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## Kabul Times (March 4, 1968, vol. 6, no. 300)

Bakhtar News Agency

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. VI, NO. 300

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1968 (HOOT 13, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## CARTOGRAPHY DEPT. MAPS ALL AREAS OF AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar).—Maps of the whole of Afghanistan has been prepared on the scale of 1/100,000 by the Cartography Department. Forty-four hundred maps, each showing 1,600 sq. km. now cover the entire area of Afghanistan.

The maps have been prepared by aerial photography and land surveys.

One thousand six hundred and forty four maps covering 400 sq. miles each have been prepared on 1/50,000 scale. These have been readjusted to meet the average scale of 1/100,000.

More than \$ five million have been spent on this project which includes 1/100,000 scale maps made by aerial photography and 1/50,000 scale photomosaics.

The Cartography Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries with the help of the foreign experts has completed the mapping of the country.

Maps of the north have been prepared in colour and maps of the south are in black and white.

"This will enable us to print as many copies of these maps as we want now and in the future," said Eng. Muzafaruddin Yakoubi, the president of the Cartography Department.

Referring to the stages essential for preparing maps, he said that first the areas to be mapped are marked and the aerial

photography washed and then photomosaics are prepared. "Maps are later obtained by plotting", he said.

Since these photographs do not show the details on the land and are without names of the places, trained personnel have to enter geophysical details and include the names of places on them, he added.

More detailed maps will also be prepared.

## FRG POLITICIANS TO HOLD TALKS IN W. BERLIN; USSR HITS MOVE

WEST BERLIN, March 4, (Reuter).—Hundreds of West German politicians were arriving here for a week of meetings which the Soviet Union claims—and the West denies—is an attempt to alter the status of Berlin.

From today until Friday, more than 400 Bundestag (lower house) deputies will be here for a series of committee meetings, and 15 of the 18 West German ministers will make brief visits.

It will be the first Bundestag week in Berlin since last October when the Soviet Union first protested against them as a provocation. But it will not be a plenary session.

The last plenary session was held here in April 1965—while Soviet jet fighters flew over the rooftops of Berlin, and the access routes to the city were partially blocked.

In mid-February, the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin, in notes to the three western ambassadors in Bonn, again protested against the Bundestag week in West Berlin saying they were aimed at changing the city's status.

On Saturday the United States and British ambassadors in Bonn had notes handed over in East Berlin which rejected this charge. Their notes were identical, but a separate French answer is to be sent.

The status of Berlin, East and West together, was fixed in the Potsdam agreements which France never signed.

Another despatch said the East German government warned yesterday it would take appropriate counter action if West Germany continued its official activities in West Berlin.

A statement published last night by the East German official news agency ADN said the meetings were illegal.

They infringed the post-World War II Potsdam agreements which gave Berlin a special status under the control of the four occupation powers—the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, the statement said.

## India Says She'll Fill Vacuum In Indian Ocean

BOMBAY, March 4, (Reuter).—Admiral Adhar Kumar Chatterji, chief of India's naval staff, said here the Indian navy would be in complete charge of the Indian Ocean with the withdrawal of the British fleets in 1971.

He told a ceremonial parade Saturday the Indian navy would acquire more ships and recruit more men.

The chief of naval staff was raised to rank of full admiral from March 1 bringing the navy into line with the army and air force chiefs.

It was announced Saturday that new naval commands had been established—western command based on Bombay and eastern based on Vishakhapatnam. The fleet which is operating in two wings will soon be split into two full fledged fleets.

Most of the new equipment is expected to come from the Soviet Union whose naval chief, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, visited Indian naval establishments last month.

He was following up talks between Prime Ministers Alexei Kosygin and Mrs. Indira Gandhi on building up the Indian navy to fill the vacuum in the Indian Ocean.

## Blasts Hit Embassies In UK, Italy Holland

PARIS, March 4, (AFP).—Police of three countries—The Netherlands, Italy, Britain—Sunday night were investigating a wave of bomb attacks against foreign buildings, mainly embassies.

Meanwhile, another bomb exploded in Puerto Rico, where President Johnson is on a visit. The explosions did considerable damage to property but few people were injured.

The most spectacular terrorism was in the Netherlands, where three bombs were apparently timed to go off within a few hours at the Spanish, Portuguese and Greek missions in The Hague.

The first blast, at the Spanish embassy, occurred after an anonymous telephone call about a bomb scare at the United States embassy. Four police and six firemen were injured.

In Turin, Italy, 12 persons were questioned after a violent blast at the U.S. consulate, which blew the lift away from its steel supports, brought down part of a wall and made three floors of the staircase partially useless.

A girl living on the premises fainted from shock. Despite all this, the consul, Givon Parson, said the consulate would reopen as usual tomorrow morning.

In London, a single bomb smashed windows in two nearby embassies, the Spanish and West German, and damaged masonry.

(Continued on page 4)

## 48 U.S. Soldiers Die In Viet Cong Ambush Near Saigon

SAIGON, March 4, (Reuter).—Viet Cong guerrillas Saturday ambushed a U.S. army company only nine miles from Saigon and unleashed a vicious hail of fire on the Americans, killing 48 of them, a U.S. military spokesman said Sunday.

## Japanese Banks Fear Pool Might Stop Selling Gold

TOKYO, March 4, (Reuter).—Bank of Japan and foreign exchange bank circles Sunday expressed fears that the gold pool, formed by the United States and five European Nations, might stop selling gold.

In that event, they said, the assurance that the dollar and gold are always interchangeable would crumble. Concern over the dollar would be rekindled, exerting an unfavourable influence on Japan's balance of international payments.

Current gold speculation was triggered by U.S. republican senator Jacob Javits (New York), who last Friday proposed in the Senate that gold convertibility be suspended for a time and price operations by the London gold pool be stopped in order to prevent a further outflow of gold from the United States.

Although U.S. treasury authorities said the next day that gold convertibility would be maintained, rumors have persisted that gold would soon be unavailable.

## Efforts To Avert UNCTAD Deadlock

NEW DELHI, March 4, (Reuter).—Behind-the-scenes talks to inject some zip into the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were taking place in hotel lounges and embassies here yesterday.

For four weeks from early morning until late night delegates have been listening to a lot of speeches from ministers and top ranking civil servants from the nations they are trying to find what concessions the wealthy nations are prepared to make to meet the demands of the poor nations in their struggle to close the standard of living gap between the two worlds.

Speeches by leaders of both the developed and developing countries have established the "attitudes" of both sides but many delegates, especially those from the developing

## Nasser Says He'll Liberate All Occupied Arab Areas

CAIRO, March 4, (Reuter).—President Nasser pledged before a cheering crowd of thousands yesterday to liberate all Arab areas occupied by Israel in the June war last year.

"Before God we swear we shall free every inch of this land", he told a workers' rally at Helwan, near Cairo, a factory town that last weekend was the scene of demonstrations.

He warned that decrees by Israel last week easing travel between Israel and the occupied areas would cost her much. They would be a new incentive to the Arabs, he said.

Arab countries, would not be shaken by terrorist tactics, he stated.

President Nasser swore to liberate Jordan's West Bank, Syria's Golan heights, and the Sinai Peninsula, foot by foot whatever the cost.

The Israeli decrees on Thursday no longer defined these occupied areas as enemy territory and referred to the Jordanian West Bank as Judea and Samaria. But Israel stressed it was not a move towards annexation.

In a speech that was broadcast live, President Nasser also warned there was a reactionary force in UAR waiting to seize power.

He accused such forces of exploiting the demonstrations last weekend against the alleged leniency of sentences on four senior air force officers for their part in the June war defeat.

In Amman, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs announced that a Jordanian memorandum on recent Israeli measures

involving occupied Arab territories was being prepared and would be forwarded soon to the United Nations.

He said: "The Israeli measures are being closely scrutinised by the Jordanian government which is examining the legal and political repercussions of these measures."

The Jordanian government was in contact with other Arab authorities and foreign and international bodies concerning this topic, he added.

AFP adds: Israel's official announcement that the occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip were no longer enemy territory was purely administrative and without political significance, a government spokesman said in Jerusalem Saturday night.

## Malaysian Premier Goes On Goodwill Visit To Jakarta

KUALA LUMPUR, March 4, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman leaves today for a five-day visit to Jakarta on a goodwill visit to Malaysia's largest neighbour, demonstrating that three years of armed confrontation has been put well and truly behind.

The Indonesians themselves see the visit as an act of confidence in their acting President Suharto.

The Tunku himself has said in the past week that he wants to see if the friendship treaty signed between what was then Malaysia, and Indonesia in 1959 is still operating or needs to be reactivated.

The treaty was shattered in May 1963 when then President Sukarno, objecting to the formation of the larger Malaysia federation and declared his policy of armed confrontation.

Last August the two countries agreed to restore diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level.

The two countries have since joined, with Singapore, Philippines and Thailand in the Association of South East Asian nations (ASEAN) designed to be the premier basis of regional cooperation in the area.

The two countries will also undoubtedly survey the areas security situation in view of Britain's pullout and Indonesia may well seek assurances that any new arrangements will not impinge on her own plans.

The chances of ASEAN being turned into a security pact at this stage are unlikely, for Indonesia is

## Johnson Watches Nuclear Bombers Simulate Flights

PUERTO RICO, March 4, (Reuter).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson watched a simulated take-off by nuclear bombers from a Strategic Air Command alert station yesterday, at Ramey Air force base.

Three minutes and 33 seconds from the sounding of an alert in the crew quarters, the first giant B-52 was moving along the airstrip ready to fly.

Six B-52 and their accompanying six KC-135 tankers took part in the demonstration.

Each plane roared up the runway as though for take-off and then taxied slowly off the air strip.

There was no official word on when the president planned to return to Washington but he has a scheduled appointment in the White House at 2100 GMT today with union and company representatives, to try to end the nearly eight month-old U.S. copper strike.

## Salisbury Still Going Ahead With Execution

LONDON, March 4, (Reuter).—A royal reprieve from hanging for three condemned Africans yesterday left Britain presenting its sharpest challenge yet to Rhodesia's white regime.

It also roused fears that new moves towards a settlement might now be jeopardised.

In all the wrangling since Rhodesia snatched independence in 1965, the rebel regime of Ian Smith has maintained that its quarrel is with British politicians—that its loyalty to the British crown remained unshaken.

Now the regime is faced with either backing down on a crucial do-

(Continued on page 4)

## EL Salvador Urges Communist Summit

BUDAPEST, March 4, (Tass).—The Hungarian news agency MTI reports the following official communique on the consultative meeting of the communist parties held here:

At the Friday afternoon session of the consultative meeting of the Communist parties, the following addresses have been delivered in addition to the contributions already reported.

Antonio Pineda, secretary of the executive committee of the communist party of El Salvador said: "The Communist Party of El Salvador is in agreement with the calling of the new world conference of the communist and workers' parties with the central objective of establishing a basis for the unification of the communist, progressive and democratic forces in the fight against imperialism. The venue may be Moscow, while not rejecting the idea that the venue of those international conferences may vary later."

Our party supports the idea that all parties, should be approached regarding the new conference. Yet we consider that the conference should be held also if one or more parties do not wish to attend it.

The conference should be attended exclusively by communist and workers' parties, though it would be correct to hold afterwards a wider international meeting at which the communists would confer together with the rest of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

Recent incidents near the Sino-Burmese border, the chairman of the revolutionary council said would not make Burma change its strict foreign policy of neutrality.

Describing the incidents, he said rebels sometimes retreated to the other side of the border and Burmese troops had to be very careful that their bullets did not call on the other side.

In recent days, Ne Win's government has been freeing political detainees, including all the former cabinet ministers detained during the March 2 coup in 1962.

## Burma To Continue Strict Neutrality

RANGOON, March 3, (Reuter).—Burma yesterday marked the anniversary of Gen. Ne Win's government which came to power in 1962 toppling former Prime Minister U Nu.

Ne Win, who has toured the country in recent weeks, told a peasants seminar that despite continuing problems, he was happy there had been "progress to some extent" in the country.

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## ASIAN MANPOWER DRAIN WORRIES KENYAN GOVT.

NAIROBI, March 4, (Reuter).—Kenya government is concerned by the drain of skilled manpower by the exodus of thousands of Asians to Britain, Mwai Kibaki, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said in an interview on The Sunday Nation yesterday.

He said the country was faced with "problems of readjustment" that would affect the economy for some time because of the outflow of a large number of people with high buying power.

But, he added, the "Kenyanisation" programme had to proceed as planned to avert the threat of real open social conflict.

"We have got to be honest and tell the people the truth which is that for a period, the problems of readjustment will be with us."

However, he did not think the effects on the economy would be lasting, or very great.

"The economy has enough resilience to bounce back—but it will take some time," he said.

"It would have been easier to predict this if we had not run into the problem of the British attitude and the actions of the British parliament."

He added: "But we have got to recognise that now there is this general uncertainty in the community, there will be people leaving whom we would have wanted to keep."

"We have got to be honest with ourselves. In our training programme for skilled manpower it will be quite a few years before we have enough people trained to do the job."

## Israel Accused Of Pressuring Arabs; Using UAR Money

UNITED NATIONS, March 4, (Reuter).—The UAR complained to the UN Security Council Friday night that Israeli authorities in the occupied Gaza strip and Sinai were penalising persons carrying "the legal tender of those territories" by fines and imprisonment.

UAR ambassador Mohammad el-Kony said the civilian population in the areas were being harassed and intimidated "with the view to compelling them to flee these territories, complicating the Arab refugee problem."

He said Israeli policy demonstrated Israel's "utter disregard" of the November 22 Security Council resolution "which affirmed the necessity to find a just settlement to the refugee problem."

Meanwhile a band of Arabs blasted a farm machinery depot near Jerusalem with high explosives early yesterday after strangling a night-watchman, reports reaching in Jerusalem said.

An army spokesman said a fuel tank caught fire and two tractors and lorry were damaged in the attack on the depot near the village of Abu-Gosh about 12 kms. west of here.





**THE KABUL TIMES**

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**Food For Thought**

*Indigestion is charged by God with enforcing morality on the stomach.*

—Victor Hugo

**ADVERTISING**

Advertising, today, is more than a means of keeping information media services in business. It is the vital means of promoting sales and introducing supplies to potential buyers. In fact it is a social service that modern societies can hardly do without. Advertising has penetrated the very fabric of the great industrial societies.

It has made the expensive enterprise of audio-visual trade a lucrative business. Advertising on television in the United States has reached almost scandalous proportions because the goods and services produced in these societies are so numerous that without advertising, customers could have a hard time knowing about the goods being supplied and business would expire.

Thus advertising serves as a two-way communication channel between the customers and the suppliers. The system works on the understanding that any money invested in advertising is not money lost. However, this message is not fully understood in the developing countries. Traders are reluctant to advertise in newspapers and on the radio since they are convinced that the expense incurred will be a total loss.

The newspapers and radio, too, have not done much to break this barrier and encourage businessmen to advertise. Perhaps it will take a lot of effort to convince a businessman that part of his troubles may well lie in the fact that he is not advertising enough. In Afghanistan advertising was practically unknown a few years ago. The only advertisements appearing in local papers and other information media were for goods and services needed by the government, and in most cases these were printed free of charge.

Only during the past 10 years or so commercial advertisements have been worming

their way into the news media. A few of the flourishing businesses in the capital have been smart enough to draw on the invisible attraction of the spoken word on the radio and the printed word in newspapers.

It is possible to buy in Kabul almost anything in the way of industrial goods. However, due to lack of advertising a potential buyer will have to do a lot of walking around the town before finding what he wants. More often than not he will have to order a spare part for a machine or a piece of office equipment, domestic appliance, clothing, shoes, etc., from abroad while the item he is looking for may be lying in some carton in a shop next door.

What is needed in the field of advertising is some way of making business circles and suppliers of industrial goods aware of the need to keep potential customers informed about what is in the market. This cannot be done by persuasion on the part of newspapers and those responsible for other information media, for the business circles will undoubtedly accuse them of having vested interests.

We hope that the newly founded Asian Press Institute in collaboration with other interested bodies and local organisations will launch a scientific survey of the advertising potential in this region and publish their findings in various languages for mass distribution so as to enlighten both the business circles and those responsible for running the information media about the problems and prospects of developing advertising into a mutually profitable enterprise.

Only a forceful and factual presentation of the possibilities of sales promotion will convince the business communities that advertising is a necessary and rewarding investment.

**HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE**

Today *Islah* carries an article, signed A.W., on how to introduce and where to begin administrative reforms. It said that first of all a central organisation should be set up to survey all governmental departments with a view to finding out qualifications, economic status, experience family members and the duties of officials working in these departments.

This could be done best through filling out forms and holding interviews, it said. After the survey is completed, the article suggests, that the government should fire those who prove to be incapable of holding jobs.

The central office should also launch courses for the further training of those who remain in their jobs and those who will be admitted to work with the government in the future.

The article classified government officials into five categories. The first three, according to the article, include those who have specialised education, aptitude, and experience in varying degrees.

The last two categories are void of these qualifications and should be weeded out from the administrative machinery.

The article admitted that in case such action is taken the government may well face resistance from those officials who have attained their present jobs undeservingly, but this is the sort of eventuality that has to be endured in the interest of streamlining the administration and bringing about greater efficiency in the state machinery.

The central office the article suggested, should keep a record of dismissed officials and try to place them in jobs they are fit for either within or outside the government.

The same issue carried an editorial on the latest events in Britain which lead to imposing restriction on immigrants of Indian origin from East Africa.

The editorial, after giving some background information, said it does not seem fair that the right of entry should be denied to British passport holders.

They have already paid heavily to get these passports. Their losses will

be even greater if they cannot make use of them. A letter to the editor published urged the Kabul Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Public Works to take steps to repair some of the city roads and streets and roads which had been properly paved now have big holes. Unless these are repaired immediately they will grow more dangerous and become more expensive to repair in the future.

Anis yesterday carried an editorial urging the establishment of a forensic court to deal with cases in which people die after following a doctor's advice.

At the moment such deaths are considered an act of God whereas either the medicine prescribed may not have been dispensed according to the prescription.

**World Press**

*Pravda* accused "West German renegade circles" of seeking to "torpedo" the proposed nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty.

Nothing that the Geneva disarmament conference is scheduled to enlist talks on this issue by March 15, the Soviet communist party paper affirmed that "adversaries of the treaty" were "again clearly stepping up their activities to torpedo this document at any cost."

However, the Geneva talks had shown that most states in favour of the proposed pact and were the winning work on it on schedule.

The *New York Times* commenting on the communist parties conference in Budapest said: Communist hopes that the international meeting in Budapest would help regain the lost unity of the world's Marxist-Leninists have now been dashed. Instead, there appears to be the greater bitterness than ever among the contending factions.

The Romanians who had demanded of being the peacemakers of world communism, were moved to such fury that they found in Budapest that they staged a demonstrative walkout. In turn, their move evoked such anger and annoyance among those left behind, that the others hardly tried to conceal the pleasure in public statements after the Romanians left.

In a leading article on the situation in the Middle East the British newspaper *The Guardian* voiced doubt that genuine peace talks between the Arab countries and Israel

will ever be possible.

The paper said: "Israel still insists on a full-scale peace settlement—not just the 'non-belligerence' which is furthest the Arabs have yet shown themselves able to go in return for withdrawal from the occupied lands. The precedent for the kind of talks now being discussed—the Rhodes talks of 1949—resulted not in peace settlement but only in an all too unstable ceasefire line.

Nor is much optimism justified by reports that both Cairo and Amman have shown interest in such negotiations. Both regimes have strong motives for seeking a settlement, but the inhibitions and the obstacles remain as strong as ever."

For Egypt the continued closure of the Suez Canal, and the loss of revenue from her oilfields in Sinai, are in themselves strong enough motives for seeking a settlement.

But the obstacles remain immense, Arab leaders have always been hamstrung in exploring peace proposals by the weight of nationalist opinion. The domestic pressures on President Nasser are especially great just now. Recent riots of students and workers had a bigger target than the lenient sentences awarded to those held responsible for the June defeat. The regime, with its continuing restrictions on freedom, its corruption, and above all its inefficiency, is coming under heavy attack from both left and right.

Added to those obstacles—and partly a consequence of them—is a growing doubt whether the Israelis are really serious about withdrawing,

**Pelt Needs Threaten Mammals Extinction**

Innumerable mammals, unfortunate enough to possess a pelt wanted by the fur trade, face extinction unless conservation and common sense overcome human greed and vanity.

Naturalists are gravely concerned that if nothing is done soon, the big spotted cats may join the more than forty kinds of mammals that have been exterminated since the inception of this century.

The world wildlife fund last week listed cheetahs, panthers, leopards and tigers among species facing extinction through the luxury fur trade.

The danger to these animals has become all the greater during the last five years as coats made from their skins have become status symbols.

One of the first of such status symbols was a prize leopard skin coat given to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy when she was still American's first lady before the assassination of President Johnson F. Kennedy in November, 1963.

Mrs. Kennedy's coat caused a run on leopard skins, resulting in more and more Somali leopards being killed to supply demand.

The North-Pacific Sea Otter, one of the world's rarest furs, has be-

come the latest candidate for extermination, following the first harvest of their pelts in more than half a century.

Their numbers once down to scarcely five hundred, the sea otter now has a present population of about forty thousand, which Alaskan authorities considered enough to harvest a strictly controlled number of pelts.

The pelts fetched as much as \$2,300 each at the Seattle fur exchange auction last month, which conservationists feel bodes ill for the sleek, dark-brown animals.

At such prices, poachers may be induced to kill the others and send their skins illegally to the big fashion centres, where they will certainly find a ready market.

The sea otter was saved from extinction in 1912 when Russia, Canada and Japan joined the United States in protecting it from commercial exploitation.

The world wildlife fund's report stressed that the danger to the animals could only be averted if current over-exploitation and thoughtless or irresponsible destruction of such valuable natural resources were stopped.

Unlike mink and fox, the sea

otter, leopard, and other beasts sought for their pelts cannot be bred on a commercial scale in captivity.

Fur-bearing animals are not the only species threatened with extinction.

In many developing countries, the growth of communities and farming areas encroach on the natural habitat of the wild life population.

The illegal ivory trade continues to take its toll of elephants. Poachers are also threatening to wipe out the rhinoceros, whose horn, when ground into a fine powder, is considered to be an aphrodisiac among wealthy Chinese in South-east Asia.

Emerging countries might well take heed of the U.S. where many species vanished forever during the nation's development.

The American bison, whose herds once dotted plains by the thousands, fell victim to commercial demand for their skins. There are only a few herds left now, in national parks or private sanctuaries.

The last passenger pigeon, whose flocks once darkened the skies during migration, died in 1914 and the whooping crane's numbers are less than fifty at present.

(DPA)

**UK Colonial Office Closure Marks New Era**

The recent closure of the British colonial office in London marked the end of a chapter in the history of the South Pacific, which began in 1788 with the settling of the first English convicts in the Australian colony.

Britain's Labour Government is now making no bones about its desire to relinquish her South Pacific colonies as soon as possible to relieve the British taxpayer of these burdens.

British administrations are hastening the job of teaching natives how to govern themselves: in the Fiji islands which are to lose their status as a "crown colony" soon, in the Solomon islands, where a new constitution is to give the natives a greater responsibility shortly, and on the Gilbert and Ellice islands, which are to get their next elected parliament and some kind of governing council soon.

But Britain's efforts at decolonisation are meeting with big obstacles in her part of the Anglo-French condominium of the new Hebrides, since the French government does not wish to give up these territories yet. Negotiations on joint procedures toward constitutional preparation of self-government have yielded no results to date.

In French Polynesia (Tahiti), the movement for more autonomy of outright independence is picking up speed despite recent French declaration that France would not relinquish her South Pacific territories.

A good candidate for independence soon is also the Australian mandate territory of Papua-New Guinea, whose two million inhabitants shortly are to decide if they want to form their own state or become part of Australia.

During the 19 century, and even early this century, it was thought that because of their contact with European civilisation, the island population was headed for extinction.

But the South Sea islanders are today boasting of greatest growth rate in the world, estimated at about four million in 1950. It should be approaching the six million figure by now.

More and more of them are visiting the universities of Sydney, Wellington, Suva (Fiji) and Port Moresby (Papua-New Guinea), increasingly dress up in western garb, adopt European customs and search for a national identity.

The attitude of the whites in the South Pacific towards the native population has been undergoing a revolution in the past few years. It is no longer dominated by a kind of colonial paternalism, but rather by a feeling of partnership and of understanding for the fact that most south sea peoples want to follow their own destinies.

This change of attitude has become especially noticeable in the South Pacific Commission (SPC) which has been working for economic, social and healthy development in the past 20 years.

Until recently, only the member countries funding the admittedly meagre SPC budget of some \$ 900,000 per year—Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, and the United States had a say on the organisations development projects in the territories. Today, the delegates of the 17 dependent territories of Oceania have a weighty right to be heard.

The main problem of decolonisation in the South Pacific is the economic dependence of most territories on the "colonial" countries.

No other Oceanic area can boast natural resources like Nauru, the recently independent phosphate island, although great oil deposits are thought to be buried in Papua-New Guinea.

Fiji would be unable to subsist if Britain did not subsidise its sugar industry, and the Cook Islands would be badly off if New

Zealand ceased to import their farming products free of tariff.

Political independence is possible only where there is economic independence, and even the South Sea peoples can not govern themselves with empty offers.

Therefore, vast development measures are being undertaken by the island territories with the financial help of the United Nations and the colonial powers, moral responsibility for these territories can not be waived until they are on their own feet economically speaking, too.

These development schemes concentrate on exploiting the agricultural potential, but in a long run, only industrialisation can cure the Pacific islands their economic dependence.

This will call for sweeping labour training programmes, for there are almost no skilled workers in the islands. The SPC now plans to recruit labour in areas lacking employment for others with a labour shortage. But a complete reorganisation of the social life is necessary with many South Sea peoples.

The South Pacific commission also has plans for setting up a committee for centrally steering the foreign trade of the island territories.

Oceania, scattered over an area corresponding to almost one-fifth of the earth's surface, after all is today a new trade area seeking a larger share of world trade. Its main export goods—copra, cat-chouc, cocoa, sugar, coffee, tobacco and phosphate—are worth some \$ 250 million annually even now. Sixty per cent of these goods come from Papua-New Guinea, Fiji and New Caledonia.

The change in standards of living is causing arising need for European goods, however: Thus imports of the South Sea territories currently exceed exports by some \$ 150 million.

(DPA)

**Australia In Throes Of Drought**

Canberra and much of Australia are in the throes of a devastating drought.

Usually, February is a month of heavy floods and frequent thunderstorms. But for the first time since Australia began European settlement in 1788, not a single drop of moisture fell on Canberra in February.

The scorched capital is typical of large sections of the vast continent which age dried out and gasping for water. Canberra is called the barren city—but the drought has withered flowers and yellowed the grass and the leaves.

The city is getting an emergency supply of water for itself and part of the surrounding country by pumping from an ornamental lake called Burley Griffin. The lake is fed by a tiny stream flowing down from the snowy mountains. But the water isn't fit to drink and the supply is relatively a mere trick that can't possibly water the 900 square miles of the capital territory.

Nevertheless, farmers in areas just beyond Canberra, in the dried out and dusty west of the state of New South Wales, are pleading for water from Canberra's lake for irrigation. The farmers expect the drought to cut their wheat produc-

tion by 25 per cent.

The dryness has his output in the state of Victoria, to the south of the capital. The number of sheep in Victoria and New South Wales has fallen over 50 per cent. The industrial town of Melbourne, with a population of over two million, has water for only 90 days, and all non-essential use of water there is banned.

Many southern and eastern farmers are cooperating to get their stock transported by plane, train and truck to better areas. For water does exist in the country—in northern Queensland there have been floods in recent weeks and dozens of rivers and creeks have been swollen by torrential rains.

As this drought has shown, the nation's greatest weakness and shortage is its lack of dams.

Urgent schemes are underway to help the farmers get through the scorching dryness without too great a loss. The federal government has granted thirteen million Australian dollars in relief to Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and south Australia. State governments will use the money to accelerate their water conservation programmes. Cities like Melbourne and Canberra have been

promised new dams before the next drought—if they come, usually far less severely, every nine years. Australia's nuclear physicist Sir Mark Cliphant has called on the government to harness the engineering brains of the nation in a drive to plan water supply.

Sir Mark called for the programme to be treated with the same urgency as a defence commitment. His programme includes conserving the water now flowing uselessly into the sea from rivers on the east coast, examination of the economics of desalination, and extensive exploration for underground water supplies.

Australia's new prime minister, John Gorton, has promised to treat the proposal as a matter of urgency.

Even so, the nation's rural areas will not recover from this drought for at least eighteen months. Wool, wheat, and dairy production are bound to suffer. Bountiful rains in the autumn will help a quicker recovery, but export income will depend heavily on good wool prices and the new discoveries of minerals.

Australians are hoping that the figurative cloud hanging over the economy will turn into real rain—soon.

(AFP)

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# FESTIVITIES BEFORE THE FESTIVAL

This week is the busiest for the shopkeepers all over the country for they have to do preparations for the approaching religious festival called Eid Qorban.

The word Qorban means sacrifice, and it is a religious tradition to sacrifice a sheep, a goat, a cow (by seven persons collectively) or a camel (that too by seven persons collectively) on that day.

The animal is slaughtered in a ceremonial way after which one third of the flesh is distributed amongst the poor and one third among relatives. The remaining one third is kept by the one who offers the sacrifice.

Since it is the old tradition to wear new clothes and shoes on that day the shopkeepers get busy in collecting the finest quality shoes and clothes as well as sweets which is a must for the Eid guests. Although this tradition is on its wane, it still is practiced in many families.

The very house has to look new for the arrival of Eid. Some 10 to 12 days earlier all the house is turned up side down to be dusted well. The curtains however heavy have to be removed and washed, and heavy carpets are taken out and beaten with sticks to remove dust and make them shine.

All the matrice, covers and pillow covers are removed and washed and recovered.

And the whole process is called by the small word, Khana-Takani.

Hundreds of hours are spent in doing the Eid shopping which is not so easy as it might appear. For new articles have to be suited to the whims and taste of each member of the family.

Very often things purchased by the elder sister or mother is not liked by the small spoiled boy in the family who insists that it be taken back to the bazaar and exchanged. If they refuse, the boy goes to the grandfather who orders them to exchange it.

This creates further complications with the shopkeepers who are now careful to inform customers beforehand that articles once purchased can not be returned nor exchanged.

In Kabul the various shopping centers, like Green door bazaar,

## Palau With Lamb Ribs

Take two pounds of lamb ribs and two pounds of boneless mutton, cut the mutton into small pieces and boil both with water. Add two pounds of margarine and one pound of onions and boil them again till the meat is tender.

Then roast them to become brownish. Pour some boiling water into the casserole to make little gravy.

Boil eight pounds of rice in another casserole till it is tender. Take most of the rice off the casserole leaving only one layer.

Spread some of the ribs and lamb cuts onto the rice and top them with sheeled almonds, pistachies and pine nuts. Add pinches of carcumum and saffron. Repeat this process till the casserole is almost full.

Cast off the heat underneath the casserole for five minutes and then put it into the oven. Leave it in the moderate heat for an hour and serve the dish to 15 persons.



Mrs. Jamila Sherad (left) and Mrs. Mehrafzoon Mayer of the Kabul Maternity Hospital, are attending a WHO-sponsored short course in hospital house cleaning in New Delhi, together with two participants from Burma and 21 participants from all over India. The objective of this short course is to increase the awareness of the importance of good house-keeping and to relate its significance to good hospital care; second, to understand how good house cleaning is accomplished in hospitals and be able to establish realistic methods of bringing this about; and third, to establish an acceptable scheme of housekeeping organisation and to clarify its relationship to the overall hospital organisational pattern.

Senayee Maidan, Jade Temur Shah, Zaher Shahi Watt, and Bazar Lalazar get disturbingly crowded during Eid days.

Leather handbags, flowered skirts, multicoloured ladies stockings, fancy shoes, long cloth with latest designs have turned the shopping centres into exhibitions.

When one visits them one forgets the things one had come to buy and winds up inspecting the novelties which sometimes turn out to be so enchanting that one purchases one at the cost of the article one had come for.

The Eid activity is not to be seen Zarghoona Maidan, Jade Maiwand,

only in the bazaar but in the houses, too, when all the preparations are over, a jumping about of the children and pouring requests of the servants for new clothes keeps the household busy.

Some enterprising women are found sitting in front of the sewing machines stitching clothes one after another for they find the tailors to be too demanding during Eid days. Unlike other days tailors may even refuse to take orders since they find it difficult to cope with the heavy work which Eid brings for them.

Most of them are found at work day and night, and some of them

usually follow other professions for the rest of year, because of a lack of work. They shift only temporarily to tailoring to make the best of the golden opportunity.

The women folk have also to take out the long stored crockery, which is a special privilege of the Eid guests. Small plates or ice-cream cups are reserved for the varieties of sweets to be served during Eid.

The sight of these cups and plates tickles the fancies of the little children in the house who eagerly look forward to go Eid visiting and enjoy all those delicacies in others houses.

So the festivity comes much before the festival itself.

# All About Women

## The Problem Child Holding Breath Till They're Blue In The Face

When one is in distress, sighing gives one a type of relief which can only be experienced and not explained. Although we adults think that childhood is an age of kingship without its worries and responsibilities it is never considered as such by the children themselves.

Children always wish they were older like the adults around them, so that they could do whatever they liked, eat whatever pleased them and go wherever they had a desire to go, without anybody checking them as they are checked now.

But wishes do not fulfill their desire to be grown up and have their own way. Thus they try to employ various techniques to achieve their aims. The selection of their technique depends upon the reaction of their parents.

Many children try to manipulate their breathing to express their anger and get their wishes

fulfilled. Most common of these are the so-called breath holding spells.

When denied something, when provoked by others, or when frightened, children may start crying, and subsequently may hold their breath, thus sometimes falling faint and occasionally having blue especially around the lips and face.

Turning blue like this which may even be accompanied by a mild degree of unconsciousness and slight tremors may be mistaken for epileptic convulsions.

At this parents get frightened and they rush to either pick up the child and massage his body or try to throw cold water on his face, or similar attempts at reviving them.

These spells may respond to all those methods and which ever method happens to be tried by the parents first is usually followed subsequently.

Even if left alone, they come back to their normal state after a few minutes, when they may either continue crying or become weak out of exhaustion.

While visiting Paghman on a Friday this summer I happened to sit in a big lawn crowded by visitors who had come with their families for a change after a drudgery-filled week.

To our left, there was a party of a few young boys playing on a harmonium and singing to its tune, while on the other side there were a family with four small children, the youngest only one and half years old.

This little child wanted to escape from the lap of his mother and go to the music party, but his parents for the fear of his getting lost did not allow him. The child started crying when his father set him down and asked to sit quietly.

Gradually his cries became louder and louder and his mother who was holding herself back only out of the fear of her husband looked deplorably at him.

Once she even made an attempt to get up and caress him but she was checked by her husband. After crying for two minutes the child suddenly became quiet and we thought he had cried himself to sleep.

But just then we saw that the child was lying flat on his back and his parents were throwing water on his face. As I came closer I found him to be in a typical breath-holding spell.

After a few minutes he regained his consciousness but kept lying down in a listless fashion. When he opened his eyes, his father who had been feeling guilty all this while thinking he was responsible for this attack, quickly took the child into his arms.

I enquired whether this was the first attack. The mother said it was not.

She told me, he started getting these attacks ever since he was eight months old, and they were precipitated whenever he was not allowed to have his way.

I told them to contact me if the trouble persisted. They however, invited me to their house along with my husband for a small informal lunch.

While in their house I could study the overprotective attitude of the mother and easily excitable and easily reconcilable temperament of the father.

Parents were given necessary guidance for their treatment of child, and it was only four months back that I accidentally saw that lady in a bus when she happily informed me that her child was absolutely alright.

These spells usually get cured by themselves by the age of four, but only to be replaced by temper tantrums and other equally emotionally distributed reactions.

Thus it is advised that parents of such children first look critically at their own behaviour. The treatment held out by both the parents towards the child must be consistent, and the tendency towards over indulgence should be avoided.

Too much anxiety should not be shown over these attacks, which till now have been proved not to be dangerous. They are only one of the ways these little devils employ to assert their will.

Once these attacks cease to get the required response from the parents, these children quickly learn their futility and thus bid them farewell. However, they must be careful to keep their children satisfied through a proper balance of firmness and leniency.

## Madam, My Madam

### A slip of the tongue and a sharp kick to the knee

Mutual goofs madam, is an occasional family misunderstanding which helps in strengthening bonds between the two of us.

Since there are no principles which I could apply to prevent them from happening, occasional kicks on my knees by your pointed shoes, pinches on my arms and your loud coughs just as I want to say something about the family which is not appealing to you are red lights which tell me to stop and immediately shift from one subject of discourse of another.

Although my knees have already turned to jelly, there are no signs that can improve my ways of free talk, or you so that we can give up with the kicks and other physical harrasments.

Like a Tarzan jumping from one tree to the other, and praying to the God of adventure for new shows of physical strength but without realising what exactly he is doing, I commit more goofs than I expect.

My jumps from one subject to the other, sometimes brings more adventures than the improvements in the situation you may want.

Madam, like the man wondered why God did not let pumpkins grown on trees until he was hit by a falling nut I thank God that boots are fashionable for women at cocktail parties.

Honey, there apparently is a difference between truth and a goof. Truth on occasions seems to lose its grip on my tongue but finally, as experience show, it always comes out although in a different form.

What exactly goofing is I do not know. Apparently it means giving away a family secret. Madam, by your standards.

My observation is that goofing is an epidemic. How delighted I was the other night when, just at the moment you were kicking

## Letter To The Editor

I have been reading the Kabul Times' women's page for the last two years and I believe it is making a valuable contribution in informing your readership about the problems, successes, and customs of Afghan women.

However I do have one complaint to make. And that is regarding the recipes printed in the page. Most of the recipes are either not genuine Afghan dishes or the ingredients needed cannot be found in the markets in Kabul.

It is a shame that with so many varieties of delicious Afghan foods whose recipes many women from foreign community would love to have so that they can cook Afghan meals when they return to their home countries, the paper has to fill its precious space with recipes from another country.

Food is one of the most important aspects of a country's culture, and often the most ingratiating way to introduce a nation's culture to a visitor from abroad.

There is an old saying that if (Continued of page 4)

me beneath the dining table, the host's wife did the same to her husband.

From the spurt of the cry he gave, I gathered he was most inexperienced in the field.

Perhaps he had only received the first or second kick, not knowing about the number of pinches he was to receive.

One has to be on guard against what one says, madam, but I think that if you continue with this spirit you will soon benefit to join the police force.

The errors we make are fine since they are trivial, noncommittal and candid.

What I find most difficult is the difference between a spoonerism and a real goof.

Honey, the slip of the tongue is common phenomenon especially prevalent among absent minded people like us.

To say something or not is a difficult thing to do when you are just in the mood to express it. Madam, lets admit it, we are sailing in the same boat.

Sometimes you tell me in advance not to tell Mrs. Ahmad about such and such a particular family case.

But you yourself quickly bring up the subject, smiling, at me while you tell her in the presence of her husband and me that although you have instructed your husband not to tell such a thing.

In such a case, I feel I am in the electric chair, with both hands tied and my tongue twisted so as to keep silent. All I can do is wait for the current to pass away.

## WOMEN ON THE AIR

Radio Afghanistan broadcasted the following articles on its "Woman and Life" programme last week.

"Do not spoil your children". This article invited parents not give too much freedom to their children because when they get too much freedom they lose respect for their parents and other older people and do not obey them.

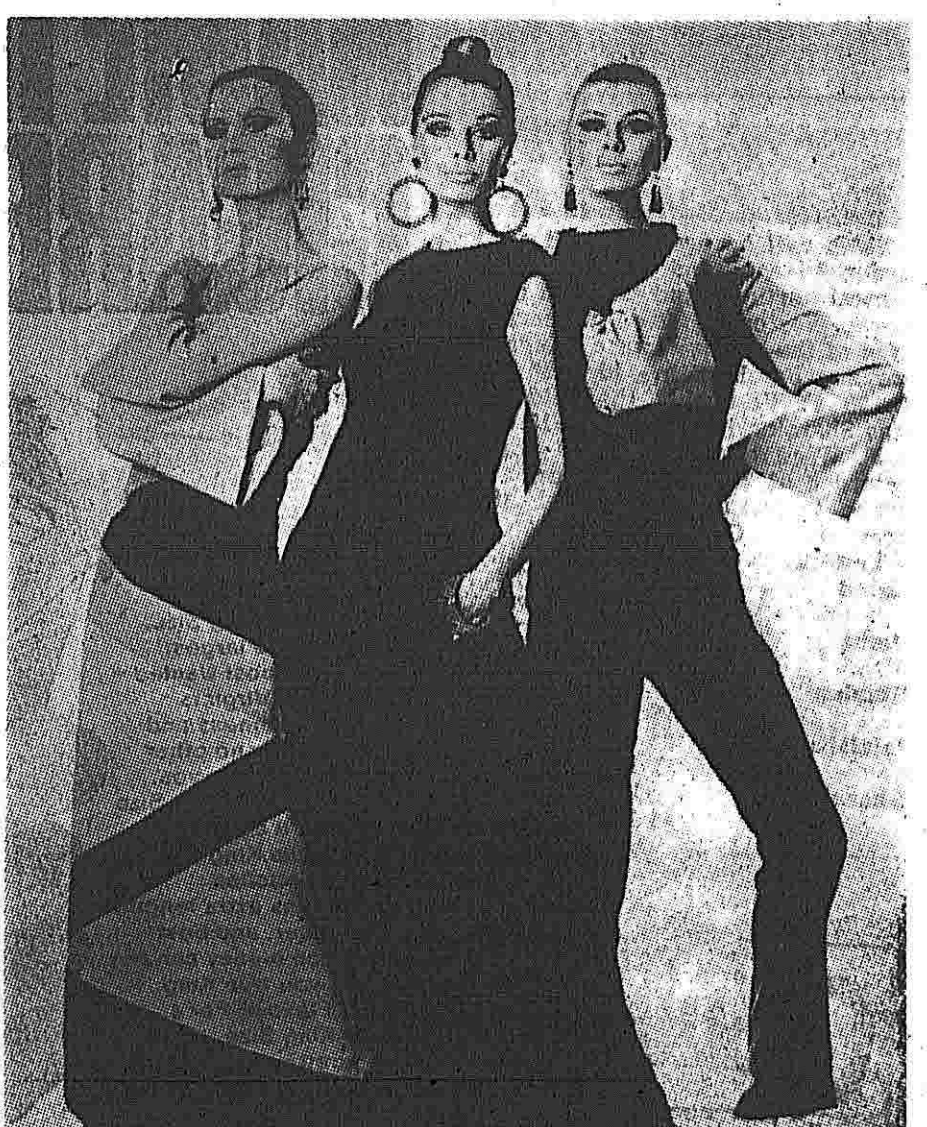
Parents should give their children a limited amount of freedom and should put restriction on them, the programme emphasized.

Also there was another article entitled "Women should wear different dresses in different seasons."

It is clear that most people, specially women, do not care about this matter and some of them wear very thin dresses, and short skirts during the winter. This is not advisable because they may get sick and they may be out of fashion.

There was another article which described the entertainment customs in Afghanistan that are still current.

Modern people think it is not good to visit other families and stay for four or five days at a time. First of all it creates a great deal of trouble for the host family and secondly it is very hard to produce 10 or 11 beds for guests.



Long in the evening-short skirts during the evening is the dictate of fashion for the summer of 1968 in West Germany. Weather lounging on the terrace in the summer or beside a warm fireplace in the winter, the lady of the house always lends an air of distinction to the party in a long dress, in bold stripes or in black, or in a trouser-suit. Modern earnings and extracagant hair-does complete the picture.



### 3 European Nations To Make Joint Space Exploration

CAPE KENNEDY, March 4. (Reuter).—British, French and Dutch equipment aboard an American spacecraft due to be fired into an earth orbit next week are expected to make important contributions to space knowledge.

The fifth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO) satellite will be launched here today by an Atlas Agena rocket.

Its 63-day orbit will take it more than 147,200 kms. into space and back to within 277 kms. of the earth.

Scientists hope the equipment, from universities in the three European countries, will find the source of cosmic rays, show how electrons penetrate the ionosphere to cause radio blackouts and chart the complete structure of a hydrogen ring surrounding the earth.

The task of collating and interpreting information from the various experiments is expected to take up to five years.

One of the British experiments will contribute to the solution of communication blackouts caused by solar storms on the sun.

This experiment, regarding electron temperature and density, is from University College, London, and is directed by professor R.L.F. Boyd at the Mullard space science laboratory in Cambridge.

The other British contribution, which will search for the source of cosmic rays through a gamma ray astronomy experiment, was supplied by Southampton University under the direction of professor G.W. Hutchinson, head of the space physics group.

The Dutch experiment will also try to determine the origin

of cosmic rays. It comes from Leiden University and is directed by professor H.C. Van de Hulst, a noted astronomer and former president of the international committee on space research (COSPAR).

The French experiment, which may prove very important in planetary exploration, will map the hydrogen ring round the earth. A hydrogen ring has already been found around Venus.

The experiment, from the university of Paris, is directed by professor J.E. Blamont, chief scientist for the French space agency.

### World Briefs

JAKARTA, March 4. (Reuter).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will visit Indonesia this year, foreign office sources said today.

SINGAPORE, March 4. (Reuter).—The New Zealand Defence Minister, D.S. Thomson, arrived in Singapore Sunday for discussions with local political and military leaders, senior officers of the British Far East command, and visits to New Zealand military personnel stationed here.

MONTARGIS, France, March 4. (Reuter).—Four men were killed yesterday when their single-engine Jodel touring aircraft crashed into a barn on a farm near here and burst into flames.

JAKARTA, March 4. (Reuter).—South Korea will provide a \$10 million fund to finance Indonesian import of South Korean goods, it was announced.

ROME, March 4. (Reuter).—About 2,000 students meeting at a sun-splashed Rome race track Sunday aired charges of police brutality and called for coordinated action in Italian cities to press demands for university reforms.

STOCKHOLM, March 4. (Reuter).—The Greek ambassador to Sweden left here for Athens Sunday after being recalled by Greece in a quarrel between the two countries.

CAPE TOWN, March 4. (AFP).—Dr. Philip Blaiberg, the world's only surviving heart-transplant patient, told his wife at Groote schuur Hospital yesterday: "I feel too well to be in hospital any longer, I want to go home".

Mrs. Eileen Blaiberg told a press representative Sunday that this was the first time, in the 62 days since the operation on her husband, that he had felt certain that there was no need for him to remain in hospital.

### Home Briefs

BAGHLAN, March 4. (Bakhtar).—The Franklin Book Programme of Kabul has presented 501 books to the rural development school of Baghlan.

HERAT, March 4. (Bakhtar).—Fifteen Herati businessmen donated Af. 14,000 to the provincial public health office for the construction of a mother and child care centre there.

BAGHLAN, March 4. (Bakhtar).—The seminar on improving karakul pelts which began 10 days ago ended yesterday. Farmers, breeders and technicians from Kabul, Jozjan, Takhar, Badghis and Baghlan participated.

KABUL, March 4. (Bakhtar).—The Food Procurement Department will distribute coupons for flour to civil servants this year. Thirty-four new shops will be opened in the city.

### Blasts

(Continued from page 1) The explosive charge went off outside the garden gate of Spanish mission.

Earlier, an explosion shook a west end of London residential club used by American army officers and their families. The explosive device shattered four windows and damaged a door. It was believed to have been thrown from a passing car.

In Athens, a leading government official said the series of explosions seemed to be part of a concerted plan against the diplomatic missions of certain countries.

But at a late hour the national radio had made no mention of the incident at the Greek embassy in the Hague.

The Puerto Rican blast occurred outside the barracks of the national guard. First reports said no harm was done. At the other end of the island, President and Mrs. Johnson were going to church at the big air base at Ramey.

### Sterling General Insurance Company And Lloyds Agency

Wish to advise that as from March 6, 1968 their offices will be located at first floor of a new building (partly under construction) at Charai Sadarat, Kabul.

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Our Postal address, Post Office Box No: 558,

### TEDIOUS WAITING IN KHE SANH

KHE SANH, March 4. (AFP).—A United States Marine, crouched in a damp bunker said, "I have had enough of waiting—the sooner they attack the better".

For the past four nights the Khe Sanh base has been on "red alert", with the attack expected at any moment.

With the Marines, behind the barbed wire and mine fields, are South Vietnamese Rangers and Montagnard tribesmen fighting with the American special forces.

On Friday the Rangers were attacked by a North Vietnamese battalion.

Every day the web of trenches dug by the North Vietnamese is

tightened around the base. A Marine pointed to a trench 60 metres long about 150 metres from where we stood. "They dug that last night", the Marine said.

A few North Vietnamese trenches have reached within 20 metres of the base perimeter.

The Marines can see the North Vietnamese zigzag lines, covered with branches. A photographer, accompanying a South Vietnamese Ranger patrol, explored a trench 65 metres from the perimeter barbed wire.

The trench was equipped with small Sweaters placed at regular intervals for protection ag-

ainst air attacks. Home made Bangalore tropees were found last Friday near the perimeter. They were made of TNT sticks lashed to bamboo poles with vines.

American aircraft frequently bomb the trenches.

As night falls on Khe Sanh the garrison retire to their previous posts and surround themselves with barbed wire. No one moves about the base at night. Sentries have orders to fire on anyone who fails to give the right password.

Yesterday there were rumours that North Vietnamese saboteurs had infiltrated the base.

The biggest comfort to the Marines are the B-52 raids near the base, even when the giant Stratofortresses pound inside the three km. security limit.

The B-52s attacked the enemy's trench network yesterday sending fragments whistling over the American positions and crashing into their sandbags as the Marines sayed well down in their positions.

For the Marines the air attacks are the only way of hitting back at the enemy who encircles them.

### France Intends To Build Wood, Plastic Minesweepers

CHERBUORG, France, March 4. (Reuter).—The French navy is to build a fleet of eight ultra-modern wood and plastic minesweepers, equipped with a top-secret minedestroying system, it was announced here yesterday.

A naval spokesman said the ships will have wooden laminated hulls and plastic superstructures to foil magnetic mines.

The eight ships, weighing about 485 tons each, will tow a device which will use "a new method to search out mines."

The spokesman declined to give more details, but informed sources said they understood the device would work on water-pressure principle, instead of the normal acoustic or magnetic method of mine-detection.

The 45 metre vessels will be powered by diesel engines driving a single propeller, and will have two rear water-jet tubes for greater speed and manoeuvrability.

Work on a prototype, the Cairo will start in the near future, and three more will be built soon afterwards. The remaining four will be built later.

The minesweepers, armed with a single 40-millimetre before cannon, will be equipped to nuclear warfare

standards, and will have no portholes, as a protection against nuclear blast.

Informed sources said it was expected that the ships would be built at Cherbourg, one of France's major naval shipyards and probably the most experienced in using plastic as a shipbuilding material.

### Execution

(Continued from page 1) restic issue or offering open defiance to Queen Elizabeth.

Reports from Salisbury have said the three Africans are due to die on the gallows today. Saturday night Britain's Commonwealth Office announced that the Queen had commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

The announcement warned it would be completely illegal for any death sentences to be carried out after royal reprieve.

A previous British government statement had said anybody concerned with effecting executions would face the gravest responsibility.

Just what retribution could be brought on servants of a regime that has defied the British government for so long was far from clear.

In government circles, however, there was speculation that any Rhodesian who had a hand in the death sentences—from Smith down to the hangman—might find himself liable to arrest if he should ever land in any British-controlled territory.

### USSR Scientists Silent On Aim Of Zond-4 Probe

MOSCOW, March 4. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union's Zond-4 space probe sped into outer space yesterday near to its planned trajectory but scientists maintained silence about the details of its task.

A brief announcement by the official news agency Tass said the probe was launched Saturday from the parking orbit of an artificial satellite and put on "a trajectory close to the calculated one."

To study outlying region of nearest space and improve new units and systems aboard the station.

The first zond probe, in April, 1964, was directed at Venus but failed to complete its assignment. Its aim was officially stated to be further development of a space system.

### Letter To the Editor

(Continued from page 3)

you like the food, you'll like the cook." I am sure that if more people in the international community in Kabul were exposed to more Afghan dishes especially the exotic recipes that you rarely find in the restaurants, the watering flavour of the cuisines would lead them to explore other areas of Afghan culture from which they derive similar pleasure.

The only way people can learn about a nation's culture is to experience it and as far as I am concerned the most pleasurable experiences come from food.

Hereafter I think the women's editor should make it her business to print only recipes native to Afghanistan.

From personal experience I have found that whenever I come across one and want to prepare it for my family usually find that one or two of the most essential ingredients cannot be had in Kabul.

These dishes hardly taste good on paper. The purpose of printing them, I would imagine would be, to make eating more fun and more interesting. And that can only be possible when you can actually cook the food and eat it.

If the women's page is really serious in enriching the gastronomic experience of its readership I suggest that the editor first make sure that all the ingredients in the recipe can be easily purchased on the bazaar.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. R.S.S.

### Weather Forecast

Skies will be overcast with occasional rain and snow in the central northern and southern regions. Yesterday the warmest area of the country were Kandahar and Farah with a high of 24 C. 75 F. Yesterday the coldest was Sharak with a low of -15 C. 5 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 2 knots per hour.

The temperature in Kabul at noon was 4 C. 39 F.

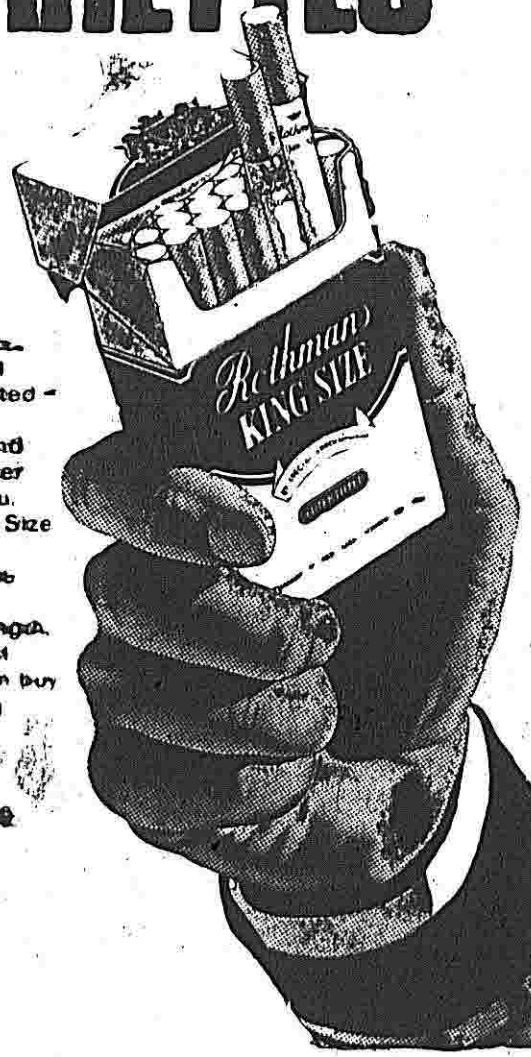
City	9 C	-2 C
Kabul	48 F	28 F
Herat	22 C	9 C
Kunduz	19 C	7 C
Jalalabad	66 F	44 F
	22 C	7 C
Ghazni	72 F	44 F
	7 C	-5 C
	44 F	23 F



**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film in Farsi  
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**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi  
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- Shop VII Jade Nadir Paschtun
- Shop VIII Karte Parwan Fruit Market

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