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Bakhtar News Agency

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IRAN QUAKE DEAD SOARS TO 20,000

Homeless In Mountains More Than 100,000 People

TEHRAN, Sept. 3. (Reuter).—Hourly reports from rescue teams working in the mud and devastation left by two killer earthquakes in eastern Iran sent the unofficial death toll soaring to 20,000 yesterday.

As the entire country went into 24 hours mourning and cabinet ministers and foreign tourists queued at health centres to donate blood, the official figures stood at 12,000 dead and 50,000 injured.

Thousands of doctors and medical students, on holiday, volunteered to join teams from the Red Lion and Sun, troops and police sent to the mountainous regions hit by the second disaster.

The Shah of Iran, who sent Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida and five ministers to the scene, personally supervised the rescue operations from Tehran with the help of Empress Farah.

His Majesty Sends Message Of Sympathy

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram to the Shahinshah of Iran expressed the deepest sympathy on behalf of the people of Afghanistan and himself for the victims of earthquake in Iran.

Acting Prime Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, in a telegram, also sent his deepest sympathy to the prime minister Amir Abbas Hoveida.

The cabinet, in its weekly meeting yesterday held under the chairmanship of acting Prime Minister Dr. Popal expressed its most sincere and profound sympathy to the Government and people of Iran.

Rescue officials said the search continued for victims buried under tons of debris in the devastated towns and villages.

More than 100,000 people were reported homeless and living in the open in the rugged, mountainous area.

At least 100 towns and villages have been reduced to rubble, roads cut and vital irrigation canals blocked in the violent upheavals—the second shock Sunday came exactly six years after a tremor that killed 12,000 people in northwest Iran.

The Red Lion and Sun has reported one third of the 1,800,000 people in stricken Khorosan province were affected by the tremors. The ruined region covers about 2,000 sq. km. and eyewitnesses said the most badly hit districts were remote villages of mud-walled huts.

Sunday's tremor came as horrified rescuers were counting thousands of dead and injured from the first disaster.

The authorities, who performed mass burial and religious ceremonies as the dead were brought out of the rubble, flew field hospitals in from Tehran and took measures to guard against epidemics threatening the more than 100,000 people made homeless.

Tales of death and destruction and lucky escapes came from many of the 100 flattened towns and villages. Members of Premier Hoveida's party touring Kakh, where over 4,500 people died in the first quake on Saturday, said they found two small children crying on top of a mound of mud bricks that had been their homes.

Asked where their parents were, the children pointed underneath. The men asked a weeping woman, who had lost her husband and three children, to look after the orphans.

One woman survivor at Kakh gave birth to twins at a hospital shortly after being rescued. A boy of three was dug out alive after being buried for six hours.

The stories, the overflowing hospitals and burial grounds recalled the scenes after a tremor that killed 12,000 people in northwest Iran—exactly six years ago Sunday.

Messages of sympathy from heads of state and charity organisations poured into Tehran.

In Geneva, the World Council of Churches said it had sent a special team to find out the needs of the victims.

Empress Farah yesterday gave blood for the disaster victims at a Tehran health centre.

Premier Hoveida reported to the Shah from the devastated area and special orders were given for the construction of new shock-proof homes for survivors.

Teachers Day which used to be held during the first week of November will now be observed in the first week of May. The change has been decided upon a proposal by the Education Ministry and approval of the cabinet.

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—In yesterday's session of the Wheat Seminar USAID expert Jenkins, talked about the economic aspects of farming and the use of fertiliser and improved wheat seeds.

Also, in the afternoon vice president of the Nangarhar Nawj Development Project, Abdurrahim Sha-koor, reported about the expansion programme. He said that this year from 2500 tons of improved wheat 354,000 tons have been obtained.

Some of the heads of the provincial agriculture department read the yearly report on wheat farming in their respective areas.

Czech Journalists OK Censorship For Only 3 Months

BONN, Sept. 3. (Reuter).—The Czechoslovak Journalists' Union has announced that it will accept censorship for only three months, according to a Radio Bratislava report heard here.

The union's decision, broadcast just before midnight, said: "The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists declared that it only accepts the establishment of the office of information and control on activity of the press, radio, television and Ceteka (the official Czechoslovak news agency) for a period of three months."

The radio also quoted the union's presidium as saying "the Soviet side insists that the word 'occupier' should disappear from the vocabulary of our paper."

"It urges the abolition of the periodicals 'Reporter', 'Student', and 'Literary Listy, which it calls 'centres of counter-revolution."

(The 'Reporter' is the Czech journalists' semi-monthly organ. 'Student' is the student weekly, and 'Literarni Listy' the Writers' Union weekly.)

The Presidium announcement said 'Reporter' would continue to appear this month.

President Svoboda accepted the resignation of Interior Minister Pravel to the function of Interior Minister has been nominated Josef Pelnar, previously the Chairman of West Bohemian Regional National Committee.

Czechoslovak News Agency CTK denies all rumours that A. Dubcek is ill or injured; Dubcek carries on his intensive work. Reuter and other world agencies have also denied yesterday's report that Prime Minister Cernik has issued an appeal to intellectuals to leave Czechoslovakia.

On the other hand, Cernik has appealed to intellectuals to stay in their country and to concentrate their efforts on quick normalisation and socialist construction of Czechoslovakia.

The railway traffic in Czechoslovakia is also gradually getting back to normal, including international connections with West Germany, Austria and Poland.

Foreign soldiers have evacuated the Prague main railway station. The situation in food supply is also improving. Academic year in Czechoslovak primary and secondary schools started on September 2, in universities will start on October 1, as usual.

It was announced that there were 25 death casualties and 431 injured persons during the occupation of Prague.

Public opinion poll in Prague has shown unanimity of people in solution of basic problems of present situation. Ninety-nine per cent have expressed confidence in Dubcek, half percent against, and half per cent neutral answers.

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Answering reporters' questions, he said the troops would remain as long as the "threat to the Soviet Union is not removed."

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Czech Govt. Reports Life Is Returning To Normal

PRAGUE, Sept. 3. (Czech Embassy Release).—The latest session of Czechoslovak government has evaluated the present situation in Prague as getting quickly back to normal. According to Frantisek Hamouz, Deputy Prime Minister, preparations for economic talks in Moscow are in progress.

The government is preparing new laws on extraordinary arrangements in the press, radio and TV. A new Press and Information Office has been established, headed by Vohnout.

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West German MP Says Govt. Can't Sign NP Treaty

Sign NP Treaty

COLOGNE, Germany, Sept. 3. (DPA).—The speaker of the lower house of the West German parliament, Eugene Gerstenmaier, said Sunday that West Germany could not sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as long as Russia threatened to apply the United Nations enemy states articles.

Under the article the victorious powers in World War II could intervene in the affairs of an enemy state as long as a peace treaty had not been signed.

Gerstenmaier in a radio interview said this question had not been settled by the fact that the western powers had said in 1954 that they would treat West Germany as if she were a member of the UNO.

Russia still had the formal right to say that there was no peace treaty with Germany as a whole, and none with the Federal Republic.

Moscow would have had the possibility to apply the enemy states articles against West Germany even if there had been an agreement on the renunciation of force, Gerstenmaier stressed.

"No West Germany parliamentarian and no government member can sign the treaty if Moscow threatens with the articles", the speaker said.

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Lagos Warns Red Cross Not To Fly Relief To Biafrans

LAGOS, Sept. 3. (Reuter).—The Nigerian federal government last night warned of possible "grave incidents" if the international Red Cross went ahead with a plan to fly relief supplies into a Biafran war-zone airstrip today.

It branded as "unauthorised and illegal" proposed flights by the International Red Cross (IRC) into an airstrip at Obilagu, about 24 km. east of the Biafran-held town of Okigwi.

The IRC announced in Geneva yesterday it was starting a relief airlift today or tomorrow from the Spanish offshore island of Fernando Poo direct into Biafra for thousands of blockaded Ibo war victims.

A federal statement here last night said Lagos authorities had received a "peremptory message" from doctor A.R. Lindt, coordinator of the IRC's Nigerian relief, that the airlift would commence between 0900 and 1700 local today and that Lindt himself would personally lead the five planes.

The statement said the Federal government "categorically absolves itself from any responsibility arising out of the consequence of any unauthorised and illegal flights intended to land at Obilagu airstrip."

Obilagu was unacceptable because it was in the direct line of federal troops, it added.

The federal army's first division is reported here to be moving southwards into Biafra following weekend orders by the federal leader, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, for a final assault in the 14-month civil war.

The federal government warned that if the IRC overflew Nigerian territory and federal troop positions without authority "such internationally illegal action could lead to grave consequences for which the Nigerian government cannot be held responsible."

It appealed to "all countries which have any influence in the IRC to urge them not to carry through the action, unprecedented in the history of the Red Cross."

Gowon announced in a broadcast last weekend that the federal government was prepared to sanction the use of another airstrip at Ilu Ihi in Biafra's west bordering the Niger River, but this would be under strictly controlled conditions.

Hanoi Counting On Growing U.S. Anti-War Feeling

PARIS, Sept. 3. (Reuter). Senior North Vietnamese officials said here last night that mounting anti-war sentiment in the United States could force President Johnson into calling a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

But they saw no early breakthrough in the preliminary peace talks here, deadlocked for more than three months.

Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator, said at a reception marking the 23rd anniversary of the North Vietnamese independence day as far as we are concerned, both party plans are the same. However, he praised the unsuccessful presidential candidate Sen. Eugene McCarthy for his "positive attitude" in pressing for a bombing halt.

Xuan Thuy said he could see no connection between the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and a possible hardening of the United States position at the Vietnam peace talks.

Le Duc Tho, a leading member of the North Vietnamese communist party politburo and a key figure in Hanoi's delegation here, was asked whether there was any indication of a break in the Paris deadlock.

"There's none in view," he said. "It all depends on the American side."

Le Duc Tho said he felt the anti-war sentiment in the United States was definitely increasing. "And even though they are still a minority, we feel they are a strong minority to reckon with."

Home Briefs

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Majid, Afghan ambassador in London, who came here on a vacation left Kabul to resume his post yesterday.

Ustad Khalilullah Khalili, Afghan ambassador in Jeddah, left for Herat on his way to resume his post.

KABUL, Sept. 3. (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation left here yesterday for Tashkent to visit some of the republics of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR government. The members of the delegation headed by Sen. Mohammad Hashim Mojadidi are Mahmoud Farani, advisor to the Bakhtar news agency, Mohammad Kabir, the deputy dean of the College of Theology of Kabul University, and Enayatullah Eblagh, principal of the Abu Hanifa school.

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Some of the heads of the provincial agriculture department read the yearly report on wheat farming in their respective areas.

Fighting Breaks Out Between Brazzaville Troops, Youths

KINSHASA, Sept. 3. (Reuter).—Congo-Brazzaville's army leaders yesterday confined the country's forces to their barracks as they grappled with the crisis resulting from two days of bloody fighting between troops and youths.

Diplomatic circles here speculated on the fate of President Alphonse Massamba-Debat, said to have been arrested on Saturday.

Some 300 people are reported to have been killed in the fighting on Friday and Saturday between elements of the Cuban-trained youth league of the president's party and the Congolese national army.

As army leaders yesterday tried to bring the situation under control, they confined to barracks all troops, police and gendarmic forces and youth league members.

A communique read over radio Brazzaville Sunday night called on the population to return to work yesterday or face serious consequences.

President Massamba-Debat—deposed for 24 hours last month by the army but later restored to power—appealed on Friday to both sides to lay down their arms. On Saturday he was said to have been led away manacled to an unknown destination.

All communiques broadcast by Radio Brazzaville since Friday have come from the army high command and not the President. The radio said Sunday night that solution to the country's problems must now be found under the guidance of the national council for the revolution.

The radio also said a joint commission of the youth league and the army met Saturday to prepare their integration.

The fighting broke out on Friday when shots were fired from a camp where the youths were entrenched. The shots had been directed at security forces patrolling the district

and the army decided to flush out the camp, it was announced.

The radio said many workers had returned to their offices and factories in response to an appeal by Army Commander-in-Chief (Capt. Marien Nguabi).

Radio Brazzaville said Nguabi would shortly meet the prime minister and heads of diplomatic missions here.

There was still no word here of (Continued on page 4)

Viet Cong Hit Da Nang City For First Time

SAIGON, Sept. 3. (AFP).—Twenty-six civilians were killed and 45 wounded when the Viet Cong squads sent 31 122 mm. shells crashing for the first time into the heart of Da Nang city last night.

One government soldier was also killed and an American serviceman wounded.

Some of the rockets exploded in Independence Boulevard the main street of Da Nang where several American billets and compounds are located among the shops and private houses.

The heavy rockets, which have a range of 10 to 13 km. indicated that the gunners had managed to get closer to South Vietnam's second biggest city than ever.

Usually they hit the airbase, more than four km. to the city centre.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman said the casualty toll was the heaviest ever caused in Da Nang by rocket.

At least two houses were destroyed and damage to the naval installations was described as "light".

Meanwhile two Viet Cong commando platoons attacked a militia platoon and a "pacification" team defending a government hamlet 35 km. east of Saigon.

The attackers were reportedly repulsed but their losses were unknown.

Near the former imperial capital of Hue, occupied by the North Vietnamese for a fortnight in February this year, American troops stumbled upon a giant cache of arms Sunday including a stock of 750 82-mm. mortar bombs and 30,000 rounds of small ammunition.

Giant eight engine B-52 bombers continued blasting suspected communist positions and yesterday dropped their 30-ton loads on a base camp staging area, bunkers, and infiltration routes about 40 km. north of Saigon.

Sunday night the big planes bombed similar targets 33 km. west of the capital, their long rumbling shock waves clattering windows here.

Just north of the Demilitarised Zone, the North Vietnamese fired more than 200 rounds of artillery at the U.S. destroyer

Rupertus but all of them missed. The closest exploding in the water about 25 metres from the ship.

Reuter adds: American infantrymen ringed round Saigon are finding increasing number of Viet Cong trying to slip through their defences and into the capital, U.S. military sources said here yesterday.

South Vietnamese militiamen Sunday night ambushed an estimated 96 Viet Cong near a village north of Saigon.</



THE KABUL TIMES

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Results Of The Wheat Seminar

The wheat seminar now in progress in Kabul is interesting in many ways. To the experts it offers the results of the experiments carried out in the central experimental farm in Darulaman near Kabul and in the regional wheat stations throughout Afghanistan. To the laymen, the real distribution of the improved wheat seeds is the main concern so they too look with interest to the seminar, find out what varieties of wheat will be able to increase wheat yields in the years to come.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been active in the past few years in not only importing large quantities of improved wheat seeds and distributing them among the farmers, but also in establishing several important experimental stations to realise the objective of making Afghanistan self-sufficient in food-grain production.

According to reports read out in the seminar in each of the experimental farms hundreds of varieties of wheat were tested, hybrid strains were raised, and the ones that were found suitable for planting in the country have been chosen. In the Darulaman farm alone, during the past year more than 500 types of wheat were planted. In the Nangarhar wheat station, another 400 were tested.

While we appreciate the ministry's crash programme to increase wheat yields the staple food in Afghanistan, this is also time to concentrate on carrying out experiments on indigenous varieties. Experts from the United Nations Food

Food For Thought

They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

Benjamin Franklin

and Agriculture Organisation who have very recently carried out experiments inside the country believe that Afghanistan is a treasure trove of wheat. There are varieties of wheat here never seen before. Samples of rare varieties have already been gathered and will be distributed abroad.

These experts believe that Afghanistan could become the best centre for international wheat research. Instead of the experts coming here and collecting samples and distributing them to research centres abroad, it will be preferable to have a centre for international research established in Kabul.

We propose that the FAO office in Kabul take up the matter seriously with the headquarters. Since FAO experts who have visited Afghanistan have already carried out initial research in this field, further recommendations may not be needed. Such a centre, in addition to providing advantages to international research and making available to the whole world its findings, will afford an opportunity for direct contact between the experts and farmers who have to be guided to preserve the best indigenous varieties they have.

What is more important is the saving of foreign exchange. Perhaps we will be able to produce the best varieties ourselves, thus saving on the import of foreign ones. At the same time we can export these varieties and earn enough to meet at least partially the cost of importing fertiliser.

South Africa's Student Revolt

By Allister Sparks

South Africa is not a police state—not quite. But the combination of detention laws, banning orders and a tough body of security policemen who have the power to arrest first and ask questions afterwards is enough to make outspoken opposition to the Government a dicey business.

Not surprisingly, most of those South Africans who feel in any way uneasy about apartheid—and this still includes the bulk of the English-speaking community who numbers 40 per cent of the 3.6 million Whites—stay clear of politics and concentrate instead on the not unpleasant diversion of making money in a booming economy.

Keeping out of the Government's bad books has become the overriding concern of English-speaking South Africa.

Not to English-speaking university students. Organised into the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) they have maintained a remarkable posture of defiance. In particular the students have protested against the Government's drive for total segregation in education—with separate universities for Whites, Coloureds (people of mixed blood), Indians and each of the main African tribal groups.

At the same time they have kept their own organisation racially integrated and have persisted in holding multiracial congresses.

This posture has angered the Government and, understandably, alarmed parents. It has found a special enemy in Johannes Balthazar Vorster, who as Minister of Justice was the inventor of the detention and banning laws and who is now South Africa's Prime Minister.

Nusas is his particular bete noire; he seems to regard the students' defiance as a personal challenge.

Because of this, Nusas has suffered some heavy casualties in recent years. Ian Robertson, the leader who invited Robert Kennedy to South Africa, was banned, John Sprack, leader two years later, was stripped of his South African citizenship and deported to Britain (his parents are Rhodesians).

Dr. Bill Hoffenberg, a medical researcher attached to Cape Town's Grootte Schuur Hospital (of Chris Barnard fame) and a Nusas adviser, was banned and is now living in exile in Britain.

There have been other casualties, and some former Nusas members whose frustrated radicalism drove them to acts of sabotage are serving long prison sentences.

But in spite of all this Nusas students have continued to protest. The latest and most publicised protest began when the Government stepped in after the University of Cape Town (UCT) had appointed an African, Archie Mafeje, to the post of senior lecturer.

There are other Africans lecturing at White universities, but only in African languages. Mafeje is a social anthropologist—a White man's job. The Government considers that he should teach at a tribal university. Accordingly it warned the university council that if the appointment were not rescinded it would "take such steps as it may deem fit."

To the university council this meant one thing: that vital government subsidies would be cut. Also, like almost everyone else, the council members were anxious to keep out of the Government's bad books. So they obeyed.

Promptly the UCT students organised a sit-in demonstration in the university's administrative buildings, which developed into a sleep-in and then a teach-in. They accused the university council of doing the government's dirty work for it and demanded (Continued on page 4)

OAU Faces Difficult Future

By Kejawa Assaf

PART II

Here again comes Ethiopia in the limelight. Ethiopia had had a series of unbroken links with Israel from King Solomon era when Queen Sheba of Ethiopia had a short spell in Jerusalem. To break off relations with Israel at this juncture without any cogent reason is unthinkable to the Ethiopian rulers.

But the Arabs are indeed suspicious of any country which has dealings with Israel. In the case of Congo for example this situation made itself strongly felt.

Before the plane in which Tshombe was travelling was ever hijacked at all it was almost a deal between the Congolese and Algerian authorities that whenever Tshombe lands in Algeria he would be handed over to the Congolese Government.

When Tshombe landed in Algiers clandestinely in July last year Algerian authority immediately put forward certain conditions under which Tshombe would be handed over to the Congolese Authority and these include: dispensing with the services of all Israel technicians.

and Israel emissaries in the Congo and to absorb the Congolese nationalist leaders, now in exile, into the cabinet ministries.

Mrs. Tshombe immediately petitioned some influential African leaders to use their good offices to stop her husband from being extradited back to the Congo.

But the Algerian authority, not making its future intention known, sat on the matter. Both the Algerian and Congolese Authorities continue to flex their muscles on an issue in which either side refuse to budge.

This in itself show how far apart are the heads of states of the OAU. How long therefore could the organisation function under these obtrusive conditions? In the first place the organisation lacks invigorating push: it lacks confidence also from its member states.

Further, the organisation has no cohesive substance; its trade and communication links within the member states are always at their low ebb. There are galaxies of other interlocking bickerings but these are penance for the political and social mudle its members have kept live-

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heyward* carried an editorial on wheat seminars. During recent years, it said, the government has paying much attention towards the promotion of wheat production in the country which is the staple diet in this country.

These efforts, the editorial went on, include the introduction of improved seeds, better methods of irrigation and land cultivation as also the advancement of loans to farmers.

In addition to these measures agricultural conferences and seminars with a view to educating the farmers on modern methods of land cultivation and the proper use of chemical fertilisers have been organised.

The editorial after pointing out that seminars of this nature are generally held once a year in the capital said there is no reason why this should not be held more often and in other provinces as well.

It also urged the authorities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to see if the main features of the conferences are published in the form of booklets and distributed among the farmers.

It also urged more informative and lively programmes for the farming communities to be broadcast by Radio Afghanistan.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial urged the establishment of an institute of fine and performing arts. Each year, it said several art ensembles arrive in Kabul during the independence festival to take part and perform on the occasion. Most of these ensembles constitute artists from friendly countries.

The editorial asked can our own artists fill the gap in case foreign artists do not come here on a certain year? Answering the question, it said the answer will undoubtedly be no.

Who is to blame? certainly not the artists themselves. Because even though there is not much encouragement for them, pecuniary or otherwise and many of them have to engage in their profession against many social odds, they still seem interested in what they are doing and are prepared to exert themselves much more with proper encouragement.

What about the department of culture? One cannot put the blame on this organisation for it cannot do better under present circumstances as it has to deal with the greater problems of culture.

What is to be done? Our performing arts have failed to make any notable progress because

there has not been functioning an organisation solely responsible for this task.

Of course the establishment of such an organisation requires considerable funds. But the funds invested will pay high dividends cultural wise in the long run.

Besides with proper handling and management the organisation can, if

run along business lines, become a self-supporting enterprise.

It should concentrate its activities on two fronts, first finding and training of new artists and secondly on finding useful and interesting performing opportunities for those who have already established themselves as acceptable artists.



The *London Guardian* Saturday praised Hubert Humphrey's acceptance speech, saying it sounded a note of idealism that the democratic party desperately needs if it is to survive.

But the liberal newspaper added in an editorial: "What he had to say was drowned in the uproar of still more violence... and no wonder the republicans are rubbing their hands. For Vice-President Humphrey it is a tragic situation to inherit. He now stands at the head of a party which has antagonized youth and idealism."

"The squalid political roughhouse in Chicago this week has been seen on television all over the United States (never mind all round the world). With only ten weeks left for campaigning, Vice-President Humphrey has a superhuman task to restore the reputation of his party."

Ross Mark of the *Daily Express* wrote from Chicago that after travelling 10,000 campaign miles (16,000 km) with Humphrey he had found him "a thoroughly decent and highly motivated man—and an agonizing bore."

"With his nation convulsed by social revolt involving youth, deprives minores and the insecure affluent, Humphrey just has not got what it takes to provide the shining leadership his people so desperately seek."

"He inspires respect. But he fails to ignite and kindle fire in men's bellies. He blows no clarion trumpet inspiring men to follow him into battle, Mark said."

The West German press Friday predicted a hard road ahead for the democratic party during this year's election campaign following the nomination of U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

The nationally circulated *Die Welt* said that the era of the democratic party's domination of American politics, begun by Frank-

lin D. Roosevelt in 1932, could be approaching its end.

The party convention which nominated Humphrey in Chicago had been a sad show of ideological confusion, organisation rebacle, and an explosion of hate and violence.

"Humphrey goes into the campaign with three major handicaps—he must justify the policies of an unpopular administration, the party is badly split, and a political change appears long overdue."

"But Humphrey, long in U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's shadow now has the chance to come into his own. Much could change by November. It will be a close election right up till the end" the right-independent paper said.

The conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine* said that the convention in Chicago reflected the democratic party's disunity over Vietnam and the racial problem.

But whether it would be Humphrey or Nixon, it is certain that Americans faced a difficult choice between two personalities which had more charisma and political routine than statur.

The left-liberal *Frankfurter Cundschau* said that for many Americans, the candidacy of Humphrey or Nixon was not a genuine choice but a lottery between the lesser of evils.

Perhaps such a judgment was unfair and prejudiced. The American of today was in such difficulties that even a genius would despair.

The *Hannoversche Presse* said that the choice of Humphrey over his anti-Vietnam rivals had split the party in development wide open.

But Humphrey's win could turn out to be a victory which could under circumstances lead to a defeat of the democrats in November.

Other papers commented on the reaction of Asia to the invasion of socialist Czechoslovakia by Soviet-led east bloc armies.

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FOREIGN

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EXHIBITS OF LOCAL PRODUCTS ATTRACT GREAT INTEREST

In the international exhibition this year, which was held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Afghanistan's regaining independence, the local industrial and handicrafts products displays attracted crowds of spectators and the interest shown by foreign and local visitors in this year's local exhibitions was unprecedented.

This year in addition to various local industrial and handicrafts 15 friendly countries, plus two British firms, participated.

Among the most interesting local exhibits was the huge two-storey pavilion of the Afghan Textile Company. During the year the Afghan Textile Company produced 43,329,980 metres of different kinds of cotton material. The total sales proceeds during the year will reach Af. 606,772,004 out of which Af. 197,442,399 will come from the sales in Kabul.

Another comparatively large factory which went into operation about seven years ago. The initial capital of this factory was fixed at Af. 14,000,000. However, for further development of the shoe industry in country and in order to increase the output to meet the local demand the capital was raised to Af. 20,000,000.

Aho has built up a reputation throughout the country for producing quality shoes for men, women and children. Prices are reasonable compared to imports.

Aho has a daily output of 450 to 500 pairs of various kinds of shoes. There are 366 workers in the factory working under the supervision of four foreign experts. The Aho pavilion was one of the crowded ones throughout Jashen days for the sales of products were permitted from the very beginning.

One of the new features in the local exhibition this year was the needle works display of Jamila and Shafiq where 12 young girls have worked to embroider ancient dresses. The dresses put on display at this booth were all local costumes.

Local dresses have great admirers and most of the goods put on display have already been sold to foreign visitors. Most of the goods on exhibit can be taken after the Jashen.

The Pashtoonistan pavilion attracted attention with the old rifles, hunting guns, draggers with pearl hilts and special waist coat worn by the people in independent and occupied Pashtoonistan.

Feroz Knitting Factory is one of the oldest knitting plants in the country. Its quality products range from pullover, scarfs, jacket and skirt for women and other wollen articles.

The factory in its booth in this year's Jashen showed pieces of jersey and silk and rayon garments.

Feroz was floated with an initial capital of Af. 1,748,981 and its annual output is about 8950 pull-overs, 6000 metres of jersey and 37880 metres of silk and rayon. Its yearly sales proceeds reach Af. 2,964,947.

Feroz intends to add a stocking weaving section in the already enlarged plant.

Fruits, especially dried ones are one of the important items on the list of Afghan exports and are a good source of foreign exchange earner.

In order to further promote the export of the fruits a company, under the name of Afghan Samon Sherkat, was established

By A Staff Writer
with an initial capital of Af. 4,500,000 in 1956.

Since then the company has been able to find more markets for Afghan fruit and improve the quality of Afghan fruits through sorting and packing.

The fruit company has been able to increase its capital by Af. 22,000,000.

About six years ago the Afghan Samon Sherkat imported and installed a modern plant to standardise sorting and packing of raisins which have gained fame in world markets.

For a while the export of the Afghan fruits was confined to a few countries but through better marketing methods Samon Sherkat has been able to build up a reputation for Afghan dried fruits all over the world.

An other attractive and interesting pavilion was that of the Afghan Karakul Institute. Karakul is also one of the main export items of the country. To further expand and develop the karakul trade and bring marked improvement in tanning, sorting and standardise Afghan karakul in the world markets, an institute was established two years ago.

The Afghan Wollen Industries, which began production four years ago, makes quality and merinowool, camel hair and cashmir suiting material and blankets. The Afghan Wollen Industries (AWI) has already found its place in Europe and some countries in this region.

The AWI has opened a countless number of sales outlets in the capital as well as provinces and the demand for its products is great in the local markets.

During the last year six sales shops succeeded in selling more

than 700,000 metres of cloth. The AWI, in order to encourage sales had two seasonal reductions in prices this year.

The pavilion of the Afghan Bicycle Assembly Plant is also worth mentioning. The plant had three different types of bikes, for men, women and children and also wheel chairs for the disabled on show at considerable reduced prices.

The Afghan made bicycles are good looking and its durability has already been proved by those who have been using it.

The demand for the Afghan made bicycle, trade marked Ariana, is great and the plant receives ever increasing orders from people, particularly from government departments for the use of office boys.

The Afghan Bicycle Assembly Plant plans to expand and the management hopes that one day it will be able to meet local demands.

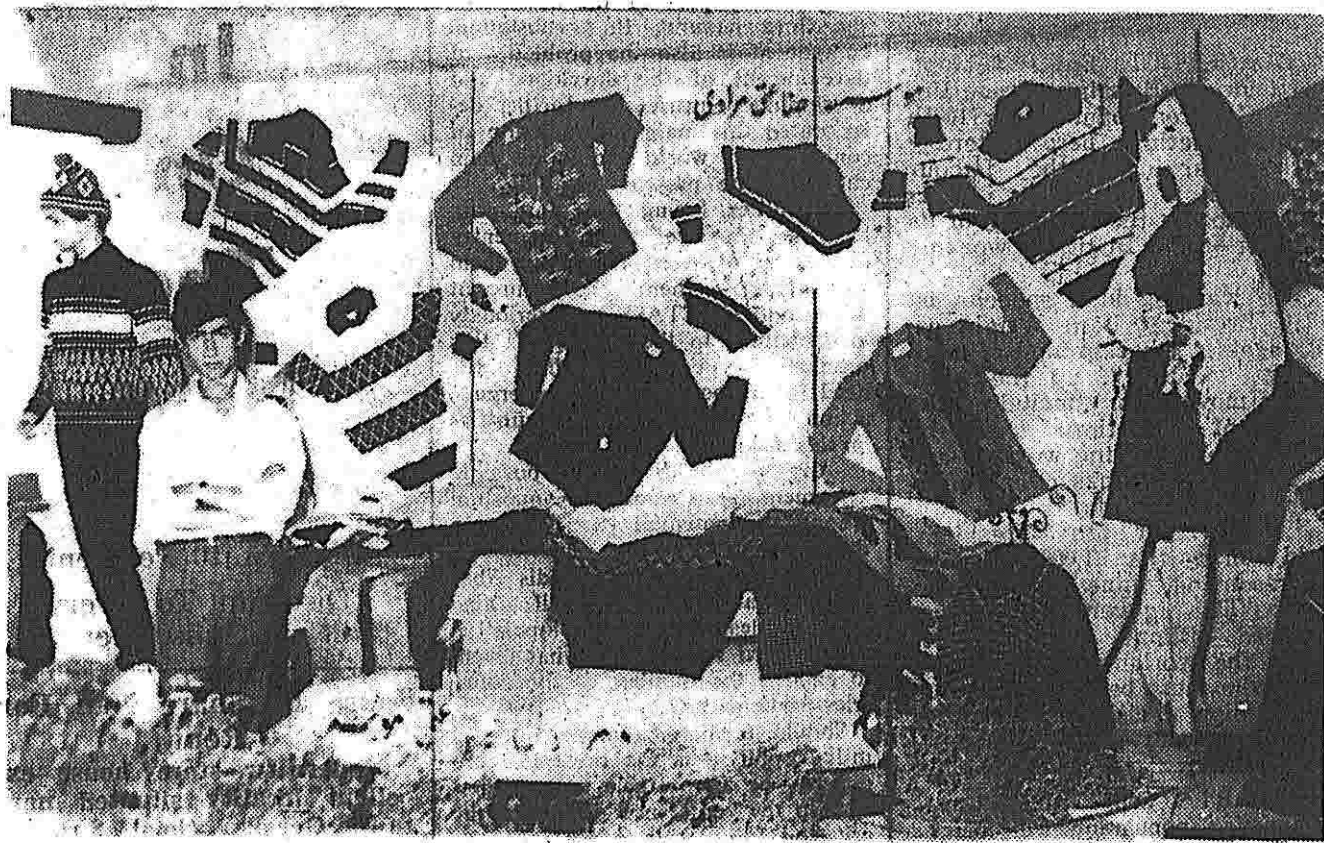
In other pavilions marble works, sheep skin jackets, copper ware, textiles and knitwear one could see marked improvement in the products compared to last year.



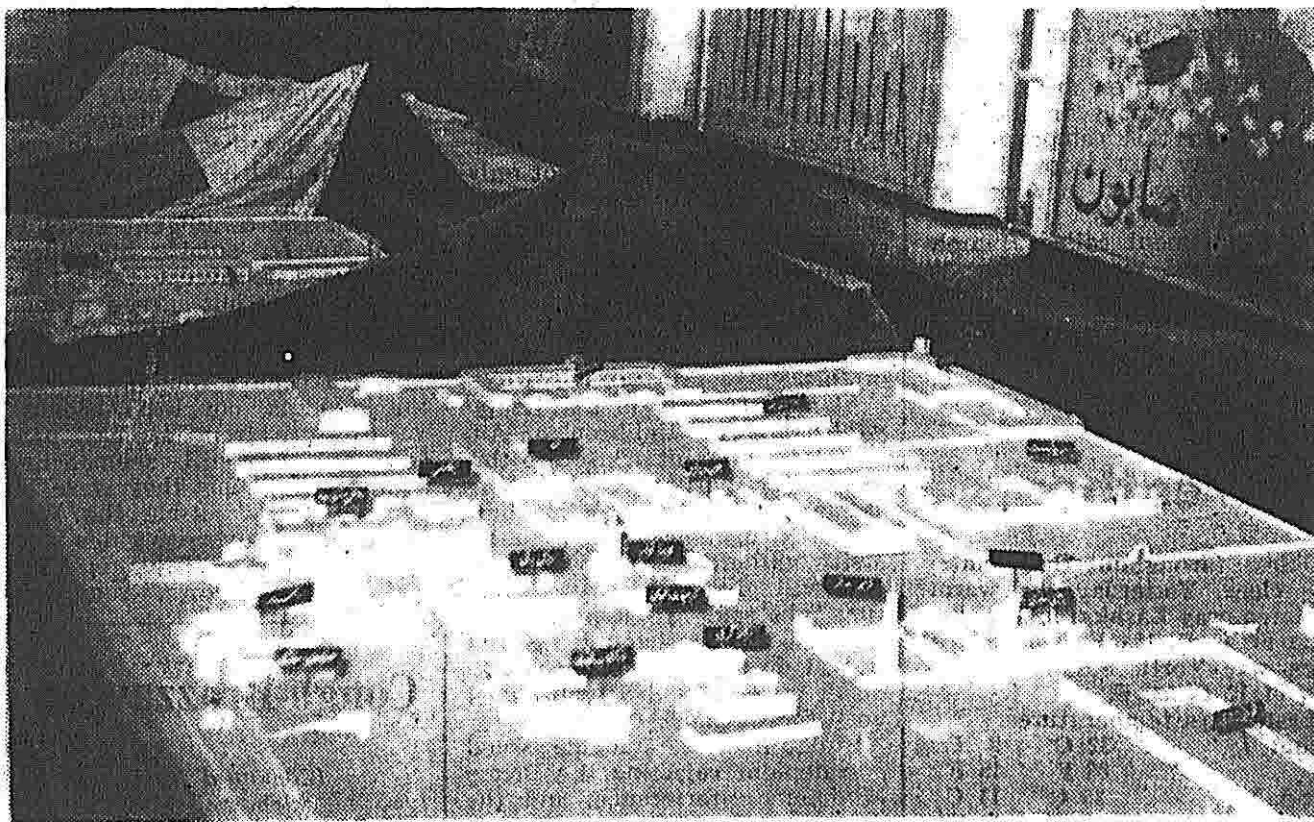
Nakal Macaroni Pavilion.



Pashtoonistan Pavilion.



Muradj Knitwear display



Models of Spinzar Company's factories in northern Afghanistan.



Embroidery made by Rabia Balkhi students

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The Afghan and international exhibition in the Jashen grounds will wind up this week, after 15 days. Thousands of people thronged to these pavilions to buy and see.

All the pavilions, including the Afghan ones, appealed to three distinct types of clients: Those ones which were aimed at experts; Those which were aimed at informing the public and those which aimed at general public and at experts.

Most of the machines and tools, maps of space ventures, dams and hydroelectric power station; attracted the attention of the experts. I know a dentist who went to the French pavilion to have a look at the equipment needed for dentistry. There were also dentistry equipments in the Czechoslovakian exhibition.

The nature of the pavilions determined the amount of business the public had with them. The general public went for the purchase of consumer goods, handicrafts and needle work, furniture, textiles, shoes, sheepskin coats, silver, candies and sweets.

I saw large crowds of buyers in

the Aho Shoe and Oqab pavilions. Leather work on the whole had good customers, and most of the people from the provinces who are not acquainted with the city's shopping area, found it convenient to make their purchases on the spot.

It is true that the stocks in most of the pavilions were very limited, yet, those pavilions that could afford to bring in more supplies the next day, did not hesitate to sell as much as possible.

Most of the Afghan pavilions kept their supplies coming, and even kept their main stores outside the Jashen grounds open. The horse brand socks and stockings company in the Jashen ground had very good sales too.

Admittedly, they produce the best types of modern stocking, including the ones that the modern mini-skirted girls wear. They have a variety of colours, shades and designs and the price is much cheaper than the ones imported.

But there were some stalls that, despite the fact they could sell well, and supply more of their goods, did

not take the steps to increase their on-the-spot sales in the Jashen grounds.

The Afghan fur and karakul pelts pavilion was among them. There were many beautiful pieces of coats, over coats, hats and handbags, made of the Afghan karakul pelts, and there were many Afghan and foreign buyers. But when asked about their sale they give their shop address.

Especially interesting is the number of those tourists who came here especially for Jashen and left in the middle of Jashen since most of these shops were closed for Jashen, they didn't have the opportunity to go and buy what they wanted in the address given them.

Some buyers also insisted on buying on-the-spot fearing that the samples on display in the Jashen grounds would not be available in the shops themselves. For instance, there were good textile pieces at the Afghan Textile Company pavilion. Past experiences show that those samples on show are not available outside the pavilion.

World News In Brief

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Moscow has requested a week's postponement of a joint Indo-Soviet government review of world affairs and bilateral relations scheduled to begin on Wednesday. Indian officials said here yesterday.

ROME, Sept. 3, (DPA).—Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, and exiled king Constantine of the Hellenes met at Constantine's private residence in Rome Sunday night. After a discussion lasting about an hour, the king gave a dinner for Makarios and Cyprus Foreign Minister Kiprianou, who accompanied Constantine. Queen Anne-Marie

earlier Sunday returned to Rome from London where they attended the funeral of Princess Marina of Kent.

PARIS, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—The National Liberation Front—political arm of the Viet Cong—is to open an information bureau in Paris shortly.

Two of the Front's administrators are at present preparing an office near the Bois de Boulogne, Vietnamese sources said here.

ADEN, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Southern Yemen Republic's President Gahtan Ashaabi yesterday expressed his country's solidarity with the Vietnamese "just struggle against American imperialism and its satellites and in their revolutionary march towards Vietnam reunification". The message was cabled to President Ho Chi Minh on North Vietnam's 23rd independence anniversary.

BERES, Kentucky, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Seven negroes and six whites were charged with murder yesterday following a 30-minute gun battle between negroes and whites near this eastern Kentucky community.

Sheriff's officers said one white and one negro were killed and five other men were injured in the shooting incident, which broke out when three carloads of negroes interrupted a right-wing organization's rally.

Interior Ministry

Issues Statement On Pakhtia

KABUL, Sept. 3, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Interior has issued the following statement: Some time ago differences arose between the Jaji and Mangal tribes thus creating the possibility of clashes which might endanger the security of the area.

The government in order to prevent these clashes between the two sides, immediately took steps and to erase misunderstanding among them invited a number of the leaders to Kabul.

These leaders reached agreements on a number of controversial problems in the meetings held between July 16 to 26 of this year. They informed the government, in a petition, that they would abide by these agreements.

But unfortunately on return to Pakhtia they violated the terms of these agreements and started quarrelling again. Since the continuation of tension threatens peace in the area and greatly prevent progress of development projects, the government has decided to take serious measures.

The government hopes that enlightened people in the area will help the government maintain order and avoid acts that will be repugnant to the law.

Relief After Soviet-Czech Agreement

Obviously no honest and sensible man with a knowledge of what is happening in Czechoslovakia, can be found, who would not feel relieved upon reading the communique on Soviet-Czechoslovak talks.

Comments that appeared in many countries within hours of the communique all point to its strength and feasibility.

The communique expresses the determination to oppose, as before, different kinds of imperialist intrigues and to promote broad and sincere cooperation between peoples of socialist countries, basing it on mutual respect, equality, territorial integrity, independence and socialist solidarity.

Emphasis is laid on the need to improve the methods of guiding society, developing socialist democracy and consolidating the socialist system, with Marxism-Leninism as its foundation.

The significance of the communique is great indeed. This is admitted even by expert commentators

Ekaterina Sheveleva in capitalist countries who describe the communique as a "document of a special sort". And right they are "for it is impossible to analyse it in terms normally applied to agreements concluded in the capitalist world."

It is being stressed by commentators that the entire content of the document is an answer to the "key question", the counter-revolutionaries have been unable, and never will be able, to wrest Czechoslovakia from the socialist community.

But quite a few commentators in the west clearly did not like a constructive agreement that have been reached at the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks. What they dislike is that the allied troops will not be withdrawn at once, but as the situation normalises in the country.

Unbidden "friends" of the Czechoslovak people are seizing upon and circulating broadcasts of clandestine radio stations saying, for example, that Czechoslovak party and government leaders should again go to

Moscow "in order to conclude a new and more favourable agreement with the Soviet Union", as asserted by these instigators, the communique offers great advantages to Moscow and nothing to Prague.

Some of the foreign correspondents in Czechoslovakia, as soon as the communique was published, rushed in search of unfavourable responses. One of such "well-wishers" is reporting that he "had met a tall gray-haired man on Vaclav square" who told him, "shaking his head sorrowfully", of his "expectation": "bitter experience" and "gloomy events" for the whole of Czechoslovakia in the next few hours.

I think bitter experiences are more likely to be felt only by those who are seeking to worsen tension and not to contribute to its detente.

As President Svoboda urged upon his return from the talks, all socialist, patriotic and creative forces of Czechoslovakia must unite and work for the good of the people, for the good of their socialist country.

Demonstrators Greet Humphrey In New York City

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Vice-President Humphrey reviewed a Labour Day parade through New York's streets yesterday to officially start his campaign for president.

Humphrey, chosen as the Democratic Party's candidate during a riot-torn convention in Chicago last week, was hustled into his hotel here Sunday night by a side door to avoid demonstrators.

As a group of about 350 people paraded outside one of the main entrances of the plush Waldorf Astoria security officers surrounded the building and Humphrey was whisked into the building unnoticed.

Strict security measures were also taken at airport when Humphrey flew in from his home in Averly, Minnesota.

Watched by police, the demonstrators, shouting anti-Humphrey slogans, marched up and down behind barricades outside the hotel for some time after the vice-president's arrival. No serious incidents were reported.

Humphrey will head the list of guests reviewing today's parade, expected to be attended by about 100,000 trade unionists.

Nixon Won't Join HHH In Backing Paris Peace Talks

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Richard Nixon, the Republican Presidential nominee, yesterday refused to join the Democratic nominee Hubert Humphrey, in issuing a joint statement saying "that we support the efforts of our negotiators" at the Paris peace talks.

In a statement issued by his headquarters, the former vice president said that he "had made clear to the nation and the world that he would do and say nothing in this campaign that would in any way jeopardise the bargaining position of American negotiators at Paris."

The statement called Humphrey's proposal, made Sunday, "a bit old-style partisan hijinks that might be dismissed out-of-hand were the matter of peace and war not so grave."

South Africa's Student Revolt

(Continued From Page 2)

Mafeje's reappearance. Though few of them had ever seen Mafeje he is a UCT graduate now in England, completing Johannesburg, 1000 miles away from Cape Town, students began a supporting demonstration at the University of the Witwatersrand the next day.

All this happened to catch Vorster in a particularly tough mood. Since inheriting the Premiership from the assassinated Dr. Verwoerd two years ago, Vorster, who was a wartime Nazi sympathiser, has been trying hard to project a new image of pragmatic reasonableness. Diehards in the Afrikaner Nationalist Party have not taken kindly to this new pragmatism: a considerable ideological quarrel has erupted within the elaborate network of the Nationalist political and cultural movement and Vorster, to his astonishment and dismay, has found himself accused of liberalism.

Consequently, he has spent the last few weeks putting the record straight and jolting the party back into line. This culminated in a major Cabinet reshuffle early in August—something quite unprecedented in South Africa, where ministerial appointments are regarded almost as life peerages.

The most important move was the sacking from the Cabinet of his arch-critic, Dr. Albert Hertzog, a right-wing extremist.

The students' protests not only coincided with this resurgent toughness, but also presented Vorster with a golden opportunity to put on a bold display on the eve of the Nationalist Party's annual round of provincial congresses. He took full advantage of this.

At a party rally in the Transvaal hamlet of Heilbron on August 16th, after uttering dire threats to his party dissidents, he delivered an ultimatum of characteristic menace to the university authorities.

"I will give you a reasonable time," he said, "to stop the disturbances that are going on. But if you do not stop them I will do it myself—and I will do it very thoroughly."

Undaunted, the students issued a statement rejecting the Prime Minister's interference, and the Witwatersrand University students announced plans for a mass protest march through the streets of Johannesburg.

Having placed his stakes, Vorster obviously could not allow this: he got on the telephone to the Mayor of Johannesburg, Issy Shalposbersky, and demanded that the march be prohibited.

Though the Johannesburg City Council is controlled by the Opposition United Party it, too, follows the doctrine of keeping out of the Government's bad books: so the mayor obeyed. As a final touch a number of large police vans were drawn up outside the

university gates.

Momentarily the students withdrew, cancelling their march rather than clash with the police. But they were quickly active again with a placard demonstration outside the university gates, where they were pelted with eggs, tomatoes and paint by young government supporters while the police looked on impassively.

One Witwatersrand student who protested to the police at their lack of protection was promptly arrested for using bad language.

While all this was going on, a contingent of Witwatersrand students motored to Pretoria, 36 miles away, to deliver a protest document to Vorster. As they entered the strongly pro-government capital they were stopped by traffic police and ordered back; but cunningly the students slipped through side streets and reached the Union Buildings, administrative headquarters of the South African government. There, as they arrived in dribs and drabs, 300 pro-government University of Pretoria students were awaiting them. In full view of police and even some members of the Cabinet (including the new minister of police, S.L. Muller, who watched from a balcony), the Witwatersrand students were beaten up.

Some were hauled away to Pretoria University residences where they had their heads shaved and their bodies covered with boot polish. Nevertheless the leaders of the contingent encountered Vorster outside his office: he refused to accept their protest document but agreed to meet a student deputation on August 30.

It had been a rough week for the students, not least because of pressure from panicky parents. But they still seemed undaunted. Next day they were lined up again outside the Witwatersrand University gates with fiery placards. "Hitler is alive and well—in Pretoria" read one.

Congo-Brazzaville

(Continued from page 1)

President Alphonse Massamba-Debat.

But in Paris a spokesman for the Congo-Brazzaville embassy said president Massamba-Debat had not been arrested and was still in the presidential palace.

The spokesman, who said the embassy had twice been in contact with Brazzaville this morning, said reports that hundreds of people had been killed in the fighting were "very exaggerated".

Congo-Brazzaville Foreign Minister Nicolas Mondjo, who arrived here Sunday, was to leave last night for the ministerial meeting in Algiers of the Organisation for African Unity.

Afghanistan Magazine

The second issue of Vol. 21 of Afghanistan magazine is now available in the Ibesina Bookstore and the Historical Society of Afghanistan. Feature articles include:

"Historiography in Afghanistan, A Complete Index of Afghanistan," "The Legal System in Afghanistan" and a report on "The Fish Porch."

Nonaligned Summit: The Only Hope

(Continued From Page 2)

and peace-loving countries.

The programme of positive actions in this sphere must, by the nature of things, comprise immediate disarmament in all forms. This would be a blow on the foundations of the policy of force which cannot be imagined without the concentra-

tion of armed forces.

The conference of non-nuclear countries will deal with the questions of disarmament and will be an ideal opportunity for a large-scale and constructive activity of non-aligned diplomacy.

Viewed from this angle, the Geneva gathering perfectly fits within the frameworks of preparations for the third summit of the non-aligned and other peace-loving countries. A contribution to a useful exchange of views about the summit will be made by the September meeting of the Heads of African States in Algiers.

The participants may be expected to make useful suggestions and contributions to preparations for the summit and the drawing up of a programme of action of the policy of independence and peace.

Within the general struggle for peace and independence, the third summit will naturally have to deal with questions how to end the war in Vietnam and help this suffering and devastated country, how to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression in the Near East and colonial subjugation and racial discrimination in Africa, etc.

But, peace and independence constitute merely part of the agenda of the third summit. Its substantial component is also the problem of development of the developed and developing countries has further deteriorated this main contradiction of contemporary world and is the main cause of the present instability.

Difficulties facing the developing countries are ever more frequently used so as to exert pressure on them and subjugate them. The failure of the second UNCTAD more seriously to contribute to the solving of this problem has only intensified the need for a coordinated and energetic action of the non-aligned countries in this field.

Anyway, the broadest possible agreement exists about this question among the potential participants in the third summit.

The participants in the Adis Ababa preparatory meeting will also have to deal with the composition of the third summit. To what extent to enlarge the number of the countries-participants?

Should formal alignment to a military bloc—in the present conditions—be an obstacle to participation in the conference or should the criterion in inviting participants be their genuine policy and activity, their readiness to cooperate in implementing the goals of the broadest front of peace-loving forces in the world?

One thing is certain in any case:

differences which may emerge about this question should not prevent the maximum possible mobilisation of peace-loving forces and the best possible isolation of those aggressive ones. This principle should be observed when differences about the place and time of the third summit are in question.

One should hope that the policy of non-alignment will succeed this autumn to fulfil the tasks facing it and prepare the grounds for its successful activity in the coming period.

For, not only the success of the third summit, but also the development of the world situation and progress in removing the dangers facing the world will depend on it.

(Tanjug Features)

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