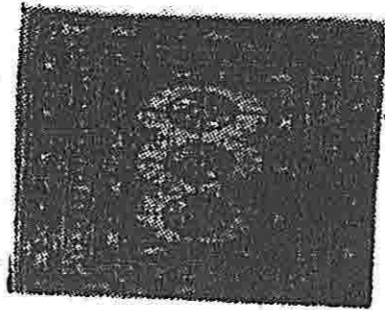
KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Social Committee of the Wollesi Jirgah yesterday considered relations between farmers and landowners.

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Colombo Plan advisory committee meeting studied the utilisation of the manpower resources for increasing agricultural production with the cooperation of developed nations, Abdul Wahab Haider, deputy minister of planning, said on his return from Rangoon where he participated in the advisory committee meeting of the Colombo Plan.

CHRISTMASS CARDS

Best and most beautiful Christmas Cards from Afghanistan with various scenes and designs are available at Splinzar Hotel, Shop No. 7

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

NATO MEETING

(Continued from page 1)
developments in military technology.

The ministers will discuss "redeployment" of the 40,000 American and British troops scheduled to be withdrawn from West Germany next year if the other NATO allies agree.

At issue will be the compatibility of the withdrawals with maintenance of force levels.

The United States will point out that by virtue of its "dual base" policy, troops recalled for financial reasons will remain attached to NATO and would be transported to Germany urgently in an emergency.

Other NATO members who are envisioning "restructuring" of their own forces will be urged not to diminish their force levels, since this would nullify military planning and affect diplomatic relations with Eastern Europe.

The ministers will also discuss a plan to set up a permanent NATO naval force in the northern Atlantic.

The Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (the 15 minus Iceland, Luxembourg and France) was also meeting on Tuesday.

Robert McNamara, the American Defence Secretary, was to inform colleagues of Washington's decision to build a light anti-ballistic missile screen.

Sources predicted that Denis Healey, the British minister, would discuss the possibility of an anti-ballistic system in Europe.

West Germany's Gerhard Schroeder is expected to voice Bonn's desire for tactical sector capable of carrying nuclear warheads, to offset strengthening of

military potential in member countries of the Warsaw pact.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the foreign minister, will join the defence ministers for a review of the political problems of the alliance, with France taking part.

10 Hour Battle Near DMZ Reported

SAIGON, Dec. 12, (AP).—U.S. Marines manœuvring along the South China seacoast just below the demilitarised zone clashed in a 10-hour battle with North Vietnamese forces Monday, marine officers said.

The marines reported they killed 54 enemy troops in the battle that raged eight km northwest of the U.S. navy facility at Cua Viet and 9.6 km below the DMZ.

The navy facility, just east of the Marine base at Dong Ha, is a barge unloading ramp for military supplies shipped northward along DMZ.

Marine casualties were put at 20 wounded.

The marine also reported that North Vietnamese gunners slammed about 67 rounds of artillery and mortars into their outposts and manœuvred battalions along the DMZ. The shelling cost the marines one dead and one wounded.

African Trio To Study Transport

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (DPA).—The Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the State of Uganda, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank have signed an agreement providing for a study of the existing surface transport systems in the three countries and their future needs.

The United Nations Development Programme has allocated \$675,000 to cover the foreign exchange costs of the study.

The local currency costs, which will amount to the equivalent of \$200,000 will be met by the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The World Bank is executing agency for the project.

The study will be undertaken by the Economist Intelligence Unit of London under the guidance of a steering committee consisting of representatives of the three governments concerned, the East African Common Services Authority and the World Bank.

The consultants have begun their field work and the study is scheduled for completion within 16 months.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (AFP)—The American committee "for negotiations now" will hand a Vietnam peace petition signed by 500,000 Americans to UN Secretary General U Thant on December 21, it was learned here today.

NEWS TO NUMISMATISTS:

HAMIDI

Department Store

Afghanistan's oldest and Largest

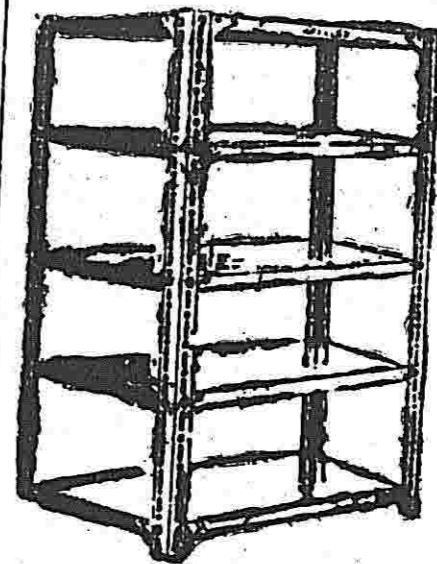
Presents a Special Offer Of

Ancient And Modern

COINS

Fully Guaranteed

HAMIDI Jade Maiwand, Second Floor

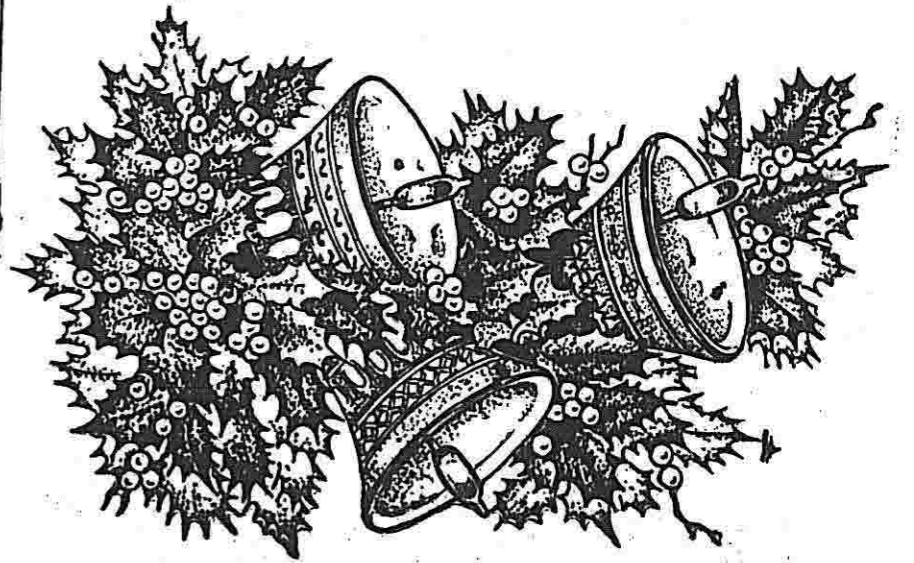


DEXON - DEXON

Dexon made by (Denie Fliz) Factory or different kinds of metal cabinets for libraries, homes, archives, book keeping office, post offices is available in different sizes and shapes.

Contact Yasin Market, 2nd floor. Mohammed Jan Khan Watt or Tel. 21382

AZIZ SUPER MARKET



ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL

OF

VARIOUS CHRISTMAS CHOCOLATES
TREE DECORATIONS AND GIFTS

WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE TO RECEIVE YOUR

ORDERS FOR

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE

BRING YOURSELF UP TO DATE WITH THE

"ECONOMIST" AND VARIOUS OTHER ENGLISH AND GERMAN MAGAZINES

ZARGHOONA MAIDAN

AWI

AWI

Haven't you bought any
CHRISTMAS - PRESENT yet?
Why not buy some cloth or blankets
from the AWI

our TIP

100% pure Camelhair fabric for an overcoat

100% pure Camelhair - cloth for a dress

or

BLANKET made of 100% PURE CAMELHAIR
(in 3 different natural colour patterns)

or

an overcoat or a dress made of pure
CASHMERE - WOOL

or

CASHMERE - PLAIDS

made in a composition of

purest Cashmere and the finest Merino - Wool.

We want to chip in on your present for your family and give you a rebate of,

200

Afs. for each Cashmere-Plaid bought by You for Christmas.

Please cut out this advertisement and show it in one of our shops up to the 25th of December

you then will get the above mentioned rebate.

Afghanische Wollindustrie Ltd.,

Kabul/Pul-i-Charchi (Factory)