

NAWROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY
SHARE NAU OPPOSITE BLUE MOSQUE
 Offers for sale good Christmas presents such as new-old carpets, genuine antique arms, postcards and other Afghan handicrafts. Also undertakes packing and custom clearance for its costumers.
 For further information contact:
 Tel: 32035 and 31051.

THE KABUL TIMES

KABIR & CO. LTD
 Biggest exporters of Afghan handicrafts offering the best quality Afghan products at:
KABIR BOUTIQUE:
 Address: Charahi Ansari (Share Nau).
 Tels: 30189 and 30183.
 Post Box: 486.
 Cable: PUSTINCHA

VOL. X NO. 203

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1971, (Q.A.U.S. 10, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

China-Pakistan border closed to foreign visitors

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 1, (Reuter). Pakistan announced the closure of northern areas bordering China to all foreign visitors, in view of the current emergency. These areas lie West of the Kashmir ceasefire line and the border with China's Sinkiang province.

In Rawalpindi, an official spokesman said Pakistan would take back all the East Pakistan refugees who have poured into India in recent months.

He said that President Yahya Khan's proposal to station United Nations observers along East Pakistan's borders was meant to prevent hostilities, adding that Pakistan's current moves at international diplomatic level were intended to defuse the situation.

Both sides today gave casualty figures that were sharply at variance.

The Indian parliament was told that 210 Indian soldiers

and border security forces and 145 civilians had been killed by shelling and other incidents across the East Pakistan border in the past eight months.

But an official report issued in the East Pakistan capital of Dacca said India had lost 2,000 troops dead and more than 4,000 wounded in the past week of fighting. It listed fewer than 30 Pakistani dead.

Reuter correspondent Ram Suresh reported from the Indian border town of Krishnagar that the Indian army was continuing to move men and equipment to the frontiers amid news of intensified fighting from several areas.

Mrs. Gandhi warns against "annihilation" of Bengalis

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—The Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi has warned that India cannot allow what she called the "annihilation" of the people of Bangla Desh (East Pakistan) by the Pakistani army.

"The very presence of Pakistani troops in Bangla Desh is a threat to our security", she told the Upper House of Parliament.

The Indian defence minister, Jagjivan Ram, in a television interview last night, said war between India and Pakistan could be avoided if the rulers of Pakistan respected the wishes of the people of East Pakistan and gave them their independence.

"War could still be avoided if the rulers of Pakistan see the writing on the wall and give independence to the people of 'Bangla Desh', respecting their wishes", Ram said.

The statements by the two Indian leaders were seen as an indication of a possible further tightening of the military squeeze in East Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi said "we cannot allow the annihilation of the people's next door to us".

The fighting in East Pakistan was not between equals but between a fully-equipped army and mostly untrained people.

Even a partial process of "annihilation"—millions had already suffered and been forced to leave their homes—would increase the threat to India's security, Mrs. Gandhi said.

The Indian Prime Minister said India posed no counter-threat to Pakistan but would repulse any attack on her in whatever area it might come.

India could not withdraw its forces from the border with West Pakistan. Lines of communications were so long that India would be at a disadvantage and it could not afford that risk after being taken unawares by Pakistan twice before in 1947 and 1965.

The situation in the sub-continent would affect peace in Asia and the world. The sooner this was realised, the better Mrs. Gandhi said.

Indian troops pressing on all East Pakistan fronts

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—A Pakistani official spokesman has said that Indian troops with tanks continue to exert pressure on all fronts in East Pakistan.

The Indians had opened a new front in the Rangpur-Dinajpur area in the far northwest corner of the province by attacking Mirzapur.

Fresh Indian troops had been committed in this area and fierce fighting was going on, the spokesman said last night.

The spokesman said that under heavy pressure the Pakistanis had vacated Pachaghar in the Rangpur-Dinajpur region. A sugar mill and other installations were badly damaged by Indian shelling.

He said the Indians had been driven from the Comilla-Chittagong area (across the border from the Tripura) in a counter-attack.

In the Jessore area, the Indians were reorganising and consolidating their positions around Kibannagar. A fresh attack by tanks in the area was repulsed by Pakistani troops.

Radio Pakistan, quoting a message from Dacca last night, reported Indian troops in the Chuagacha area had made a desperate attempt to advance on Jessore but had been foiled in bloody fighting.

The whole area was today littered with enemy dead", the radio said.

The Rawalpindi spokesman said that Indian attempts to retrieve their dead around Chuagacha were foiled by effective artillery and small arms fire.

An official report issued today in Dacca, East Pakistan capital, said Indian troops had fired nine Russian-made 130mm shells on Jessore town, killing one civilian and wounding 15.

Russian guns with a range of over 18 miles (30 kms) were now being frequently used by the Indians, the report said.

The report said Indian troops had taken the border outpost of Jiwan Nagar, five miles (eight kms) inside Pakistan territory in the western sector of the Jessore district.

Indian troops of two-battalion strength and backed by heavy artillery attacked the post of Kamalpur in Jessore, the report went on. Heavy fighting was continuing and Pakistani reinforcements sent it to protect the post which was virtually under siege.



Sixty-nine people out of 1500, were chosen in a raffle this morning at the office of the Governor of Kabul, to make the Haj pilgrimage by surface. This year 1000 people from the entire country will travel by surface to Mecca. A quota has been set for each province. The number of applicants making the pilgrimage by air is not large enough to warrant a raffle, but a quota is also set for them. The total number of Haji travelling by air will be 6000.

(Photo: Muqim, Kabul Times)

Public libraries commission meets

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Public Libraries Advisory Commission met yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Akram, the Prime Minister's advisor.

The meeting discussed proposals forwarded by Abdul Rasul Rahin, the Director of Kabul University Libraries, and member of the commission.

A four-member subcommittee was appointed by the commission to prepare rules governing the operations of public libraries.

Philanthropists help prison inmates in Herat

HERAT, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Haji Azizullah Badghisi, a resident of the city, has donated 200 pairs of clothing for distribution to inmates of prisons in the city. He has also made an additional donation of afn. 2,000 for distribution to poor women inmates.

Another Herati Philanthropist, Haji Mohammad Ebrahim Mohmand, is pledged to supply the prisons with 9,000 loaves of bread in the course of the next month.

Another Herati businessman, Haji Dean Mohammad, has donated 450 jackets for men, and 40 pairs of clothing for women, to prisons of the city.

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet experts who are here for talks on locust eradication met the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Eng. Juma Mohammad Mohammadi yesterday. Matters related to plant protection against locust and other pests were discussed at the meeting.

HOME NEWS ROUND UP

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Yar Mohammad Nouri, a faculty member of the College of Agriculture, Kabul University, has been appointed as the Dean of the College.

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has distributed 1225 sets of wheat free of charge to the poor in the Chardehi District of Kabul Province.

GARDEZ, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The personnel of the Zorbat Civil Hospital have donated afn. 400 to the Afghan Red Crescent Society branch in Gardez. Owners of Sulaiman Khel, Hazrat and Fakiri have also each contributed afn. 1000 to the branch.

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Kazem Maasoum Shahi, Director of Education, in the Agricultural Credits and Cooperation Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left here for Tehran yesterday. He

House lacked quorum to hold interpellation session

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The House of the People yesterday morning could not meet in its yesterday afternoon interpellation session, the government proposal that the

The government made its request in accordance with the provisions of article 57 of the Constitution. The session also approved that the senators could participate in the interpellation session as observers. At this time however, the meeting fell short of a quorum and since the government was present at the parliament building, it could not attend the session.

The Special House Committee held its first meeting of the current session yesterday. After discussions on a series of proposals forwarded to it, the meeting decided that the Minister of Interior Amanullah Mansuri, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim, Ministers Without Portfolio Dr. Abdul Wakil and Abdul Satar Sirat, the President of the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan Abdul Ahad Afzal, and the President of Jan-

Soviet group meets with Dawi, Seraj

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, Dzhyenbaev Soultan Souleimenovitch, met the President of the Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi, in his office yesterday.

The delegation also met Education Minister Hamidullah Enayat Seraj yesterday.

The Soviet visitors also had meetings with Kabul University Rector Dr. Abdul Kader Baha, and the President of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi.

is to attend an international seminar on agricultural cooperatives.

MAIMANA, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Eighty five persons are being employed under the Food for Work Programme to lay out a pistachio nursery in the Baba Kushkar area. The nursery will occupy an area of 10,000 square metres. The nursery is planned in order to increase the production of saplings and to expand pistachio groves in the province.

LASHKARGAH, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—During the last eight months, the Helmand Edible Oil Plant has produced 502 tons of oil.

Two thousand and one hundred tons of cotton seed cakes, and 778,000 bars of soap were also produced during the same time period.

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—An instructor at the Polytechnical Institute of Kabul University, has been appointed as Vice President of the Institute.

Shafiq holds talks with ILO director

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Director General of the International Labour Organisation, Dr. Jenks, met Foreign Minister Mohammad Moussa Shafiq in the Foreign Ministry building yesterday at 6.30 p.m. Jenks, toured the Ghazi Abad and Hadda farms in Nangarhar yesterday afternoon.

Shafiq meets with Senate committee on Int'l relations

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Foreign Minister Mohammad Moussa Shafiq yesterday, attended the meeting of the Senate Committee on International Relations and answered the senator's questions. The senate Petitions Committee, in its meeting yesterday, debated a number of petitions submitted to it, and forwarded its decisions on them to the Senate Secretariat.

Health Ministry issues rules for Mecca pilgrimage

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Ministry, in an announcement released yesterday, requested all those who want to make the Mecca pilgrimage to come to Public Health Department in the provinces and the Ministry headquarters in Kabul for vaccination, and acquiring of health certificates. These certificates should be acquired at least five days ahead of the departure date, either by air, or surface, the announcement said.

Clashes occur after Iran lands force on Gulf Island

TEHRAN, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas al Khalatbary yesterday expressed great regret over the fighting on the Ting Island of greater Tunb which earlier left three Iranians and four local policemen dead.

The minister said the deaths, which followed a dawn landing of Iranian troops on the island claimed by the Gulf Emirate of Ras al Khaimah, occurred in spite of all efforts to avoid bloodshed.

A general staff spokesman in Tehran announced after the skirmish that Iranian naval forces had landed on the three islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunbs after prior arrangements with the rulers of Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah.

But the government of Ras al Khaimah, which claims both the Tunbs, lodged a strongly-worded protest to the British government that her territory had been invaded and occupied.

Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida told parliament yesterday that after the 80 years that imperialistic policy had kept Iran away from the islands, "These islands came under Iranian sovereignty peacefully again".

The Prime Minister said Iran had arranged an oil agreement for Sharjah in which a foreign oil company—which he did not name—would work within the framework of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He said oil revenues would be shared equally between Iran and Sharjah.

Under the agreement—reached with Britain using its good offices in the talks—Iran will give Sharjah 1,500,000 sterling a year until the state's annual revenue from oil reaches three million sterling.

Meanwhile a statement by the Ras al Khaimah government said two island policemen

(Continued on page 4)

CITY NEWS

By Our Own Reporter
 Shop keepers in Kabul are selling shoes produced by the Watan Plant for afn. 55, rather than afn. 46, the price set by the company. A company source said, "we are trying to compete with imported products but the shop keepers, by overcharging, are defeating us."

The Kabul Traffic Department has ceased its vigil on the city buses despite the fact that buses are not running on schedule, and are carrying too many passengers.

A Kabul court has fined two French nationals afn. 22,000. Pout Harif and Nicoli Viciane injured a city resident in Share Nau in a traffic accident. The two have driven to Afghanistan in a Volkswagen.

The Kabul Teachers Training Academy has constructed a mosque inside the academy compound, and with an expenditure of afn. 170,000. 500 worshippers can pray at the mosque.

LATE NEWS

VINE DEL MAR, Chile, Dec. 1, (AFP).—Chilean President Salvador Allende escaped unhurt yesterday when unknown assailants stoned his car in his beach resort where the president had come for dinner with visiting Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

As Allende's car passed through a narrow street, several stones were thrown and one of them wounded the president's chauffeur. The assailants escaped into the crowd.

The atmosphere was tense too in Valparaiso, Chile's major seaport, when Premier Castro arrived there for an official visit Tuesday. Leftist and rightist student groups were involved in scuffles.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The skies will be clear all over the country today and tonight. The skies over Kabul will be partly cloudy today. Maximum temperature in Kabul today will be 17 centigrade.

The coldest place in the country today will be North Salang with a low of -8 centigrade. The warmest place will be Farah with a high of 25 centigrade.

THE KABUL TIMES



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

SHAFIE RAHEL,
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
Tel. 26847
Residence: 32070
Editorial Board
Nour M. Rahimi
Mohammad Khaled Roashan
Mohammad Ebrahim Sharifi
... Tel: Editorial 26848
Circulation and advertising
26851 - 55 ext. 59

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

We know the truth, not only by the reason, but also by the heart.

Blaise Pascal.

Editorial

Press Review

Tapping youths energies, talent

The initiative of the Local Development Department to involve the youth in its work is certain to set off a series of such efforts by other organisations.

The department has now enrolled 100 youth in crash training programme to enable them to supervise, and participate in agricultural activities, including distribution of chemical fertiliser, and seedwheat on which the success of emergency agricultural programme depends.

Within another two weeks hundreds of thousands of school boys and girls in the colder areas of the country will have begun their nearly three months of winter recess. Not many parents are able to offer their kids with money to travel, or to go to resorts, nor does the Education Ministry or other governmental organisations concern themselves with youth during the recesses.

As a result, the school recesses which ought to be time for recreation and fun, which, of course, could be educational at the same time, are times of depression and mellowing for the youth.

Trying to employ the youth's energies in the constructive pursuits, if we fail to make the recesses time for fun, and time for broadening the horizons—should receive foremost attention.

The youth enrolled in schools and higher institutions of learning are supposed to be excessive manpower, kept in store for future use.

In our country we have the most needed sector of our population in the schools. Much of the population who are out of school, have never been in an institution of learning and training, and accordingly no matter how hard or how long they will work, productivity will remain low.

The Local Development Department with the opening of its first course for the youth has opened a new vista. As other organisations join in seeking the youths' cooperation, and gaining their confidence through chalking out meaningful plans and projects in the implementation of which the youth could believe, we will be in a position to utilise the talents of our youth while they are still learning.

Such volunteer work, or work for token payment, will benefit the country and the youth both. By becoming involved in decision making, and accepting responsibility the youth will be better equipped to build a future for themselves.

By granting an opportunity for practical work to the students during school and university years, time lost on orientation and on-the-job training will be gained, and additional skilled manpower for development efforts should become available.

It is only our hope that the Local Development Department's venture should not remain an isolated and singular action.

UN committee

Afghan delegate talks on apartheid policies

Following is the statement made by Abdul Samad Ghaus Representative of Afghanistan to the Special Political Committee on Item 37 and 12 "The policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa" at the twenty-sixth session on November 3.

Mr. Chairman,
When taking stock at the Twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the achievements and shortcomings of the United Nations, we all recognised that the ineffectiveness of this World Organisation in bringing about a reversal of the policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa has been one of its most frustrating failures.

The new era which dawned with the advent of the Charter of San Francisco and the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was thought to be the termination of the preponderance of racist theories, preaching the superiority of one race and the so-called inherent inferiority of the other.

It is ironic that the Government of South Africa which fought the Second World War at the side of the victors—a war which was avowedly waged to rid the world of the practices based on racial hegemony and racial discrimination—should continue, unshaken, after the end of that world conflagration, the old Afrikaner policies of racial segregation.

During the post war years, the Government of South Africa, in complete disregard of the United Nations resolutions and world public opinion, has relentlessly sought to deprive the non-white population of the country of its fundamental political, economic and social rights. It has strengthened the rule of the minority by proclaiming Apartheid as the official policy of the state, decreeing formally the inequality of the citizens of South Africa. Each year, the inequitable system of discriminatory legislation has kept spreading its tentacles so extensively in depth and in scope that, presently, the indigenous inhabitants of the land have acquired a status similar to that of the ancient slaves belonging to an era long passed and forgotten.

Thus, the white minority has continued its rule as if nothing has happened, as if the clock of time had stopped. Dismissing even the thought that, no matter how great the repression, how ingenious the scheme, nothing will stand in the way of a people striving for its freedom.

Pretoria, in the euphoria of its thriving economy, in the comfort of its alliances, closed its eyes to the undeniable fact that, in this day and age, no people can be deprived of the exercise of its right to self-determination. Thus, the hope that at South Africa, a founding member of the United Nations, will honour its obligation under the Charter did never materialise.

Apartheid, which is based on an anachronistic philosophy of suppression and hatred is used to perpetuate the domination of the minority over the non-white population. The minority believes that this system, which regulates the exploitation of the land and its resources exclusively for the benefit of the overlords guarantees, for the years to come, the supremacy of the white race.

Mr. Chairman,
Chief among the measures taken by the Government of South Africa to carry out its policies of Apartheid is the creation of "Bantustans". The

whole scheme of mass removals of the population for the purpose of establishing the tribal groups or "homelands" is used by the South African Government as a device to hamper the political and economic emancipation of the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa.

By isolating the native people of South Africa and relegating them to the most unproductive parts of the country, the white minority regime hopes to create a labour force of thousands of Africans of all races have been an immense reservoir of cheap labour. Thousands of Africans of all races have been expelled from the areas of their residence and moved to live and "self-develop" on their meager resources in the drabness and squalor of poverty-stricken reserves.

We have been told by the South African authorities that the purpose of the Bantustan policy is to allow various races of self-develop and determine their own future, chose their own institutions and adopt their own way of life. We were even told, this year during the General Debate in the Pledgery, that, once this process of "self-determination" is completed, the Bantustans may become independent countries with the option of apply for membership to the United Nations.

This is, indeed, a very odd interpretation of self-determination. While the whole of South Africa, as an entity and as a unitary state belongs to all the peoples of that land, the minority government in power has decided unilaterally on the dismemberment of their country, by herding the people against their wish to the so-called "Bantustans".

Apart from the fact that the Government of Pretoria, as the representative of the minority regime has no right to take measures which clearly violate the territorial integrity of South Africa, I think it should be realised that no one is naive enough to believe that this self-determination Pretoria style will produce anything more than an array of satellite "homelands" with no strength or significance of their own, rotating around the white South Africa at its will, giving it all they have and receiving in exchange some very vague promises of future independence. We believe that the majority of the people of South Africa do not wish to exercise its right of self-determination in this manner. They have their country, what they want is their freedom which was usurped by a minority.

We were told of the virtues of dialogue for attaining the aims of this so-called self-determination. We should ask ourselves what will be the value of this consultation and dialogue carried within the Apartheid system.

If there is sincerity in professing dialogue, it should be promptly understood that it cannot succeed unless it is carried out on equal footing with the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa. Consultations will have to be tangible results until they aim at the political integration of the races and the es-

ablishment of the majority rule in accordance with the principles of democracy. Within the framework of the majority rule, the rights of the minority should, of course, be guaranteed by arrangements freely concluded in conformity with the rule of law.

A genuine attempt at consultation and conciliation in South Africa should follow the line indicated by the Security Council group of experts in 1964. Dialogues between the minority regime and the majority of the population in South Africa has to be based on the recommendation contained in the Lusaka Manifesto.

The creation of Bantustans could not be the beginning of a genuine process of self-determination but, as the Report of the Special Committee on Apartheid clearly indicates, it is a clever scheme which will bring about the complete dependence of the black populations on the minority regime. We agree with Ambassador Farah, the distinguished representative of Somalia, when he said: "The clearest evidence is that the South African Government is doing all it can to assist the native peoples not to self-determination but to extermination".

We have been told that the policies pursued by Pretoria stem basically from a feeling of fear. The whites are apprehensive that, if the rule of majority is established in South Africa, they will be submerged by the African masses. It has been asserted that the white minority believes that its very existence is at stake.

However, Mr. Chairman, the majority of the members of the United Nations is of the opinion that, on the contrary, the continuation of the policies of Apartheid, and not the full recognition of the rights and

the legitimate aspirations of the majority, may bring about exactly what is feared by the minority regime.

If Apartheid is not eradicated peacefully, the inevitable upheaval of the African masses will trigger off a racial conflict which will engulf the whole southern Africa, bringing untold sufferings to the whites and blacks alike. Not the military might of Pretoria nor the unlovely alliance, devised by the racist regimes of Southern Africa to hamper the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the African populations, could reverse the irrevocable course of the events.

The United Nations being fully aware of this state of affairs has qualified, and rightly so, the situation resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa as a grave threat to international peace and security.

Mr. Chairman,
We are now and again reminded of the multitude of unimplemented resolutions because of their so-called lack of realism. We are told of our unenforceable resolutions. As ambassador Farah said the other day, "we are told that these resolutions are unenforceable but we are not told why they are so".

We submit, Mr. Chairman, that the United Nations' mission in the peaceful elimination of Apartheid will be successful only if all its members faithfully comply with its resolutions reflecting the will of the majority.

By way of example, one can mention the disquieting lack of enthusiasm in the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly with regard to the severance of the economic and trade ties with South Africa.

In the same manner, the decision (Continued on page 4)

ANIS

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial discusses the task of mass media. The paper expresses delight over the fact that great attention is being focussed on developing mass media in the country. The mass media has the grand task of enlightening the people and keeping them informed about the national and international events. It has in fact the role of guiding and helping the masses of people and the country to reach their aims and goals.

The paper stresses the need of our unbiased press in the country. When criticising the work and deeds of the government and other organisations, objectivity should be the paramount consideration, says the paper.

Any writing, suggestions and criticisms have to be aimed at correcting the situation and positively enlightening the people, says the paper. The paper suggests that the writer should take into consideration the level of knowledge of the average people when writing articles about different subjects, so that they can be of use to a greater part of the readers and listeners.

AFGHAN MILLAT

The weekly Afghan Millat, put out every Tuesday, in its editorial discusses the continued lack of quorum at the Wolesi Jirga. At the time that Afghanistan is suffering from the long drought and scores of other problems facing the country, it is not only necessary for the Wolesi Jirga to hold its regular session, it should also hold extraordinary session so that these problems can be tackled.

CARAVAN

The daily Caravan in yesterday's issue has an editorial devoted to the assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wafiq Tell. The paper while expressing regret at the death, feels that Wafiq Tell had over-extended his powers. It was he who suppressed the Palestinian commandos and restricted their movement.

The Palestinian Commandos, with their guerrilla fighting had opened a new chapter in struggling against Israel. They in fact were so successful in their operations that they became a source of concern to Israel.

Wafiq Tell, by crushing the Palestinian commandos, rendered a valuable service to Israel. Now that he is gone from the scene it is hoped that the Palestinian freedom fighters further close their ranks so that they can better carry on their struggle against the aggressor, concludes the paper.

WORLD PRESS

The Chinese Communist Party newspaper People's Daily removed any remaining doubts about the eclipse of vice chairman Lin Piao, former heir apparent to Mao Tse-Tung.

Defence Minister Lin's name was omitted from a list of three Chinese leaders sending greetings to Albanian Communist Party boss Enver Hoxha on the 27th anniversary of Albanian liberation.

The message, carried on the front page of the People's Daily was signed by Chairman Mao, the elderly vice chairman of the People's Republic Tung Pi-Wu, and Premier Chou En-Lai.

Last year's message was signed by Mao, Lin and Chou and observers had been awaiting this year message to China's closest ally for a sure pointer to Lin's disappearance from the leadership.

LETTERS

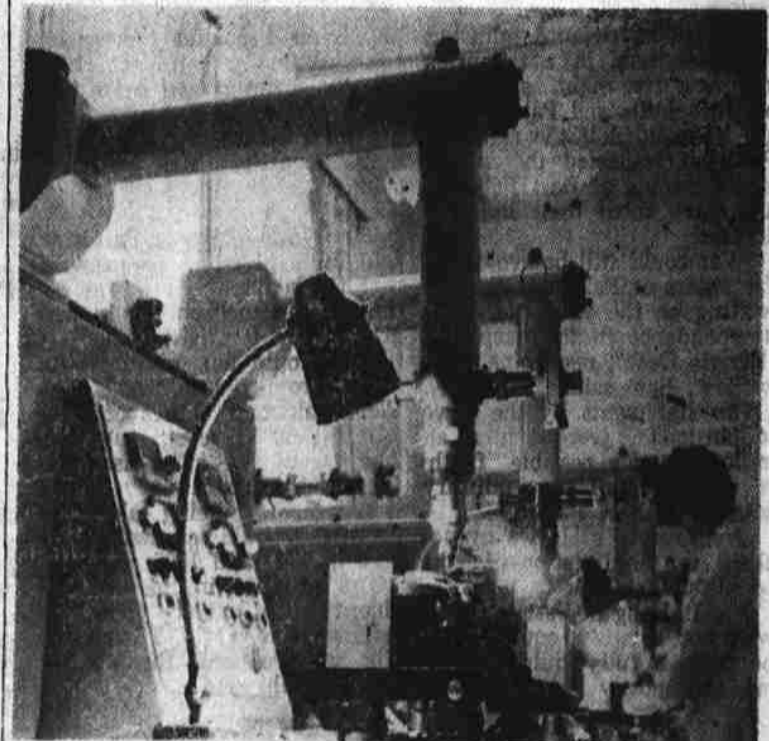
Dear Sir,

On Sunday I went to the Central Dental Clinic to have a cavity filled. As the dentist was about to begin his work, the power from the machine was cut off. A few moments later the doctor was informed that there would be no electricity supply until two in the afternoon.

I left with disgust and despair. Disgust for having wasted my time, and despair because of the thought that this kind of a nuisance may affect some patients and their work will remain half finished.

Isn't there a way to keep the supply of electricity constant and see that power supply is not interrupted?

Hamed Hussain
Baghe Bala
Kabul



Until recently holes in rubystones were drilled by machines. It took 9 to 12 minutes to drill a hole. At present this operation is done by laser. Only a second is needed to bore the hard stone with the aid of laser. Three noiselessly operating laser devices have replaced 250 drilling machines.

Heart attack warning signs go unheeded

Heart attacks do not come out of the blue, as many patients and doctors imagine, but are preceded by months or years of warning signs, which are often ignored or go unrecognised. This is the conclusion of a research project at Charing Cross Hospital, London, into the psychological causes of coronary illness.

The consultant cardiologist who carried out the research says that heart attacks are a result of a kind of "psychosis of work and tension addiction" on the part of some individuals who are capable of destroying themselves little by little and insist on living in an environment which invites them to do so.

The actual attack is long heralded by a progressive reduction in physical, mental and social efficiency, which introduces a deep and unnatural tiredness into the individual's life.

Each week's duties require increased effort, problems seem to grow in number and magnitude, other people seem to be-

me more difficult, and the use of the body declines. Physical capacity and sexual desire also wane. Often the individual who is working himself up to a heart attack cannot recall when he last felt really well, happy or relaxed.

The coronary victim and his doctor may be surprised at the apparently sudden attack—attributing his prior ill-health to adversity and opposition, ageing, depression or over work—but his wife is less often surprised, because she had attributed his growing irritability and inefficiency to physical illness.

If the patient is admitted to an elaborate coronary-care unit and then simply sent home into the same environment that made him ill, he is not provided with a new defence system which could help him to survive.

The doctor who merely instructs the coronary patient to "be moderate in all things" fails to understand the real problem. Because the patient suffers from a

psychological condition which prevents him from knowing when he crosses the frontier between "doing" and "overdoing" it, he may kill himself without ever knowing that he could have found a way of surviving.

Psychologically speaking the coronary patient is not a "normal" person. He is a "work and tension addict who is ill from his addiction," and does not know how to match his burdens to his available energy.

He is an individual who has a remarkable amount of hostility and aggression (often repressed), and a keen sense of pressure against time or people—and regard these as a normal part of life. He may prefer continued illness, and the risk of sudden death, to even a temporary modification of his way of living.

He may fully recover his lost health if he can learn to match his energies controlled workouts in a gymnasium, and create a comparatively relaxed schedule for himself.

German Tribune



Student Special

MORE CARE FOR PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Week's world

sports round up

The press in Kabul from time to time publishes reader complaints about the inadequacy of certain school buildings, and disregard for maintenance. No doubt these complaints are worth listening to, but the state of the schools in the provinces should also be brought to the attention of the authorities.

As an example of the state of disrepair of schools outside Kabul it would be sufficient to pay a brief visit to the Shupboul District, Bamyan province, secondary school.

The schools was established 14 years ago in the form of a village school, with three classes. Later it was elevated to a primary school, and later still, to a secondary school, where students study up to the 9th grade.

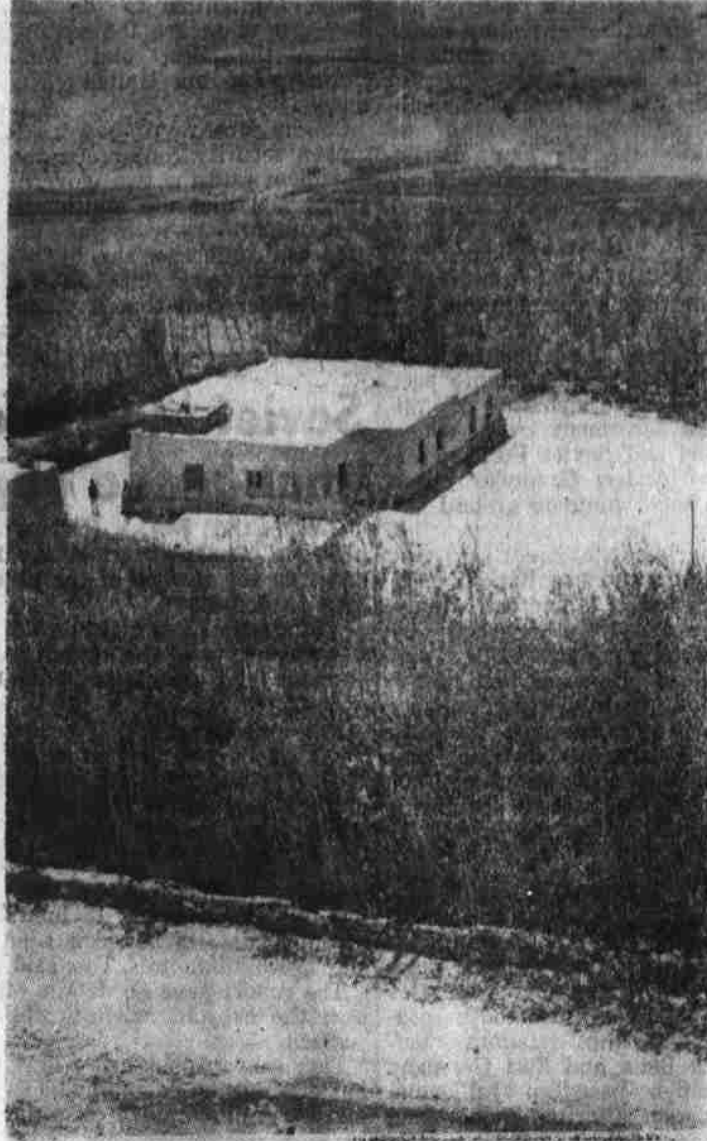
While the number of students, in comparison to the first year of establishment has increased nearly 40 times, no new rooms have been added to the building, built from mud bricks, and poplar beams. Not only that, the school management has been unable to acquire funds for minor repairs and maintenance.

As if this were not enough, the students have to sit on the humid ground throughout their school day due to a lack of chairs. Desks are hard to come by. Being young, and in the prime of their life, the students are unaware of the bitter fact that they may be developing rheumatic diseases.

The Education Ministry is spending huge amounts of money on certain schools and educational institutions. The students enrolled in these institutions are not to be begrudged. But it has been said time and again, that in this country, education should be developed on a balanced basis,

geographical and otherwise. The cities are relatively better served, with schools in each district, and each street sometimes. But outside the cities the students have to make a several mile trip to and from their schools each day. Many of them, poor and undernourished have hardly any energy left to devote to learning when they reach their schools.

Since the greater number of youth in Afghanistan are studying in schools outside the cities and towns, it would be most appropriate if the Education Ministry devoted more attention to the state of these schools. One more thought: because of the distance involved, and because of the abject poverty of the people in some of the outlying areas, it may be worthwhile to consider a programme of school lunch. Some of the food stuff offered by the World Food Programme, and assistance by some other international organisations could be allotted for this purpose.



A view of the Shupboul secondary school building whose windows are falling down.

The following is a brief summary of major sporting developments round the world, from the period, November 15-25, 1971.

In boxing, Muhammad Ali secured a unanimous decision over Buster Mathis in a November 17 fight in Houston, to remain the prime contender for Joe Frazier's title. Ali knocked down Mathis four times, and merely toyed with his opponent who was badly out of shape, due to a 2 1/2 year absence from the ring.

Former world heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson knocked out Charles Harris in 2:31 of the sixth round, November 24th in Portland, Oregon. It was the sixth straight victory for Patterson, and the 39th knockout of his 61-fight career. He is trying for a shot at Joe Frazier's title.

Joe Frazier will defend his heavyweight crown in New Orleans against Terry Daniels of Dallas, January 15.

Dallas, 25 has a professional record of 29 victories, four losses, and one tie.

South Africa's first multi-racial sports event—the South Africa Professional Golf Championship—opened November 23 in Johannesburg, with a field of 96 competitors from all over the world.

Luwbiang Huan of Taiwan, and Lee Elder of the United States, are among 18 non-whites who helped make sports history when they teed off in the \$25,000 event.

Countries of the world: Brazil

Capital: Brasilia. Area: 3,286,473 sq. mi. Population (government est. 1970): 93,700,000. Monetary unit: Cruzeiro (472 free market rate per U.S. dollar 1).

Brazil is the largest nation in South America in area and population. Larger in area than the 48 states in the continental U.S. it is smaller than the 50 states. It has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,684 miles and extends approximately 2,683 miles from North to South and 2,684 miles from East to West. The northern part is the great, heavily-wooded basin of the Amazon (1,465,637 sq. miles in Brazil) which rises in the Peruvian Andes and empties into the Atlantic.

The Amazon basin has a network of rivers which are navigable for 15,814 mi., the extent of its course in Brazilian territory. In all its rivers, Brazil possesses 27,318 mi. of navigable waterways. The majestic falls of the Iguazu, 230 ft. high but extremely wide are on the Brazil-Argentina border. Glass falls, in Bahia west of Salvador, are 1,325 ft. high. The tallest mountain in the country is Pico da Neblina, 10,046 ft., on the Venezuela border.

The South central region, favoured by climate, resources and communications has 45 per cent of the population and produces 75 per cent of agricultural goods, and 80 per cent of industrial output.

Brasilia, the capital city, was inaugurated April 21, 1960, superseding Rio de Janeiro.

Resources and Industries: Brazil has vast mineral wealth and exploitation is being spurred. It leads the world in output of quartz crystal and beryl; is 2nd in sheep mica; 3rd in manganese, columbium and tantalum; 8th in iron ore. It has large deposits of iron (one-third of the world's reserves) and monazite, a source of Thorium, an alternate to uranium as a supplier of fissionable material. Gold output is about 142,000 troy oz. annually. Also important are oil, nickel, chrome, diamonds, coal, tungsten bauxite, and various other gemstones.

Hydroelectric power potential is estimated at more than 80,000,000 kw (4th in the world).

Cotton weaving is the most important manufacturing industry, occupying 25 per cent of the workers. Brazil produces more than 5,000,000 tons of steel annually, about 40 per cent in the Vol-

ta Redonda national mills. Automotive, aluminum, petrochemical, cement, pharmaceutical, plastics, food and beverage, electrical appliances, shipbuilding, ceramics, glass and heavy machinery industries are all growing.

Brazil, the world's greatest coffee grower, supplies about 30 per cent of the coffee consumed in the U.S. Cotton, sugar and cocoa are also important exports. There also are large crops of bananas, manioc, orange, pineapples, rice and corn.

Rice, pinewood, castor oil and tobacco are other important agricultural exports.

Brahman (zebu) cattle of India thrive in Brazil, which is among world leaders with 90,000,000 cattle, 63,000,000 hogs and 25,000,000 sheep.

Foreign trade in thousands of U.S. dollars:

Imports	Exports
\$2,104,000	\$1,881,000 1968
\$2,200,000	\$2,300,000 1969

History and government. Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator is generally credited as the first European to reach Brazil in 1500.

Brazil was developed as a colony of Portugal until the Royal House of Braganca, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in 1807, transferred the seat of government to Rio de Janeiro. March, 1808, Brazil thereupon became a kingdom, under Dom Joao I. After his return to Portugal, his son Pedro I, proclaimed the independence of the country, September 7, 1822, and was acclaimed emperor, October 12, 1822. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II was driven from the throne on November 15, 1889 by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil, which was the country's official name until January 1967 when a constitution shortened it to Brazil.

There are 22 states, with limited autonomy, a federal district and four territories: Roraima (formerly Rio Branco), Rondonia (formerly Guapore), Amapa, and Fernando de Noronha Islands.

Brazil took part in World Wars I and II on the Allied side. It is a member of both the UN and the OAS.

Since 1930, when a military junta took control Brazil has fought depression, inflation and economic crises. Getulio D. Vargas (Labour Party) became Provisional President until 1933, when he was elected President under a new constitution. But in 1945 the army forced him to retire,

and he immediately committed suicide.

In 1964, after a succession of Presidents, economic and social problems brought the ouster of Pres. Joao Goulart, in a part-military, part-civilian coup. General Humberto Castelo Branco was named President. A new constitution, adopted in 1967, strengthened the powers of the presidency, reducing those of Congress. Both Pres. Castelo Branco and his successor, Pres. Arthur da Costa Silva, an army marshal elected by Congress in 1966, often exercised rule by decree.

Pres. Costa Silva suffered a stroke and died in 1969. Military leaders named General Emilio G. Medici to succeed him and he was confirmed by Congress.

In 1970, the government declared it had cut the rate of inflation and increased the economic growth rate.

Education and Religion Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion.

There are 53 universities in Brazil as well as other institutions of higher education. Primary 5-year schools number more than 125,000 and there are more than 10,000 median level schools. Primary and secondary schools are free. The language is Portuguese.



Ghulam Dastagir, the youngest member of Ariana Club is starting his sports career with nothing lighter than boxing. He is now even looking for someone to fight.

Introducing modern science, technology

My first encounter with modern technology was in the 1920s when a chain-driven truck entered the Kerinchi Valley in Central Sumatra where my father was district commissioner. Although I was just a boy I can vividly remember the terror it struck in the village. This squat monster which crackled and exploded as it moved, belching forth black smoke while its chain rattled threateningly, both sacred and fascinated the villagers. Its owner, an enterprising coffee trader who used his truck to transport coffee to the markets, aroused their hostility because his "monster" was considered the devil's handiwork, frightening carabaos, cattle and chickens off the road.

When the first doctor settled in our valley, he encountered tremendous opposition. The old medicine-men's occult powers were absolutely believed in and trusted, and as sickness had hitherto been cured without a doctor, his presence was unwelcome.

The mere fact of his clean office and white coat, his pills and injection needles, scared people away and inspired doubts as to his ability to cope with the devils and evil spirits that cause sickness. For instance, it was obvious that a girl's high fever was the punishment inflicted by the spirit in the great banyan tree by the river whom she had certainly offended, but the doctor only talked about malaria-carrying mosquitos and gave her pills without doing anything to appease the angry spirit in the banyan tree.

Even nowadays progress is being firmly withstood. For instance, the population planning programme is making no headway. Despite the frightening fact that the population of Java is increasing at the rate of 2.8 to 3 per cent every year and regardless of the experts' repeated warnings that a population explosion would not only crush any chances of economic development

but create new and graver problems. Indonesians, with few exceptions, continue to turn deaf ears and to maintain their traditional attitude. Culturally, we are not equipped to accept and use population controls; they are forms of progress and like so many others are foiled by the gap between technology and deeply-seated beliefs. An example: when the first American landed on the moon, devout Moslems refused to believe that a Christian could do so; as the moon is the symbol of Islam God would never allow an infidel to trample its surface.

INVENTION
The introduction of science and technology followed in the wake of the concepts of human freedom and human rights. In the nineteenth century, when the cry of "Liberate, Egalite, Fraternite" was rising all Asia was in the hands of the feudal lords. And when the Western powers established their colonial empires, in Asia, they ruled through the feudal systems they found and consolidated.

Asian nationalists learnt the value of human rights and freedom at universities in the Netherlands, France and Britain. They used these concepts in their struggle for independence which, in their eyes, was waged not only against Western colonialism but also against feudal and capitalist systems it represented.

This struggle involved more than winning the people's freedom and sovereignty. In Indonesia the nationalist free movement "invented" the nation itself, created a national language, designed a flag and composed a national anthem, thus imitating the Western ideas they had learnt from the foreign invaders.

Despite their policy of imitation, Asian nationalists clung to their traditional symbols and values, emphasising their superiority over the strange new values culled from the West, "the enemy." This often clashed with their desire to introduce modern science and technology.

These two contradictory trends

have produced a complex psychological situation in the newly-independent Asian countries; their developing societies are being pulled in two opposite directions thereby breeding strife and causing split personalities.

The nationalist attitude of intellectuals towards science and technology has been ambivalent. They realised that Western imperialism had been able to impose colonial rule owing to its superior science and technology and that only by mastering the latter could independence be achieved. On the other hand, this was a double-edged weapon. Science and technology could also considerably influence their cultural heritage the foundation of their nationalism.

One of the most popular nationalist slogans in the 1930s at the height of the Indonesian struggle for independence was: "We must preserve what is good of our own cultural values and select only those values from the West which would enrich our own culture." And today, the debate still rages.

Nowadays, however, science and technology have become universal. All developing societies imperatively need them to speed up their economic development. And for this purpose, they need appropriate infrastructures. Otherwise, instead of liberating, science and technology will only alienate. This has occurred in Indonesia. The following examples will illustrate this.

INDEPENDENT
The Department of Fisheries equipped the fishing boats of some villages on the Java coast with Diesel engines; the fishermen became independent of wind and weather, could venture out farther and stay out longer. The new high-yield rice seeds produced by the Rice Research Institute in the Philippines were introduced and the crops were much richer. But in both cases, the infrastructures for distributing the fishermen's and the farmers' higher yields were lacking. Prices fell because there were no facilities to transport the bigger fish catch to distant markets or deep-freeze stations to store it.

Sayings of the week

I know that one is able to win more by the spoken than by written word, and that every great people owes its rise to the great speakers and not to the greater writers.

Adolf Hitler.
All advertising, whether it lies in the field of business or of politics will carry success to continually and regular uniformity of application.

Adolf Hitler.
There is only one disgrace: to be sick.

Adolf Hitler.
Instancy is often the logic of an accurate mind overtaxed.

John Haynes Holmes
Knowledge and timber should-

not be much used till they are seasoned.

Oliver Wendell Holmes
A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected.

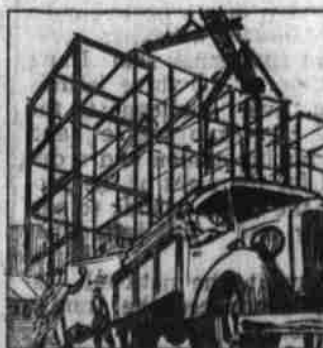
Samuel Johnson.
Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those whom we can not resemble.

Samuel Johnson.
Nothing is little to him that feels it with great sensibility.

Samuel Johnson.
A decent provision for the poor is the true test of civilisation.

Samuel Johnson.
There is not a fiercer hell than the failure in a great object.

John Keats



Earls Court Exhibition Hall, London is one of Britain's principal "shop windows". Thousands of visitors flock there from all parts of the world to see the country's products, from its cars and heavy motor vehicles to its factory equipment and its cattle and farm machinery.

The Earls Court area has been a traditional exhibition site of the British capital ever since the legendary "Buffalo Bill", the American frontiersman and showman, excited vast audiences with his daring feats of horsemanship and marksmanship at the first exhibition there in 1887.

But the present gigantic building, which with its exhibition floor space of 492,000 sq. ft., is one of the world's largest commercially used halls, was opened only in 1937. Since then it has been in continual use for shows, sport and entertainment of all kinds.

At the most popular events, such as the International Motor Exhibition and the International Boat Show, the crowds are so dense that they pack almost every foot of the floors and move in continuous streams up and down the moving staircases and in the lifts, to see the glittering displays.

Asad Abad to get electricity

ASADABAD, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Electricity Institute has earmarked Af. 2.5 million for the electrification of this city.

Construction of the station and distribution grid is eighty per cent completed, said Mohammad Said Faizi, the Director of Nangarhar Electricity Company, who is in charge of the project.

Overhead wires are also being extended, he said. He anticipated that electricity will become available to the residents within the next month.

FPD steps up sales of foodgrains in Nangarhar

JALALABAD, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Food Procurement Department has stepped up its distribution and sales of wheat in the city.

Presently 5000 seers of wheat is being sold daily to the citizens at the reduced price of Af. 52.50 per seer (a seer equals 7.2 kilos). So far 80 tons of wheat has been distributed in this way.

In addition to this, the department sells one thousand seers of wheat daily to the city's bakers.

Distribution is also continuing in various districts of Nangarhar province. So far 170 tons of wheat has been distributed in Shinwar, 134 tons in Khogiani, 42 tons in Haski Haina, 77 tons in Roadat, 88 tons in Nazian, 22 tons in Kouz Kunar, 88 tons in Hesarak, and 44 tons in Ghilzai.

Detente pact Gromyko-Scheel hope for early ratification

MOSCOW/BONN, Dec. 1, (DPA).—A joint Soviet-West German statement issued upon the conclusion yesterday of West Germany foreign minister Walter Scheel's five day visit expressed hope that the 1970 Bonn-Moscow detente pact will soon be ratified by Bonn.

The statement also understood the hope of both sides that at the "inner-German" negotiations, currently seeking to "fill in" the big four Berlin agreement of September three will "soon be concluded successfully".

The document was specifically described as a "statement", rather than a communique.

The statement made no mention of any time link between ratification of the detente pact and all-round signature of the Berlin agreement, over which Scheel and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko have not found common ground.

mutual respect of each others sovereignty and independence in their respective internal affairs "would go a long way for the improvement of the general European detente".

Both sides underscored their declared intention to do all they can to secure the seating both of the East and West Germany at the United Nations.

On the Moscow proposed European security conference, the statement said the two governments feel that the multi-national preparatory work for the proposed conference should "begin as soon as possible".

It further said that any accords over mutual balanced tr-

oop withdrawals in Europe shall not be to the disadvantages of the conference participants.

The joint Moscow-Bonn statement also noted positive progress in general bilateral contacts, and said that the proposed opening of the Soviet Consulate in Hamburg, and Bonn's representation in Leningrad, should be implemented at an early date.

Both sides also expressed readiness to negotiate new trade and cultural agreements, and that scientific-technical cooperation should be broadened.

A proposed mixed trade commission would also set up soon. Gromyko have accepted an invitation to Bonn.

Soviet Mars probe places first man-made object on planet

MOSCOW, Dec. 1, (Reuter). A Soviet Mars probe placed a pennant bearing the nation's hammer and sickle motif on the surface of the planet, the first man-made object ever landed there.

In a report last night on the new Russian space first, Tass news agency said the automatic probe Mars-2 released the pennant in a capsule as it approached the red planet.

The four-ton probe, launched last May 19, was now in an elliptical orbit round Mars, where it joins the U.S. Mariner-9, which has been spinning round the planet since November 13.

On Sunday Mars-2 was looping the planet every 18 hours at an altitude of between 1,380 and 25,000 kilometres, Tass said.

The report gave no details of how the capsule reached the surface.

Tass said Mars-3 had travelled 472 million kilometres (some 293 million miles) but did not specify if or when it would also go into orbit.

The Soviet press has hinted that Mars-2 may follow Mariner's example and take photographs of the planet.

Tass said more information on the two Soviet probes would be transmitted back to earth when they were in "direct radioisibility" from Soviet territory.

The Soviet long-distance space communications centre—which controlled the highly successful lunar moon buggy experiment—Mars-2 approached the planet with the aid of its own navigation instruments. Information they provided on its position relative to Mars was fed into a computer on board the craft which in turn adjusted the force and direction of a final correction thrust.

Afghan delegate talks on apartheid policies

(Continued from page 2)

sions of those bodies related to the embargo on the sale of arms to that country were never fully complied with. In order to circumvent those decisions, loopholes were found, treaty obligations were mentioned and, often, lengthy discourses were given on the so-called differences between arms for external and internal use.

The majority of the United Nations membership has recognised that the severance of ties with South Africa and the strengthening of an arms embargo against that country will contribute effectively, under the present circumstances, to the peaceful elimination of Apartheid, and may bring a change in Pretoria.

The majority of the membership after years of deliberations and search has reached this conclusion. But a minority of members adopt a different attitude and think otherwise. This minority is constituted precisely of those states which could contribute effectively and more than the rest of the membership towards the implementation of the United Nations resolutions because they are the trade partners of South Africa and its main suppliers of modern armaments.

Those are the states whose cooperation with and technical assistance to South Africa in the field of arms supply and arms manufacture has allowed that country, in the words of Pretoria's Minister of Defence, to attain a measure of self-sufficiency in arms. Those countries express the belief that the isolation of South Africa, the disintegration of its war machine and the weakening of its economy will contribute to the downfall of Apartheid and will not produce a change of heart in Pretoria. Those are the countries that profess that the Government of South Africa will never use the arms that it gets from them against the African masses.

For them there must be another way. Of course, they are not very clear as to the course of action that should be adopted in this regard. They often advocate patience. However, there must be a limit to patience as there is a limit to the tolerance of sufferings and indignity. It is not known until when, in their view, the inhumanity of Apartheid should be allowed to prevail. We have to realise that at time is running out and it becomes every day more difficult to avoid a racial conflict in South Africa with all its dreadful consequences.

We recognise that disengagement from South Africa entails necessarily, economic and political sacrifices for its trading partners. No scheme of this magnitude is possible without sacrifice. But the special responsibility of these coun-

tries towards the oppressed people of South Africa, their obligations to the United Nations, and their responsibility for the maintenance of peace makes it necessary that they should waive certain of their profits and abandon certain of their privileges.

We submit, Mr. Chairman, that the view of the majority of the United Nations members reflected in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly is the correct course to be followed in this regard by the entire membership.

The year 1971, which is the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is, indeed, the most appropriate occasion for the trading partners of South Africa to start disengaging from that country. This will be their greatest contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, We were happy to hear that the majority of international trade unions are willing to participate actively in the campaign against Apartheid. We are convinced that the trade unions could play an active role in the peaceful elimination of the evil system of Apartheid.

We hope that the consultations, which are presently carried on, will culminate in the holding of an international trade union conference which will seek ways and means of unions' participation in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. We further hope that this conference will be attended by all international trade unions.

May I be allowed to say a few words about the related problem of anti-apartheid propaganda. The contacts of South Africa with independent African states, and the references to dialogue and consultations are given tremendous publicity by the South African media and other medias favourable to the minority regime.

In these recent months, especially, a notion is forceably conveyed that the black Africans will be able to gain their freedom through the Bantustans. In view of these extraordinary efforts carried out by the propaganda machine of Pretoria and other likeminded countries, the intensification of the dissemination of information on Apartheid has become a necessity. This dissemination of information should, in particular, highlight the little known fact of the struggle which is presently carried out inside South Africa by the indigenous populations of the country are aware of the horrors of Apartheid, its aggressiveness and opinion should be made to what it brings to South African populations in terms of

human sufferings.

The causes of the United Nations' incapability to play a decisive role in combating Apartheid should be adequately explained to the public at large. It must be informed of the existence of the formidable forces that hamper the emancipation of the people of South Africa and the process of decolonisation in the African continent.

New and imaginative ways should be found for strengthening the United Nations machinery for the effective dissemination of such information. Member countries with highly developed media of information should play their part in propagating anti-apartheid information. The media of information in these countries, should be encouraged in preparing their publications and their programmes, to draw on the excellent work and information material provided by the Unit on Apartheid of the Secretariat.

Mr. Chairman,

May I convey the appreciation of my delegation to the Special Committee on Apartheid for the report that it has, once again, presented to the General Assembly. I am sure that the information provided by each annual report contributes, to the better understanding of the inhumanity and the dangers of Apartheid and to the strengthening of the determination of the World Community for finding a just and speedy solution to the problem. My delegation endorses the conclusion and the recommendations contained in the Report and hopes that the General Assembly's recommendations will be based on these recommendations.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like, with your permission, to comment on the recent events which occurred in Johannesburg, namely, the tragic death of Mr. Ahmad Timol and the shocking arrest and sentencing of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, events which have unfortunately become the pattern of everyday life in South Africa under Apartheid.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that if the policies of Apartheid are allowed to continue for long, the white minority, in its desperation, will commit even worse crimes and injustices. The Sharpeville massacre and other mass shootings by the security forces in various parts of the Republic should always be kept in mind. Massacre and afraid, a feature of the South African scene. We mourn the mass murder will become, I am death of Ahmad Timol, that freedom fighter; and convey our heartfelt sympathy to his family and to his compatriots and Anglican Dean of Johannesburg pay a deserving tribute to the for his staunch support for the cause of freedom.

Communist forces resist Cambodian attempt to clear Phnom Penh road

TAING KAUK, Central Cambodia, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—Communist forces have put up strong resistance in an attempt to split a Cambodian operation aimed at clearing the highway linking Phnom Penh to the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Thom.

Cambodian officers arriving by helicopter at the town of Skon, 75 kilometres (46 miles) northeast of Phnom Penh, said yesterday had been heavy fighting on route Six highway since last night.

They added that the Communists had already taken a big slice of the road near Skoun after cutting it near the township of Zaray at a point about 35 kilometres (22 miles) further north.

At this village, the furthest point of which is still open, the rumble of artillery could be clearly heard from the North while pillars of smoke caused by bombing could be seen during upsurges.

The officers said the American

had stopped their regular bombing raids on the Communists near here to concentrate on positions further north.

Meeting held to study publication of encyclopedia

KABUL, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—Matters related to the publication of the Ariana Encyclopedia were discussed at a meeting in the Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the President of the Historical Society, Prof. Abdul Hai Habibi, the President of the Ariana Encyclopedia Society, Mohammad Shafiq Wejdan, Senator Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh, the President of the Publications Department, Mohammad Ebrahim Sharif, the Director General of the Publications Department, Dr. Sher Ahmad Nassiri, the Vice-President of the Pashto Academy, Mohammad Sediq Rouhi, and members of the historical society, Mohammad Karim Nazih, and Mohammad Ismail Mobalegh.

Discussed at the meeting was a series of proposals by Wejdan on projected new publications to be put by the society.

Wheat, fertiliser sales outlets opened in Kunar

ASAD ABAD, Dec. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Emergency Agricultural Programme office has opened 13 wheat seed and chemical fertiliser sales outlets in various parts of Kunar province.

So far 640,000 kilograms of chemical fertilisers have been sold on favourable terms to the farmers in the centre, and various districts of Kunar province.

According to the emergency programme, wheat seeds and chemical fertilisers will be supplied for 14,000 hectares of farmlands in Kunar province this year.

Kunar Governor Abdul Ghafour Wayand yesterday toured the sales outlets in the province to familiarise himself with sales procedures, and tend to problems that may exist.

Africans consider Anglo-Rhodesian accord unacceptable

SALISBURY, Dec. 1, (Reuter).—The Rhodesian National People's Union, the country's African political party, yesterday branded Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals as "unpalatable and completely unacceptable".

In a statement issued here the party, which has one member in the Rhodesian parliament, said: "We view with apprehension the accepted proposals for a settlement."

"We totally reject the proposals, and we ask the British government to reconsider the settlement issue."

The statement added: "There are no guarantees whatsoever to prevent the new constitution being threatened by unscrupulous people in power."

Woman sues sex ed. group, charging their course made her frigid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, (Reuter). A young woman teacher has filed a 100,000 dollar suit against a sex education group, charging their course made her frigid.

The 28-year-old physical education teacher, who was not named in papers filed with the U.S. District Court here that she was ordered by her private school to attend the course. Given by the American Association of Sex Education Counsellors at a Washington hotel.

She believed she said, that the course would be on training children in sex education matters.

But when she got there, the instructor told her and the other participants: "I'm sorry so many of you came in dresses because we're planning to do a lot of floor work".

The group was then paired off, with men's backs to the women, who were directed to pat parts of the body of the men, she charged.

She said she was shocked, amazed, embarrassed and humiliated, and told the instructor she was not going to put up with it.

At that point, everyone stopped what they were doing and she became the object of scorn and derision.

She left, but later became emotionally upset, had to leave

Gulf states

(Continued from page 1)

Both Iran and Ras al Khaimah claim sovereignty over the two islands.

The occupation has already stirred a furore at least in three Arab countries — Iraq, Syria and Kuwait.

Yesterday, the Iraqi foreign ministry summoned the British envoy in Baghdad, Balfour Bull and handed him a protest note.

In Damascus, a Syrian government spokesman said Iran's occupation of the three islands was an "overt challenge to the will of the Arab people and world public opinion and a disregard for the right of the people of the three islands to sovereignty and self-determination."

In Kuwait, the national assembly denounced the Iranian activities.

One of the assembly members went as far as to ask the government to declare the big Iranian community in the oil-rich state as a "fifth column". He alleged the presence of the Iranian troops in the three islands would serve to defend the interests of the western oil companies.

LOST

LADY'S OMEGA WATCH LOST DURING ID-E-FITR. IF FOUND PLEASE CALL 32591 OR 30230. SUBSTANTIAL REWARD.

Optalidon

OPTALIDON your favourite analgesic offers optimum relief from:

Headache
Toothache
and all kinds of pain

ONLY WITH TWO PINK PILLS
PAIN PROMPTLY PASSES

In every pharmacy Af. 1,22 each tabl.
Wholesale ZAPSCO Ltd Kabul, P.O.B.437.

WANTED

"An organisation in Kabul is seeking semi-professional help in the fields of Business Administration, Office Management, Personnel, Supply Management, Training, and Technical Specialists in Communications, Construction and Maintenance. Applicants must have good educational background and a command of the oral and written English.

Qualified applicants should send a resume or letter in English addressed to P.O. Box 4037, giving age, educational background, work experience and salary expected. Home address and telephone number for contact should be included."