

2-26-1968

## Kabul Times (February 26, 1968, vol. 6, no. 284)

Bakhtar News Agency

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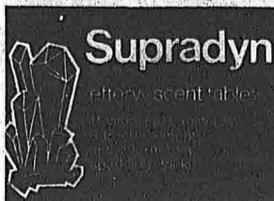
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## NEW PROSPECTS FOR VIET PEACE FADING

### Hanoi Calls For United Viet; More U.S. Troops For Saigon

#### Thant's Peace Bid Failed, Says U.S. Advisor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—One of President Johnson's top Vietnam advisers said Sunday UN Secretary-General U Thant's report on peace prospects had failed to indicate that Hanoi was seriously interested in opening negotiations for a settlement of the war.

William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, also said the North Vietnamese seemed intent on escalating the war and repeating the offensive they began during the Tet truce on January 30.

"It's pretty clear they're going to keep hitting," he said in a televised interview.

"But we're ready this time. There will not be any repetition of the Tet let-down."

Bundy's comments reflected a general feeling that Thant's latest plea for an unconditional halt of the bombing of North Vietnam had fallen on deaf ears here.

Bundy said the secretary general's report "does not meet the San Antonio formula"—the conditions laid down by Johnson for stopping the bombing of North Vietnam.

Bundy said U Thant had received the impression that the North Vietnamese were in favour of talks, but added that "we have had no useful response from Hanoi on several elements in the president's San Antonio formula."

(Continued of page 4)

#### U.S. Force Must Withdraw, Says N.V. Newsman

LONDON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Hanoi would base Vietnam peace conditions on unity of the North and South and a complete United States withdrawal from the South, a North Vietnamese journalist said last night.

Nguyen Van Sao, regarded here as representing the views of his government said Hanoi was still ready for peace talks provided the United States unconditionally stopped bombing North Vietnam.

He told a meeting of Pakistani students here there would have to be some sort of united coalition government for the whole of Vietnam.

The Americans would expect his government to compromise and accept U.S. terms at the conference table, Sao said.

But he added: "We have compromised once before—after the Geneva conference when we should have had a united country and we are still separated."

Sao said Hanoi's conditions would be based on the 1954 conference—unity of North and South and complete American withdrawal from the south.

He said the Americans "were trying to save face, but sooner or later they would have to withdraw."

"No matter how many troops they sent to Vietnam they would be powerless because the National Liberation Front had destroyed all their air bases," he claimed.

## Fighting Continues In Laos

VIENTIANE, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Fighting was continuing in the Sala Din Daeng pass just south of the Plain of Jars in north-central Laos between North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces and government troops, reliable military sources said here yesterday.

The pass, situated about 80 km. north of the Mekong town of Pakxane, which faces the northeastern Thai border has been the scene of clashes in the past few days. Details of the fighting were not known.

Commenting on the recent increased military pressure by communist forces in southern Laos, the sources said they had no confirmation that the communists were planning a

(Continued of page 4)

## Japan Seeks \$329 Million Standby Credit From IMF

TOKYO, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The Nihon Keizai, a leading Japanese financial daily, yesterday reported that the Japanese government was seeking a \$329 million standby credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The paper quoting government sources said the credit was required to meet possible balance of payments difficulties in the April-July period this year when payments for imports were expected to increase.

The paper said the Japanese government had been trying to invoke a yen-dollar exchange agreement with the Federal Bank of New York but the three-month exchange deal was considered to be too short while the bank desired that the standby credit with IMF would be sought first.

The journal also said the Japanese government originally hoped to obtain the standby credit next month, but had postponed the step in view

## 4 Days Left - British Civil Righters March Against Immigration Curbs

LONDON, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Demonstrators yesterday marched through central London to Prime Minister Harold Wilson's home to protest against the British government's curb on the immigration of Kenyan Asians.

Two marches were made on Number 10 Downing Street—one from Hyde Park and the other from Trafalgar Square.

Civil rights movements, immigrant organisations and political groups have rallied followers from all over Britain to take part.

Meanwhile, with only four days before the clampdown comes into effect, Kenyan Asians were able to get only 60 seats on flights into London from Nairobi yesterday.

European passengers at Nairobi airport were being offered bribes of up to 500 sterling to sell their tickets to Asians desperate to get away before Britain closes the door.

Scores of Kenyan Asians trying to beat the deadline for free entry into Britain are prepared to fly any route which could get them there before the immigration bill becomes law.

In Dar-es-Salaam, airport officials said one group of 45 from Mombasa left Saturday for Karachi to pick up a London-bound plane.

## Persian Gulf Federation Proposed

AMMAN, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The government of Qatar has proposed the establishment of a federation of the Arab emirates of the Persian Gulf to a summit conference in Dubai of the seven small states of the Trucial Coast and Bahrain and Qatar.

Radio Kuwait, quoting the voice of the coast radio broadcasting from Dubai, said that the proposed federation aimed at strengthening cooperation between the emirates of the Gulf "in fields helping to preserve their entity, ensuring their security and independence, unifying their foreign policy and organising joint defence."

The radio said that the proposal was submitted to the summit conference which opened here yesterday to discuss policy in the Persian Gulf area after Britain's military withdrawal in 1961.

The two emirates of Dubai and Abu Dhabi announced the establishment of a federation between them last week and called on other Trucial States to join the federation.

The radio said the proposal envisaged the establishment of a higher council composed of the rulers which will draw up policies concerning international relations, politics, defence, economics and other matters.

Its decisions must be arrived at unanimously and the rulers of the emirates will rotate in presiding over its meetings, the radio added.

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But the warm weather and the wet snow has created a menace for the pedestrians who are at the mercy of reckless drivers and shush.

No traffic accident have been reported. Roads going north and south from Kabul are opened to traffic.

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## Joint Yemeni Force Smashes 300 Royalists

MASWARAH, Yemen Feb. 26, (AFP).—A joint force of Yemeni Republicans and South Yemenis yesterday counted the spoils of war after inflicting a crushing defeat on 300 Yemeni Royalist tribesmen during several days of fighting in this area.

Weapons, documents, and gold and silver coins were taken from the villages of Maswarah and Abra where the royalists lived before they were killed or fled to the nearby mountains to join other Royalist tribes.

A senior South Yemen army officer appraised the gold and silver as worth 100,000 sterling. Captured arms included heavy machine guns and mines.

Maswarah is 20 km. from the South Yemen border where the fighting began. The governments in Saana and Aden launched an attack on the Royalists after receiving intelligence reports that 1000 rifles had been smuggled to the tribesmen.

The move, under which the central government takes over the state administration, follows a confused political situation in the state and is expected to be temporary.

Uttar Pradesh is the third state to come under direct central government control within the past three months.

The president's rule has been in force in neighbouring Haryana since last November, and in West Bengal for the past week.

At three states had non-Congress administrations.

The present confusion in Uttar Pradesh was caused by the resignation of the Chief Minister Charan Singh because of what he called divisive elements within the eight-party United Front Coalition.

## UAR Wanted To Strike First But Feared U.S., Says Former Minister

CAIRO, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The UAR's air force commander wanted to strike the first blow at Israel last June but was told that this would lead to American intervention, former war minister Shams Badran told a special court here.

Badran, one of 54 defendants being tried on charges of plotting to overthrow the government, told the court yesterday former Air Marshal Mohammad Sedky Mahmoud feared that if the UAR did not get the first blow the result would be crippling.

The air marshal was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment last Tuesday for the UAR air force's setback in last June's Arab-Israeli war.

Badran said that Mahmoud was asked by the late Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, then UAR deputy supreme armed forces commander: "Would you rather strike first and be attacked by the United States or retaliate and face only Israel?"

Mahmoud agreed with Marshal Amer but pointed out that 20 per cent of UAR's air force would be destroyed by Israel's first blow.

The former war minister had earlier told the court that President Nasser knew Israel intended to attack the Arab nations last June 5.

He said the President told senior officers on June 3 he had learned of the Israeli plans from an American source.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Kuwait Amir Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, on the occasion of his country's National Day.

KABUL, Feb. 26, (Bakhtar).—The industrial companies of Balkh, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces have donated Af. 1,17,000 to the Kabul Institute for the Blind. Institute President Kari Faiz Mohammad Khulmi said here on return from a visit to these provinces that the people in these provinces have promised whatever cooperation the institute may need.

## The New York Times Calls Vietnam Policy Illogical

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The New York Times said yesterday it was time for Americans and their leaders to realise that current U.S. Vietnam policy was illogical.

The newspaper called for a move from the battlefield to the negotiating table, as quickly as possible, and said the risks involved in a bombing pause were obviously far less than those involved in boundless escalation.

## African Boycott Called Anti-White Discrimination

MEXICO, City, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The local organising committee for the Olympic games being held here next October dissociated itself yesterday from the reported remarks of a high-ranking official of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on a threatened Black African boycott of the games might be considered "discrimination against the white race."

Pedro Ramiroz Vazquez, chairman of the Mexican Organising Committee, said yesterday the remarks had "no official character for Mexico."

"As host country our efforts are aimed at seeking the greatest success of the games, and moreover to be faithful to our friendship with the African countries," Ramirez Vazquez said.

He added that Mexico was hopeful a solution to the issue would be found.

## Ceylon Clamps Down On Social Extravagancies

COLOMBO, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The Ceylon government has made it an offence to serve food at any party where the number of guests exceeds 100.

Penalties under new austerity laws promulgated last night range from three months to five years in jail, with fines of up to about 300 sterling.

In a National Day message earlier this month Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake warned that the economy was in a bad state, and that legislation to curb extravagant private expenditure would be introduced.

Foreign diplomatic missions are not affected by the new regulations.

## PAKISTAN SEES GREAT ECONOMIC FUTURE WITH INDONESIA

JAKARTA, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada left here for home yesterday after declaring with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik that economic cooperation arrangements worked out between the two countries had a great future.

A joint communique issued at the end of his visit said that the Indonesian Pakistan economic and Cultural Cooperation Organisation (IPECC) would also serve as an instrument for peace, progress, prosperity and stability in the region.

The organisation, which met here to work out cooperation schemes last week, will meet again in Pakistan in mid-November 1968.

The foreign minister approved several economic decisions worked out by experts.

These include the rescheduling of Indonesia's \$10 million debts to Pakistan, believed to have been due for repayment in 1965, until 1971 over an 11 year period.

The IPECC also approved in principle joint ventures in jute, fisheries, metal and rubber processing and other fields.

Pakistan obtained permission to open a commercial bank here. Both nations agreed to set up cultural centres in each others countries and give each other training facilities in 22 subjects.

The IPECC was founded in 1965, but its first ministerial meeting has only just taken place.

## UNCTAD At Half-Way Mark 3rd World Optimistic But More Realistic

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development here entered its fourth week today with the world's poor countries still optimistic that they will gain some concessions from the wealthy countries to help narrow the standard of living gap between them.

The air of cautious optimism which prevailed when delegates from 132 countries were told by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at their opening meeting,

## A Woman Driver's Best Friend

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, (Reuter).—Women drivers frightened of driving alone at night are finding comfort in plastic inflatable dummies who sit beside them on the front seat.

"From a distance and at night, it seems like a real person is riding with the driver," a spokesman at one of the stores who sell these dummies said here.

These 76 cm dummies, with their painted jackets, shirts and ties, sell for \$ five and one store has sold about 9,000 in the past four or five months.

Motorists have found another use for them too. In areas where parking is permissible in the city so long as a vehicle is occupied the plastic dummies impersonate passengers—but not always with success.

Instead, the many committees, set up to make a closer study of the poor countries' ambitions have been concentrating on measures which do not involve direct cash payments by the developed nations, although indirectly much of the cost will fall on them.

No final decisions have yet been taken by conference or any measures, but the chances of some succeeding, in part of not in whole, are mounting.

"The choice is not whether the wealthy nations can afford to help but rather whether they can afford not to", has been unchanged by weeks of haggling. But now the chances are being reassessed in terms of reality.

And the reality is that developing nations are finding it difficult to convince the developed world that all their demands for aid should be met.

The wealthy nations made it clear right from the start that they too have their own domestic and inter-

national money problems.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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

## AN ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

One of the prime requirements to improve efficiency as the ultimate goal of administrative reforms is to establish an anti-corruption bureau which if properly and honestly handled will not only put an end to nepotism, bribery, malfeasance and injustice in government operations but will also improve the social system.

There is no doubt that bribery, to some extent, is part of the social mores under which we live. What has come to be known as "bakshesh", or "qalamana" (the money paid towards the use of pen) is in our social set-up accepted as ethically all right. Although it is formally against the administrative laws, it is so widespread, that it has become the root cause of many cases of bribery. The man who has some work with the administration naturally pays "qalamana" because he believes that unless he pays it, it will be difficult for him to get his work done.

In the past attempts were made to do away with all forms of corruption. We have had instances of clerks being jailed for accepting a bribe of five afghanis. But such instances do not bring about lasting reform.

Greater firmness with the corrupt officials is needed. Since it is widely prevalent, we must have machinery to combat it on a national scale. As much publicity as possible must be given to every red-handed case of bribery and we must examine and re-examine our achievements.

We ought to be more realistic with the method of punishment. Under no system of civilised jurisprudence is it permissible to send a man on a long term jail sentence for illegally accepting a few afghanis, while hundreds of more acute instances of corruption go unpunished. In theory, bribery is bribery no matter how much money is involved but in reality, minor offenses

## Food For Thought

Growth is the only evidence of life.

—John Henry Newmann

might be more easily punished by instituting fines.

Now that a new move is underway to improve the administration in the country, we ought to consider the possibility of establishing an anti-corruption bureau. We must be sure, in the first place, that such a bureau is honest and that the people in charge of it are men of integrity so that it does not become corrupt itself. The bureau ought to be well equipped with the facilities which are needed to detect bribery and to be able to catch red handed officials who practice other forms of illegal business.

Some developing countries, including India, have anti-corruption bureaus. The Ministry of Information could seek help from friendly countries to provide us with necessary techniques for unless we are scientifically vigilant there is the danger of innocent people being wrongly accused of something which they have not done.

People who suddenly get rich should be the subject of investigation by such a bureau. The bureau can also shoulder the responsibility of combating smuggling, hoarding, etc.

Now that we are trying to introduce a modern civil service system in Afghanistan, in order to make civil service a more permanent and secure career, we must guard against the danger of corruption increasing rather than decreasing.

We hope that the authorities will take due notice of the importance of creating such a bureau. Should a decision be taken to establish it, the Police Academy or the Ministry of Interior would be the best institute to teach modern techniques of combatting bribery.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today *Ishah* carries an editorial welcoming the decision of the Afghan Red Crescent Society to distribute food to needy persons.

It is difficult to really distinguish between the truly destitute and professional beggars who want to make use of any opportunity to get something for nothing.

Yet we are certain, the paper said, that the Afghan Red Crescent Society in cooperation with the municipal authorities has made a detailed survey of such persons before launching its food distribution programme this winter.

Right now the society distributes food among nearly 4,000 persons. This is likely to go on for another 10 days.

Urging people to contribute more towards strengthening the financial status of the society, the editorial said the number of persons receiving Red Crescent assistance and the frequency of distribution can increase only if well-to-do people contribute.

The editorial expressed its satisfaction that the Red Crescent Society has been making rapid advances in extending its services and strengthening its financial status.

Although the distribution of food and other material assistance to the poor is commendable in every way, the editorial said these measures are temporary.

The society, it said, which has the moral support of honorary president Prince Ahmad Shah, and a stronger financial basis can take further steps towards helping the needy people become useful members of the society.

The paper suggests that the society should utilise the skill and ability of needy people and have them enter one of the many handicraft operations.

The paper feels that something has to be done to remove the root cause of poverty. Though the society's move is applauded by the paper, it still thinks that will not solve the real problem of the needy.

A few letters to editor again complain about the poor conditions schedules of city buses.

Yesterday's *Anis*, in one of its editorials, discusses a fire which broke Thursday as a result of

short circuit. The paper blames such fire on carelessness and on poor wiring.

The paper urges the house owners to review their wiring and calls on the Electric Institute to inspect wiring from time to time so that in the future such fires can be avoided.

In another editorial *Anis* comments on Gunnar Jarring's mission to the Middle East.

Jarring, says the paper, is making his last efforts in order to create a favourable atmosphere for finding

a solution of the Middle East crisis.

However, he has not been able to obtain positive results from his efforts.

Although the work of Jarring is carried out in secret the duration of his work shows that so far he has not got any positive result asserts the paper.

The paper describes the unfavourable attitude of Israel as the great obstacle in Jarring's mission.

## World Press

The *New York Times* declared that Britain's new immigration curbs amounted to betrayal of a promise to Asians in Kenya.

The newspaper charged in an editorial that British reaction to the Asian arrivals was "rooted in fear of race prejudice."

The editorial stated: Neither Britain nor Kenya will emerge unscathed from its handling of the problem dramatised by the mass flight of Asians from the East African country to London. And neither of Britain's major parties can hold its head high in what amounts to a betrayal of London's promise to these people when Kenya became independent in 1963, the editorial said.

The panicky reaction in Britain to the Asian arrivals is rooted in fear of race prejudice. Coloured immigrants make up only two per cent of the population yet Britain in this instance is creating a unique second-class citizenship, it continued.

"Under heavy Tory pressures and some from its own ranks, a Labour government has now turned its back on the Commonwealth immigration principles it fought for while in opposition" the *New York Times* said.

"Today is a great holiday in the Soviet Union—the 50th anniversary of the armed forces of the country." *Pravda* highlighted this event in its editorial and a number of signed articles. Standing Guard Over Peace was the title of the leading article, which emphasised that the armed forces of the USSR ushered in their

50th anniversary might and invincible. "Their increased combat might rests on the foundation of the outstanding successes achieved after the war by the country in the advance of the economy, science and technology" the article said.

Items prepared by the collective correspondent of *Pravda*, the editorial board of the newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* filled a whole page. These items commented on how the Soviet soldiers live and serve their country.

The writer Boris Polevoi, who was a war correspondent in the last war, gives his recollections of the final stage of the war he watched in Prague.

The Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* warned that a Vietnam-type war might erupt in Cambodia.

In a lengthy front-page commentary it said there were reports of increasing communist activity in Cambodia's Battambang province, helped along by Thai and Laotian guerrillas.

This threatens to constitute a premise for a repetition in Cambodia of the tragic situation lamented in Vietnam and to signal the definite decline of every hope for the existence in Southeast Asia of a series of neutral and independent countries.

The fact is much more serious because on this hope largely rests that for a negotiated solution of the Vietnam conflict.

The commentary said neutral Cambodia was a test case for the future of Southeast Asia.

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## Fight Against Tropical Disease

Two British scientists have made vital progress in tracing the origins of an insect-borne skin disease which is prevalent in many parts of the tropics, especially Brazil and the Near East.

The disease, leishmaniasis, is caused by a parasite called leishmania. In Brazil, where leishmaniasis is especially prevalent, it commonly causes a facial disfigurement called espundia. In some parts of Brazil the illness is so common that mining and logging companies threaten instant dismissal to any employee who enters the forest where it can be picked up.

The skin form of the disease (another form attacks the spleen) can completely eat away the nose and parts of the throat, sometimes after lying dormant for many years. Frequently leishmaniasis is mistaken for leprosy.

The two scientists, specialists in parasitology, who have recently reported their progress on a brief visit to Britain from Brazil, are Dr. R. Lainson and Dr. J. Shaw, each of whom has worked on leishmaniasis in other parts of the world.

They are studying the illness in the extreme north of Brazil, following earlier studies made in Honduras and Panama. Their work is based on the Evandro Chagas Institute in Belem. Both men trained at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Their work is supported by the Wellcome Trust, a foundation which so far has already

ready made grants totalling nearly £10 million for medical and scientific research.

Leishmaniasis is transmitted by the bite of blood-sucking sand flies. In the last half of 1967 Dr. Lainson and Dr. Shaw, in the course of dissecting 3,000 sand flies, tracked down the parasite in eight of them. Thus they ascertained that the sand fly was transmitting the disease the Brazilian forests and discovered which species were responsible.

They also discovered which species of a hamsterlike animal, similar to a rat, is responsible for harbouring the disease. Leishmaniasis is basically a disease of forest rats, which act as a permanent reservoir of infection; it is only secondarily an infection of humans. It is unlikely that the illness is ever spread from human to human, only from rat to human. Lainson and Shaw's discoveries, confirming the source and transmission of the disease in South America provide an important contribution to the emerging picture of leishmaniasis throughout the tropics.

In the course of their research both doctors have risked disfigurement and acted as their own guinea pigs, catching flies by walking into the jungle with their shirts off and allowing themselves to be inoculated with test cultures which left them ill for half a year.

The next step will be towards prevention or better treatment. Leishmaniasis can be cured, with antimicrobial drugs and a recently developed antibiotic. But unless it is caught early the skin form leaves, at best, permanent scars which are sometimes as severe as—and have been mistaken for—those of leprosy. Cured patients have complained, pathetically, that the cure "did not give them back their noses." And there is usually a great shortage of doctors to administer drugs in infested areas. There are three other possibilities: development of a vaccine; elimination of the carriers; or elimination of the source of the disease.

Dr. Lainson's research has shown that forest rats are so heavily infested—up to 20 per cent of the rats in a heavily infested area—that there is little or no hope of eliminating them. But some means may be found of eliminating sand fly carriers in some areas.

Attempts to develop a vaccine have failed so far because the killed or weakened parasite does not confer immunity. In order to acquire immunity one has to have the disease. Another aspect of Lainson's and Shaw's work is the search for a strain of the leishmania parasite which would cause a very mild form of the disease and so could be used for a vaccine as cowpox is for smallpox. So far the search has been unsuccessful—but here too the scientists are hopeful. (FWF)

## Laser—More Than A James Bond Gadget

Developed in 1960, it was touted as the biggest technological breakthrough since the transistor, which in 20 years has transformed the electronics industry into a 25 billion dollar-a-year business that now ranks as the largest in the U.S.

But for the five years of its life, the laser made its biggest impact, in James Bond movies and Dick Tracy comic strips.

Even its most ardent admirer began describing the laser as "an invention waiting for a use."

No longer. For in 1967, the laser came of age, finding a host of uses that ranged from the automatic drilling of tiny holes in exotic metals to the pinpoint tracking of satellites whirling through outer space.

In 1967, laser makers sold 40 million dollars worth of the devices, up from years ago. Another 250 million dollars was spent in the U.S. up from 10 million dollars just two years ago.

So rapidly is laser use growing that the most conservative expert predicts a thriving 500 million dollar-a-year industry by 1970.

By 1970, predicts M.I.T.'s Dr. Charles Townes (who with two Russians shared the 1964 Nobel Prize in physics for his conception of the maser, forerunner of the laser), Americans will be spending 1 billion dollars a year using lasers and doing laser research and development.

Laser light is like no other light known to man.

Creating the sharpest, purest and most intense light beam known to man, the laser can be made to burn more brightly than the light streaming from the sun. It can vaporize any substance on earth, can make a neat hole in a diamond in minutes. Yet it can be made gently enough to erase a typing error without even singeing the paper.

Nowhere has this "gentleness" been better put to use than in medicine. Lasers have been used to reattach loose retinas by "spot-welding"

them to the back of the eye—without doing any damage to the rest of the eye. They've also been used to examine eyes for conditions such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism.

The light of the laser has also been used to remove tattoos from the skin and tumors from the leg—without drawing blood. Possibly the most promising surgical application of the laser has been its use in rejoining severed blood vessels, without halting blood flow.

As gentle as it can be, the laser is also mighty powerful—something that industry is putting to increasing use these days in laser welding and laser drilling. In the first known production-line use of a laser, Western Electric developed a laser machine for piercing diamond dies and resizing worn wire.

Since that development, lasers have been used to weld connections to printed circuit boards used in the hearts of everything from colour television sets to electronic computers. They are now being used to drill tiny holes through jet engine parts, through which to pass narrow wires and electrical leads.

Another major industrial laser application is in the exacting field of measurement.

Because the laser is such a narrow and straight light beam, it has been used to guide a giant drill boring a tunnel through the mountains of New Mexico. It was also used to align the two-mile-long high energy accelerator built below ground on the campus of Stanford University.

Very short and very long distance can also be precisely measured with a laser, as can velocities and rates of revolution.

A laser range-finder at the Smithsonian Observatory now helps track orbiting spacecraft, and NASA and the French have begun a programme to study the Earth from lasers in space.

## Doubts Still On Concorde

It is always difficult for a government publicly to justify a project started by its predecessor, especially when there's ample evidence that the government does not really want it. When that project represents close on £300 million in research and development costs alone, the dilemma is even more apparent. Such a project, in fact, is the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde due to have its first flight on February 28 from Sud-Aviation's plant near Toulouse.

When the then British Aviation Minister, Julian Amery, signed the original Concorde contract back in 1962 (with no break clause, so as to ensure that it could not be unilaterally terminated), the reasons were as much political as technological and commercial.

Britain's first bid for Common Market membership was then very much in the air and agreement on the supersonic aircraft project was reckoned to be a good down-payment towards proving that Britain genuinely sought a real rapprochement with Europe—and especially with France. Now, after two French vetoes against Britain's Common Market aspirations, the Concorde prototype is on schedule and there are still doubts whether it will ever fly commercially and whether it won't turn out to be one massive white elephant in which, on average,

every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom will have invested £5.

Admittedly a strong hint that the British Government has made up its mind to go ahead with the project was given at the beginning of this month by the Minister of Technology Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who said he had authorised the purchase of "certain long-dated items" for the Concorde production programme. But this assurance has certainly not removed doubts about the viability of the scheme; it may indeed have intensified fears in some quarters that Britain has now committed itself irrevocably to a frighteningly expensive programme.

It is common knowledge that when the Labour Government came to power in October, 1964, it wanted to kill the Anglo-French project, finally being persuaded against this course by the opinion of its own law officers that the International Court of Justice at The Hague would almost certainly decree massive damages in face of any unilateral British decision to opt out. (No one seemed at the time to doubt but that President de Gaulle would have gone to The Hague for a ruling.) So against its own better judgment, and certainly against its inclination, Wilson's Government decided to stay with Concorde—at least until the prototype stage. During its first three years in of-

fice, when Labour produced the whole range of deflationary measures to try and save sterling and revitalise the economy, roughly £500,000 a week (matched by an equal £500,000 from the French side) was going into Concorde's development, and still does.

Twenty-three days after the battle for the pound was finally lost in devaluation, the prototype of the 1,450 miles-an-hour Concorde was slowly towed out by tractor from Sud-Aviation's flight hanger to make its first public appearance. Meanwhile, in Britain, in the assembly hall of the British Aircraft Corporation's factory at Bristol, work continues on Concorde 002, scheduled for its first appearance probably about next August.

These two prototypes, together with two pre-production aircraft—one static test and one fatigue test specimen—and roughly 60 engines for bench and flight development work, will have cost British and French taxpayers something in the region of £560 million—any figure being an estimate since Concorde, like about every post-World War Two aircraft, has consistently demonstrated its ability to absorb more research and development cash than the planners had estimated at any given reckoning stage. (The £250 million originally earmarked to co-

(Continued on page 4)

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### FOREIGN

Yearly . . . . . \$ 40  
Half Yearly . . . . . \$ 25



Uniforms with special insignia for women were displayed at the Soviet Army day reception in Kabul Friday night. It provided an excellent opportunity for ladies to see and admire uniforms of different countries. Mrs. Archer Blood, wife of charge d'affaires of the U.S. embassy is seen here with Afghan and foreign officials in their military uniforms.

### MAKING FEMALE ED. MORE ACCEPTABLE

The controversy over female education has been a thing of the past in the rest of the world, while in Afghanistan we still face its opponents, who vehemently criticise the practice. And to justify their claims they cite examples of the educated young girls who indulge in all sorts of disrespectful activities. Girls frequenting the cinema houses, wearing ultra modern dresses, making high bird nests on their heads, eloping with their lovers and going against all traditional social boundaries are considered typical outcomes of the female education system. Therefore attempts are usually made by these orthodox people to marry off the girls at a very young age so that they should not bring disrepute to the family.

### WIDENING HORIZONS

A girl born in the ordinary Afghan family is expected to confine her interests to the four walls of the house. Any attempt by her to acquire knowledge about the outside world is scornfully condemned by expressions like, "oh ho... now you are trying to follow those ladies in the parliament? or, "so now you are also growing feathers". "It is not their knowledge which is dreaded by the elders in the family. Rather they think that if a girl comes to know about the outside world they will start wanting a share of it. It is not very uncommon to hear some body telling a girl to keep quiet when she enquires about a half heard news item on the radio by saying, "nothing, they are just talking nonsense. And if perchance she happens to insist she would be told, "oh it is nothing that concerns you. Better see that the rice does not get burnt," and the dialogue ends. But people having this attitude should know that the latest view about the intellect is that it grows with age as well as experience. The inborn potential may remain constant, but its efficiency is greatly affected by the use to which it is put. Its improvement through generations, improves the general intellectual capacity of the race as such. Thus by snubbing the women folk we are indirectly hindering the general intellectual advancement of our country. A living example of intellectual atrophy through disuse was the story of a small boy who was carried away by wild animals in India to the jungles, where he was brought up by the wild bears like an animal. It was only when he was 10 years old that a hunter happened to find him and bring him to the Lucknow Civil Hospital. He walked on his four limbs like animals and at first showed terror at the sight of the human beings. He could not speak at all and made only howling sounds like animals. It was only after a

### Press on Women: Anis Says Tears Can't Solve Your Problems

"Shall I laugh or cry" is the title of a write up on the women's page of Thursday's Anis. The write up, which is in form of a dialogue between two persons begins as follows: Why I do cry? I cry because my child is sick. Well, this will not help your child. Better take him to a doctor, longer loves me. Well, this will not help. Get up, before it is too late, and find out the real reason why your husband is fleeing from you. I cry because I have always been unfortunate and have never been happy in my life. Well, crying will not help you here either. Better find out how you can make yourself happy. Seek the guidance of people or consult books. I cry because I do not have any clothes. Ah! never do this. A honourable life is far better than anything else. Shall I cry because I don't have a good future. Crying for the future is a foolish thing to do. One should work hard and be optimistic about the future. The key to happiness is within oneself. Laugh and the world will laugh with you. In another article in the same page the importance of tidiness and house management is discussed. You as a woman, says the writer, are obliged to look after most of your household affairs. You should manage your house affairs in a such way so that less energy is spent and better results are obtained. In order to achieve this always be tidy and plan ahead. By observing the following rules the housewives can solve most of her problems in the house: 1. Leave everything in the house in a fixed place. 2. Do not leave today's work for tomorrow. The writer suggests a programme of work and urges the women to observe it. Get up at six in the morning. At the seven pull the curtains and clean the sitting room. Wash your face and hands. At eight have the breakfast ready. At nine wash the teapots and cups and make the beds. At 9:30 buy your vegetables for the day and then start cooking your day's food. The writer suggests a two hour rest between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m. Have your dinner between 6:30 and 7:30 and study from nine to 10. After that make yourself ready for bed. The writer says that this is a tentative programme and of course some women can alter this according to their own needs. Thursday's women's page also has a letter to the readers to give advice on a problem that threatens a man's married life. The boy complains that his mother-in-law and his wife's uncle interfere in his private life and make trouble for him. The boy gives an example of how his in-laws make his life bitter. He asks the readers to tell him how he can escape this dangerous situation which at any moment may destroy his marriage. The letter writer says sometime he thinks about committing suicide or murder so that he might relieve himself of this painful state of affair.

### Kadu Palau

5-6 squash  
1/3 cup of yellow split peas  
1 1/2 cups water  
2 tbsp. butter  
1 onion finely grated  
1 lb. ground beef  
1 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. pepper  
1 cup water  
Wash squash, cut thin slices from stem of each and remove pulp with apple corer. Cook yellow split peas in water for 30 minutes until they are done. Sauté the meat with seasoning until it is golden brown. Let cool. Add water and let simmer on meat and mix well. If it needs more seasoning add to taste. Fill squash with the meat mixture. Arrange the squash in a skillet. Add water and let it simmer on a low heat for 20 minutes or until done. Serve topped with yogurt.

### The Problem Child BLUSHING AND RAPID PULSE RATES

Blushing in a small child is usually never considered a problem by the parent. And as a blessing in disguise parents rarely question the child regarding it. Reddening of the face may accompany joy, excitement, embarrassment or shame, and when children try to physically overcome some emotional disturbance like stuttering, etc. Small children may not worry about it; but when the child grows up he might become conscious of it and may become anxious about participating in a social gathering, for fear of blushing. If it is very conspicuous they may develop a fear of its recurrence in public. This is caused by over-emotional involvement. It is not uncommon to see small children being told something which embarrasses them and then when they blush, every one laughs at their expense. If left to themselves they usually recover, but this recurrent

### WOMEN MAKING PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

Deputy Minister of Education Hamidullah Enayat Seraj spoke about the role of Afghan women in the field of education at the USAID staff house on Saturday before members of the American Women's Association of Kabul. Seraj said that although the field was new, Afghan women had a key role to play in education. Referring to the various schools he said that although great progress was made to enhance female education in the first two five year plans "we still had a lot to do in the coming years." Research which is in progress at present shall help the system function better in the future. He pointed to the fact that the number of female students, was increasing every year. The American Women's Association in Kabul, consisting of 150 members, held a meeting about the various problems confronting female education in the country.

### Madam, My Madam

### Hair Today, Gone Tomorrow

Your hair style, madam, is like the weather, and I am a most inexperienced meteorologist. I can never tell what tomorrow has in store. One day your hair is like Delhi's Qotob Minar; one day, like the leaning tower of Piza slanting towards your left shoulder; other, day like a mountain peak or like the Amzon jungle, an impenetrable forest of curls. It offers you style, manifests your taste, and keeps you equal with rival stylists of your genus. But honey, it adds to my confusion and distaste. I hope you will not consider it too rude, honey, if I tell you that your changing pattern of hair style is not worth a compliment. Some times three quarters of your face is covered, and with your eyes covered by your dark brown hair, you can't see where you walk, like the cartoon in the Asian paints advertisements, your chin is the only part of your visage discernible. Madam, I don't mind acting a knight for you, and guiding you from one corner to the other. But, like a woman who wore the mermaid style of dress in the party the other day, and had no slit at the back of the dress to permit easy walking, you too will be sacrificed to fashion unless you moderate your craze for being modern. In the same way that the poor husband of that lady had no choice but to virtually carry her from the staircase to the stately salon inside, I too may have to become a hod carrier. Madam, the fashion rooms of the museums in the 21st century will carry specimens of hair styles. I had the power to recommend interior decorator for the rooms, and for the variety that should be displayed, it could be you. But madam, at the root of all my cynicism and distrust for hair style lies my inability to recognise you. With every new style, you change your dress, and with that, the hand-bag and shoes. The obsession for matching the handkerchiefs with the hairpins, and sticking with the sleeves, always accompanies a new coiffure. With the burdens of work on my shoulders, I admittedly, tend to forget what dresses you have, and how often you wear them. The new hair styles make you look like a different person to me. There are two distinct movements for hair styles—the ones you and ladies like you patronise; and the ones Afghan women want to keep. From the time the hair dressing salons have increased in Kabul, hair cutting is in vogue. But honestly, it is not the cutting alone that is involved. These steel helmets you keep on your head for hours in the salons, offers you good training for military purposes. But the style is temporary. What gets me the most, madam, is the preparation you need to go through to a hair dresser. It takes you a whole evening to wash and clean your hair and then roll it up. By the next morning it already has its curls. That is, honey, what I call preliminary curls ready to receive bigger, electric ones. But the style is temporary. What ought all this trouble, why do you have to buy a hat? Madam, I loved your advice to my niece the other day when you told her not to cut her hair. Only the next morning you almost had a crewcut. Fascinating!

### WOMEN ON THE AIR

Radio Afghanistan last week broadcast these following subjects in "Woman and Life" Programmes. "Do not let Children Become talebearers". This is very bad habit for all people especially for children because they will get used to it they cannot give it up easily in the future, the article says. Talebearing destroys good relationships. The article urged parents not to accept good or bad news which their children bring them from other families. There was also a dialogue about old customs in Afghanistan, which invited the radio audience to avoid extra expense. During Eid brides had to bring sheep and other gifts like dresses, jewels to the grooms. It was a compulsory custom and every body had to obey it. Although there are a lot of old people in the provinces and even in Kabul who still observe this custom, things have improved a little, and we hope that in the future it will be entirely forgotten. Another article explained that too much temptation makes the nerves weak and uncontrollable. We should not feel sorry about the past or worry about the future. Just think about the present and make your life pleasant.

# All About Women



Prof. and Mrs. Ziayee during their recent tour of the Federal Republic of Germany picture shows them together with a high official of the German Foreign Office, Horst Muthal right.

### Snowbound Journalist Has Chance To Catch His Breath

By A Staff Writer

Snowbound in Kabul—with a pleneload of businessmen and tourists—Don Rowlands says "It's a blessing in disguise." When he landed in Kabul last Saturday from Peshawar it was the 10th Asian country he had visited in the five weeks since he left London. He is director of the Thomson Foundation Editorial Study Centre in Cardiff, Wales to which some 200 journalists from 50 developing countries have gone for advanced courses in the past 42 years. His plan was for an overnight stay here to meet two Kabul Times staff members who have been to Cardiff, editor-in-chief Sayed Khalil and Mohammad Ibrahim, and to see a little of the city he last visited in 1964, and of which he has happy memories.



D.G.H. Rowlands

But the weather had other ideas. Sunday's snow grounded the Iran Airlines flight to Tehran—Rowlands' last stop before London. "At first I saw the black side," he says. "I thought of the important meetings I would have to rearrange in Iran, and the eventual delay in getting home to my family. But then I remembered a little word I learned here on my last trip, 'parwanist' it doesn't matter! "I now have more time to talk with press and information chiefs about the big advances in newspa-

per training during the past few years. One of my own foundation's first overseas ventures was a seminar in Afghanistan in 1966.

"We have since been invited to hold similar training seminars in other countries—including Iran, which is why I am going to Tehran, to make preliminary arrangements. "But the welcome tendency nowadays is for such meetings and courses to become regional and international, rather than just confined to one country.

"We hope in future to work closely with the newly-founded Press Foundation of Asia to coordinate training plans."

During his tour Rowlands took part in a conference organised by the Press Foundation of Asia in the Philippines to discuss joint projects during the next two years.

The Foundation, which already has firm promises of more than \$600,000 to make it financially independent and nonaligned, was set up by more than 100 leading Asian newspapers.

An observer at the conference was Mohammad Shafi Rahguzar, editor in chief of Anis, whom Rowlands now has a chance to meet again.

And finally another good reason for enjoying his few days' enforced stay in Kabul.

"In five weeks I have visited 17 cities, visited dozens of newspaper offices, met two heads of state, spoken on the radio and to four press clubs talked with hundreds of editors, journalists, professors and information officials and had reunions with 26 former "students."

"Not surprisingly, I arrived here with a sore throat—and a bad cold from sudden changes of temperature. Now I feel fine, for what more friendly country could there be in which to get your breath back?"

### JORDAN DOUBTS JARRING WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

AMMAN, Feb. 26, (DPA)—UN special mediator for the Middle East Gunnar Jarring completed his sixth round of talks with the Jordanian government here yesterday reportedly without any tangible progress on the way towards peace in the region.

Jordanian Premier Bahjat Talhuni, in a statement broadcast by Radio Amman, said after the talks his government had made it clear that acceptance and implementation by Israel of last November's UN Security Council resolution on the Middle East was a major precondition for a success of Jarring's mission.

The UN resolution called with withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, the termination of the state of belligerency, and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the region.

### Blushing

(Continued from page 3)

to be too high for the child special coaching should be given in case the child has the potential to make up for the lag.

But if the child at the same time is intellectually backward it would be more advisable to shift him to a lower standard, preferably in a different school.

A calm environment at home assures better adjustment. Often fighting parents accentuates the trouble.

Small tasks which these children are likely to perform well should be given to them, and encouragement should be given on their successful performance, thus boosting up their self-confidence and making it easier for them to adjust well. Criticism which lowers their morale should be avoided.

### Continued Talks Leave Room For Modest Hopes Pueblo: Bundy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—A senior State Department official said yesterday the military balance had swung against the North Koreans and they "would be out of their minds" if they started a conventional war against South Korea.

William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, made his comment when asked in a televised interview if there was a serious danger of North Korea launching another attack on the South.

Bundy, who reported "no progress" in U.S. efforts to obtain the release of the intelligence ship Pueblo seized by North Korea a month ago, said he did not think the North Koreans had a single master plan although their pressure at various points throughout Asia helped each other.

Discussing the Pueblo, he said the fact that talks were continuing with North Korea was "grounds for modest hope."

"We have to pursue them a little longer," he said. "But at this point, I can report no progress."

### World News In Brief

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26, (AP)—Mortar shells were lobbed Sunday morning at Kibbutz Massada in the Beisan valley, damaging several buildings, the army reported here.

A spokesman said several 60 mm mortar shells, believed fired by Arabs, fell on the Kibbutz.

FANKFURT, Feb. 26, (AFP)—The International Amateur Athletics Federation unanimously confirmed Sunday the decision of the International Olympics Committee to readmit South Africa to Olympic movement.

CAIRO, Feb. 26, (AFP)—UAR Defence Minister General Mohammad Fawzi has refused to ratify the verdicts passed by a military court on senior air force officers and has ordered their retrial, Cairo Radio said.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 26, (AFP)—Law and order enforcement tops the list of subjects to be discussed by President Johnson and the governors of the 50 states in a meeting behind closed doors on Thursday, White House sources said here.

PANAMA, Feb. 26, (AFP)—The Japanese freighter Shozan Maru which ran aground midway along the Panama canal Sunday has blocked nearly 60 ships in the waterway.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—Four more bombs exploded on this island in the past 24 hours in a rash of bombing against U.S. businesses and military installations which began last Thursday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—An American coast guard vessel stood by Sunday as two East German and Soviet trawlers made repairs just off the United States coast.

A coast guard spokesman said the Soviet trawler Uragan received permission from Washington to tow the East German Orkney to about a mile off Jones beach, Long Island after the German boat tangled a fishing net in its propeller.

PENOM PENH, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—Cambodia asked other governments today to use money set aside for entertaining Cambodian guests for providing Cambodia

### Dead Parents Worth \$34 Each, Says Saigon Govt.

SAIGON, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—The Viet Cong's Tet offensive is over, the last stand in Hue has been crushed, and now the South Vietnamese people learned the price—\$34 for a mother or father killed, 17 for a son or a daughter.

The government has decided that these are the amounts it will pay out to families for each parent or child civilian killed during the offensive.

Children under 18 who were wounded would receive one thousand piastres or \$8.5 and children over 18 will get 2,000 piastres of \$17 compensation from the government, according to a U.S. embassy spokesman who disclosed the amounts yesterday.

Officially, 5,488 civilians were killed and 9,395 wounded—many observers believe the totals are actually much higher—in the offensive.

The Viet Cong blitz began with a sweep into more than 100 towns and cities on January 31 and ended only when the last survivors of a North Vietnamese force which held out in Hue for 26 days were killed.

Though all the battles initiated in the offensive are now over, the fighting has not stopped. A U.S. military spokesman reported that a battalion of Viet Cong troops using mortars and machine guns attacked an American artillery position in the Mekong Delta 42 miles southwest of Saigon yesterday killing 20 of the

base's defenders and wounding another 68.

The Viet Cong fought for two hours until they were beaten back, leaving 94 of their men killed.

The Viet Cong were also active close to the capital. Government Rangers were reported engaged in heavy fighting at noon with Viet Cong about 5 miles northwest of Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airfield but no further details are available.

### Laos Fighting

(Continued from page 1)

The talks here about peace prospects faded to zero and instead turned to the growing possibility that the President was about to pour more men and money into the war.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was expected back at the Pentagon on Wednesday to report on his talks with William Westmoreland on the field commander's desire for reinforcements for the approximately 500,000 American troops already in Vietnam.

Reports that Westmoreland wanted 50,000 above the present authorized ceiling of 525,000 fitted in with speculation, not discouraged by the White House, that more men would be sent to the war zone and thousands of millions of dollars would be added by the end of the year to the current annual spending of some \$25,000 million.

### Doubts Still On Concorde

(Continued from page 2)

Round of tariff-cutting talks over "contingencies" has, no doubt, long since got swallowed up.)

So where is the project now? Some 16 of the world's major airlines, including (very naturally) British Overseas Airways Corporation and Air France, have taken out options on a total of 74 aircraft, options being very cheap in relation to the cost of the finished product and nowadays being more in the nature of an insurance policy than any firm commitment to purchase. And on this point, incidentally, it is interesting to note that the planned American supersonic plane (the Boeing-General Electric 1,750 mph airliner, to carry 250/350 passengers against Concorde's 132) has thus far attracted half as many options again, although President Johnson

only gave the go-ahead for that project at the end of last April.

It is, however, only fair to report that Concorde's production teams believe the option figure will quickly cross the 200 mark when the aircraft's maiden flight has proved that "it can match in the air the spectacular specifications claimed for it on the ground." They could very well be right, but a great many "ifs" remain, even if (another one) it proves it can deliver the goods.

But assuming all the "ifs" and "buts" turn out to be the stuff of pessimists, the entire Concorde project is almost certain to be a loser in investment terms, whatever the reward in terms of prestige. On present calculations, each aircraft (plus back-up spares) will sell at £7.5 million—perhaps as much as £1 million below actual production costs, according to one widely-quoted aviation expert.

And even at these prices, surely only the world's really big airlines could afford to buy, which is not to say that many of the smaller carriers wouldn't feel compelled to get in on the prestige stakes even to the point of being utterly unrealistic in any commercial sense. (Right now many of the developing nations operate national airlines strictly for prestige reasons, although they lose millions of pounds in the process—money they can ill afford.)

(FWF)

### Peace Bid

(Continued from page 1)

pincer movement to capture southern Laos.

The sources said they believed the communists were trying to push government forces back to territories they held just before the signing of the Geneva peace accords on Laos in 1962.

Since then government forces under neutralists prime minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, have regained some of the territory they lost in earlier fighting with the Pathet Lao.

The current efforts by the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao were possibly aimed at seizing these territories to strengthen their hands in case Vietnam negotiations take place, the sources said.

### MAKARIOS OPPOSITION ADMITS DEFEAT

NICOSIA, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—Yesterday's presidential election is expected to result in an overwhelming victory for President Makarios and the president's only opponent, 40 year old psychiatrist Dr. Taks Evdokia, has himself admitted that he has no chance of victory.

But he has campaigned to "end the one-party state of affairs in Cyprus and establish a strong opposition."

The election is the first presidential contest since Cyprus obtained independence in 1960. Archbishop Makarios was elected in pre-independence voting on 1959.

### FULL NUCLEAR TREATY DRAFT IN THREE WEEKS

GENEVA, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—William C. Foster, Chief United States disarmament negotiator, said here yesterday he was confident that the Geneva disarmament conference would have the completed draft of a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons ready within the next three weeks.

Foster arrived here yesterday for the final stages of negotiations on identical drafts submitted to the conference by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the 17-nation meeting.

He told reporters he expected the draft would be ready to be submitted to the United Nations in a report on March 15—the deadline set by a UN resolution on non-proliferation last December.

### Litigants Lose Head-Not Rooster

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—Two men who went to a Chinese temple yesterday to settle litigation by cutting off a cockerel's head ended up fighting each other.

Law Kang Ying and Wong Thak had agreed to the temple ceremony to settle an argument over whether Wong had borrowed \$1,060 from Law in 1966 and not paid it back. Wong claimed to have repaid \$85 dollars.

When the two men got to the temple, there was an argument over who should chop off the cockerel's head. Blows were struck, but still they could not agree.

The cockerel was left unscathed as the two men left the temple and the argument unresolved.

### Female Ed

(Continued from page 3)

She can give assistance in home work of her children and can help her husband in his work if it involves reading and writing.

Last but not the least she can take up a job and add to the financial resources of the family. Now that the world is advancing fast, one cannot be satisfied by filling one stomach but one wants to improve the standard of living.

Why shouldn't our women work on gas stoves or electric stoves instead of blinding their eyes on the wood or coal fire?

Why should they not put their clothes in a machine and wash it quickly instead of sitting from morning till evening rubbing their hands in cold water and cold weather?

Why should our children not have grassy lawns to play in rather than congesting their lungs in dust?

Why should we not have air-conditioned houses rather than trying to pass our winter in the smell of coals put under an inconvenient sandali?

We want all these facilities which means we must have more income and female education can very well contribute towards our attaining these goals.

Thus we conclude, we must try to eradicate the vices in female education and not female education itself which can be a source of general advancement for us.

### Ministers Claim OAU Success

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 26, (Reuter)—African foreign ministers flew home yesterday after attending what was regarded as one of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The fourth session of the council, unlike several previous meetings, was marked by complete agreement on almost all matters discussed.



The seventh anniversary of Iran National Airlines Corporation (HOMA) was marked here by a reception given by Iran Air representative Homayoun Nokabat in the Kabul Hotel last night.

**AT THE CINEMA**

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film in Farsi  
**THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY**  
**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi