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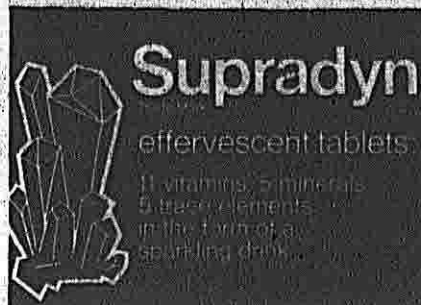
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 309

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1968 (HOOT 27, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

Archeology Team Mark New Finds At Hadda

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar)—Afghan archeological team in its third round of excavations of the Buddhist stupa found in Tape Shtor, Hadda, in Nangarhar province, has unearthed new relics.

Excavation work is being carried out along the left wall on Rawage Mahacha or the arch of fish, recently unearthed, the eastern wall of the site and the corridor of two metres Buddha statue.

Two huge statues of Buddha in the two corridors of the fish arch have been discovered recently. These are new additions to the excavations in the historic site.

One of the statues is six meters tall, said Dr. Shahi Bai Mustamandi the director of the archeological department of the Information and Culture Ministry. He described the Buddha as sitting cross legged on a strange animal.

This is the fourth biggest statue of Buddha in Afghanistan after Bamiyan and Dare Kakrak statues.

"From the point of view of greatness and art and sculpture it is magnificent", Dr. Mustamandi said.

Two other statues are on the right and left of the Buddha, one is a headless figure of a man reclining. The second has only its legs left. There are altogether eight statues in this arch signifying the eight virtues in the life of Buddha, Mustamandi said.

Referring to the second statue discovered in the first arch, he said that on its left there probably was a statue of a priest. The most important feature of the relic is foot cover. There is a resemblance between this cover and the statue from the Kushanid period which was discovered in Sorkh Kot.

"This makes us believe that Hadda was a centre of buddhists, and a centre of industrial progress during the Kushanid period", he said.

In the corridor where the two metre statue of Buddha was discovered there is a statue of Buddha sitting cross-legged.

Among other relics discovered, was an 11 cm. head of Buddha which is covered with a thin layer of gold. "This is the first time that such a discovery has been made, Mustamandi added.

China To Send Experts, Machinery To Parwan Projects

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar)—The agreements on providing experts and machinery for the Parwan valley irrigation project, and the fish hatchery, sericulture and poultry farm were signed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the embassy of the People's Republic of China yesterday morning.

Abdul Majid, the president of the planning department in the ministry and Mo Hu the economic councillor of the Chinese embassy here signed the agreement.

According to the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement signed in Peking in July 1966 between the two countries, the terms and conditions for providing complete sets of machinery and the price of each set for the above mentioned machinery has been fixed in to be entered in seven agreements.

At The Second UNCTAD: Canada, U.S. Urge Removal Of Import Restrictions From All Developing Countries

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuter)—The United States and Canada advocated the virtual removal of all restrictions on imports of primary commodities from the developing nations in joint proposal submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here Sunday.

The proposal was submitted to the conference committee which is considering liberalisation and expansion of trade in commodities of interest to developing nations.

After commenting that inadequate progress had been made in liberalising commodity markets as agreed at the first UNCTAD four years ago, the statement asked developed nations not to impose new penalties on primary commodity imports from the developing countries, and to refrain from increasing any existing barriers.

It also asked the UNCTAD secretariat to compile a complete list of tariff and non-tariff restrictions on commodities introduced by developed countries since 1964, and to set target dates for their elimination.

The joint proposal advocated that all governments should give priority to reducing trade barriers affecting commodities either by international action or by unilateral action when this was inconsistent with their obligations under GATT (the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs).

Other points in the proposal were: Where a government of a developing country directly or indirectly determines the re-sale prices of commodity products wholly or mainly

UNCTAD Gets Declaration On Food Aid

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuter)—Developed nations disrupted the wording of a declaration on food aid measures for developing countries when it was presented to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it was learned here yesterday.

The declaration was presented by a drafting group of the conference Food Aid Committee.

Although the first section was accepted unanimously, four alternative forms of wording were proposed to replace the second section which called on developed countries to remove restrictions on access to their markets for imports of food from developing countries.

The declaration, with its four alternative proposals, expected to be debated and voted on at a plenary session of the conference today.

The alternative was from the Yugoslav delegation. They wanted that developed countries to be told not to stimulate economic domestic food production, to refrain from restricting access to markets for substitutable food items from the developing countries and not to depress prices or reduce food imports from developing countries.

This did not meet with the approval of Britain, the United States, Holland and Australia who jointly proposed deletion of the whole of the Yugoslav proposal and insertion of the words:

"The developed nations should seek ways of reducing barriers to trade and consumption affecting the exports of developing countries."

Viet Troop Ceiling Upped By 50,000

WASHINGTON, March 18, (Reuter)—President Johnson was reported Sunday to be planning to send between 36,000 and 50,000 more American troops to Vietnam—far less than the massive build-up rumoured to have been sought by military commanders.

The word from authoritative sources was that the critical extra deployments above the current authorised ceiling of 525,000 men would be "moderate." At present there are 510,000 U.S. servicemen in the fighting zone and that ceiling should be reached shortly.

While White House and Pentagon officials refused to define the term "moderate" in actual numbers, press reports said Johnson was thinking in the 30,000-50,000 range.

Coupled with this could be requests to South Vietnam itself to increase its army drafting for more men and to the other allied nations engaged in the war to do whatever else they could to help.

The news that the president had agreed to reinforce the American strength became known yesterday shortly after Johnson declared here that "we are going to win in Vietnam."

Authoritative sources, in disclosing Johnson's decision to send more troops to Vietnam, linked it with the survey of battlefield needs undertaken three weeks ago by General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

The sources discounted reports that General William Westmoreland, the field commander in Vietnam, had sought as many as 206,000 more men.

French Govt. Being Staked On TV Ads

CORSICA, March 18, (AFP)—French Premier Georges Pompidou announced Tuesday that his government would stake its existence on a National Assembly confidence vote on plans for introducing advertising on France's state-run television network.

On this question, "the French government will stake its existence and that of the National Assembly," said Pompidou implying that if the government were defeated, parliament could be dissolved and a general election would be called.

Plan Offered To Modernise 3rd World Ports, Inland Transport Facilities

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuter)—A massive international aid plan for modernising ports and inland transport facilities in the developing countries was submitted by Chile and Denmark to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development here yesterday.

In a declaration and joint draft resolution, the two countries told the conference's Shipping Committee there was an urgent need for practical measures to be taken to provide finance and technical assistance for modernisation of transport in the poor countries.

It was realised, however, that limited financial resources prevented them from using their own capital for the necessary investment. "On the other hand" added the declaration "shippers and shipowners both have a common interest in port development and the advantages which would result."

Chile and Denmark then proposed that developed countries should, either directly or through international and regional financial institutions, give favourable consideration to requests from developing countries for financial and technical assistance to enable them to speedily develop and modernise their ports and inter-connected inland transport networks.

Loans for these purposes, and for dredging equipment, should be made available at low interest rates and on long repayment terms, it added.

Shipping organisations should, added the resolution, also take into account in their planning the need for cooperating with port authorities in the developing countries to as-

Johnson Draws More RFK Criticism

WASHINGTON, March 18, DPA.—U.S. senator Robert Kennedy said Sunday he would begin immediately to de-escalate the U.S. engagement in Vietnam if he were president of the United States.

In a television interview one day after he announced that he is seeking the Democratic nomination for president of the United States he criticized the Vietnam policy of President Lyndon Johnson as a "mistake."

He favoured immediate de-escalation, condemned any troop increases in Vietnam and said he would agree to an offer by the National Liberation Front (political arm of the Viet Cong) to participate in peace negotiations.

In another U.S. television programme, U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey stressed that he had no doubts that the Democratic Party would again choose Johnson to be its candidate for the presidency.

Another candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, senator Eugene McCarthy, who won an impressive share of the Democratic vote in the New Hampshire primary last Tuesday, in a television rejected all speculations that he had entered into a "deal" with Kennedy.

However, he announced that he would release convention delegates to cast their vote for someone else if he sees no chance of winning the nomination. He predicted that the delegates pledged to him then would give their vote to Kennedy.

Another report said Kennedy will have a powerful supporter in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

His sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late president John F. Kennedy, announced Sunday that Robert Kennedy has her full support.

Mrs. Kennedy is still one of the most popular women in the United States and her power as vote getter in a democratic campaign is considered to be considerable, not for political but for personal and sentimental reasons.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—A large quantity of olive saplings brought from Turkey by plane were sent to Nangarhar to be planted in the land allocated for this purpose.

Kennedy Entered Pace After LBJ Rejected His Viet Plan

WASHINGTON, March 18, (Reuter)—Senator Robert F. Kennedy offered to stay out of the presidential race if President Johnson agreed to creation of a special commission to redirect the course of the Vietnam war, the Columbia Broadcasting system said yesterday.

President Johnson was said to have replied "no" to the idea last Thursday and Sen. Kennedy then Johnson was said to have objected because it would be a political deal, it would boost morale in Hanoi. It would usurp the powers of the president and the proposed commission would not be an objective.

The television network said Theodore Sorensen, chief White House counsel to the late President John F. Kennedy, brought up the commission proposal during a talk with President Johnson last Monday.

Gold Market Splits In Twos; Bankers' Communique Today

WASHINGTON, March 18, DPA.—The central bank presidents of the seven gold pool nations reportedly have reached agreement on splitting the gold market, informed sources said here last night.

The central bank presidents have been holding secret meetings here since Saturday to see what can be done to solve the current international monetary crisis.

Informed sources said that the bank presidents had agreed that in future gold would continue to be sold at the rate of \$35 an

ounce on the official central bank markets.

In addition, gold be permitted to be traded on the free market with prices to be determined by supply and demand.

The bank presidents met for several hours Sunday morning (local time) and resumed their deliberations in the afternoon.

They are expected to issue an official communique on the results later Sunday (local time).

The emergency meeting of the central bank presidents was called by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board when the gold rush took on hectic proportions and endangered the world monetary system.

Members represented at the meeting are the central bank presidents of the United States, British, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Meanwhile Italian Finance Minister Luigi Preti has warned against any "dramatisation" of the gold problem.

Preti said it was "indisputable" that the leading countries will find a solution to overcome this delicate moment.

At any rate, the gold question had no influence on the economic development of Italy or the countries of the Common Market.

"Any form of panic is unjustified and happily, there has been none of the alarm and speculation in Italy that there has been in other countries."

Supreme Court Dismisses Three Provincial Judges

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar)—The former president of the court of Kapisa province, Mohammad Siddiq Kobari, has been dismissed from his post by the Supreme Court in accordance with article 113 of the Judicial Functions and Organisation law. He was charged with negligence and committing offenses in the course of duty. His case has been referred to the High Judicial Council for further investigation.

Sayed Mahmoud, the Spin-Boldak district judge has also been dismissed from his post on the same grounds and his case too has been referred to the judicial council.

Mohammad Ayub, the judge of the Qarqeen district has been dismissed from the judiciary on charges of forgery and his case has been referred to council for further investigation.

Leftists Jostle Brandt Outside SPD Meeting Hall

NUREMBERG, West Germany, March 18, (Reuter)—Foreign Minister Willy Brandt was jostled and struck by angry left-wing demonstrators yesterday as he arrived at a conference hall for the opening of the Social Democratic Party's annual conference.

Several hundred young people gathered outside the hall to protest the expulsion on Friday of two leaders of the party's left-wing who took part in a demonstration against U.S. action in Vietnam.

Brandt, the party chairman, and all German Affairs Minister Herbert Wehner, who is deputy party leader, had to be hustled by officials through a side door of the hall after tussling broke out. Wehner lost his glasses in the struggle.

The incident heightened tensions expected to burst into the open this week—especially from among the party's left-wing.

Both the left-wing and some ordinary rank and file members are unhappy about the Social Democrats' partnership in the grand coalition with chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's Christian Democrats.

The leadership is expected to be pressed hard to demonstrate greater independence of opinion in the government.

District branches have also flooded the congress with nearly 1,000 resolutions on such sensitive issues as recognition of East Germany, the Oder-Neisse frontier, and electoral reform.



Officials signing the agreement.



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Food For Thought

These heroes of finance are like
beads on a string—when one slips
off, all the rest follow.

Henrik Ibsen

What Does 'UNCTAD' Mean?

To rename UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as "Under No Circumstances Take Any Decisions" is humorous but unfortunately meaningful. The way UNCTAD is continuing at present indicates that few fruitful results will be obtained. Similarly the way the developed nations are taking their responsibilities towards the masses of the people of the developing nations is so light hearted that UNCTAD deserves to be so humorously denominated.

Astonishingly enough, some of the deliberations are shrouded in secrecy. But how can and why should deliberations of an international meeting to which more than 132 countries have sent their delegates be secret? The deliberations and the outcome must become known to the whole world. The same should be the case with the opinion of different countries on every subject brought up at UNCTAD.

The present gold crisis threatening the whole world should spur the work of the New Delhi meetings. Following the devaluation of pound sterling in international monetary markets, the price of gold in the stock exchanges has experienced sharp fluctuations.

To improve the balance of payments of one nation at the expense of endangering the financial affairs of many other nations who will be adversely affected by devaluation is not justified. Devaluation is not a panacea for all the economic ills of a country. This has been proved over and over again.

No one knows when the present rush on gold will stop. No one has any guarantee that the economic and monetary affairs of many nations in the world will not be hit by the present demand for gold and that many other currencies will not have to be devalued. Gold is already in great demand in many developing nations. Millions of dollars worth of gold are

smuggled into the developing nations daily. The higher the prices go, the more reason there will be to believe that gold smuggling will increase. Gold demands by the public in these areas will be increased, and the net result will be the loss of confidence in paper currency. The UNCTAD meeting must discuss the international monetary system and find ways of ensuring the stability of the economic situation in the third world.

The reports that industrial nations may agree to continue talks in another venue is no agreement at all. What is wrong with finishing the talks in Delhi now and in time? UNCTAD should not become another Kennedy Round which took four years to achieve some results.

In addition to achieving general agreement on the sale of semi and finished products in the markets of the developed countries on fixed prices for raw material and a general agreement on increasing financial aid to developing nations, attempts should be made to conduct talks on a wider range of subjects beneficial to the developing countries. This includes the formation of regional raw material stocks, facilitating the flow of private capital to developing nations and allocating a certain percentage of the gross national product of industrial nations for the purpose of financing projects in developing countries.

The world is moving towards a strange state of affairs. The economic gap between the developing and developed nations is creating more hardships and divisions. It is far better to help the developing nations when their domestic affairs are in good order than to spend millions of dollars to finance a Vietnam type of war when this stability breaks down everywhere. UNCTAD must see that practical steps must be taken to guarantee that the second development decade does not turn into another fiasco.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* editorial comments on the announcement by the Public Health Ministry Saturday that three new kindergartens will be opened next week in different parts of Kabul city.

Getting one's child into a kindergarten here, as there are only handful of them, has been a considerable headache, says the editorial.

But, it goes on, the situation is much worse in other cities. The main obstacle in the path of the Public Health Ministry, the editorial notes, has been a lack of financial resources. This is a formidable problem which can only be eliminated through large scale planned action.

In the course of action which the paper suggests seeking of international aid holds to the top place. Then mention is made of more actively trying to really involve the parents, especially the wealthier parents, local organisations, and Afghan philanthropists, children.

We must admit that a large publicity programme of this nature has not yet been undertaken by the Public Health Ministry. There is every hope that it may work.

The people have made considerable contributions in nearly all corners of the country towards opening and running primary, village and middle schools.

If it is made clear to them that a kindergarten education is of great importance in shaping the personality of their children in the future, there is no reason why we won't find much tangible help coming forth from the people.

However, the editorial goes on, we should like to suggest that the Public Health Ministry as in the past, in case it decides to charge higher kindergarten fees to the more affluent parents, should keep to its past practice of charging a substantially small or no fee to poor families for keeping their children in kindergarten.

Today's *Isiah* also carries an article contributed by Mohammad Afzal which suggests formation of a construction ministry to coordinate all construction activities in the country be it home, town, or public utility building.

Town and house construction have been rather haphazard in this country says the article. New construction schemes, towns have been brain children of mayors, governors, and even private home builders and real estate men themselves.

New residential districts have been born in Kabul with no regard to locality, living conditions or the like by enterprising land sellers who have drawn on their own streets and sold plots around it.

This then has created added headaches to an already overworked and overstretched municipal corporation.

If a new ministry responsible for all construction activities is set up then the municipal corporation will be doing its duty of trying to look after the affairs of the town rather than building it.

In this ministry all present scattered construction and housing departments could be included and could operate on a national basis, the article says.

The returns of the primary in New Hampshire are a heavy blow upon the political prestige of Johnson said *Nhan Dan* of Hanoi.

The New Hampshire primary took place at a time when the army of American aggressors is continuously suffering heavy losses in Vietnam, when the Johnson administration is subject to severe criticism both at home and abroad, the commentary points out.

The number of write-in votes for Johnson's Democratic Party nomination is regarded in the commentary as "too small" as compared to the number expected by those who support Johnson in that state. Vice versa, Senator Eugene McCarthy who is an active critic of Johnson's policy towards Vietnam and who is an active critic of Johnson's demands to change the policy got 42 per cent of votes, which exceeded all hopes of McCarthy and his camp, the newspaper points out.

The public of the United States and of the world regards the primary contest in New Hampshire as an extremely harmful blow on Johnson, said the paper.

In an editorial entitled "Canada Opens a Door" the *New York Times* wrote:

"One footnote to Britain's panicky enactment of a curb on immigration from Kenya of British citizens of Asian origin should not pass unnoticed. Canada has quietly sent an immigration official to Nairobi to settle in Canada."

deaches to an already overworked and overstretched municipal corporation.

If a new ministry responsible for all construction activities is set up then the municipal corporation will be doing its duty of trying to look after the affairs of the town rather than building it.

In this ministry all present scattered construction and housing departments could be included and could operate on a national basis, the article says.

"Enlightened self-interest is involved here along with altruism. The Canadians know many of the Asian have the skills and means to make immediately useful contribution in Canada. Ottawa does not propose to relax its immigration laws.

"All the same, this action will cause Britons to wonder whether the practical devotion to a multiracial Commonwealth is not greater now in Canada than in the mother country."

Having forgotten the behests of forefathers about honesty in sports, the International Olympic Committee has again got involved in the dirty business by deciding to admit to the Mexican games a delegation of the republic of South Africa.

As a result of this The International Olympic movement now faces a serious crisis, Boris Fedosov and Yuri Feofanov wrote in the *Izvestia* of Moscow criticising the present policy of the International Olympic Committee and its president Avery Brundage.

The authors point out that, violating clauses 19 and 20, Brundage held at the IOC meeting on February 3 in Grenoble a voting on a secret ballot for those present and by mail for those who did not attend the meeting.

In this way, he forced through The International Olympic Committee a resolution which allowed a delegation from a country, which violates basic human rights, to take part in the Olympic games.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other number first dial switchboard

number 23043, 24028, 24026

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Development Or Disappointment Decade

The developing countries are obviously disappointed with the results achieved within the "Development Decade"—as the United Nations have called the sixth decade of our century.

As often the case with noble and wise ideas this one—at least by now—has remained only a hope. For all signs speak that the sixth decade will remain recorded in history more by the deepening of the gap between the developed and underdeveloped than by accomplishing the goals of the "Development Decade."

The developed countries have chiefly forgotten their promise to set aside one per cent of their national income to finance the developing countries.

Moreover, if the present financial trends in the world are born in mind, it can be said that the rule—the more developed you are, the larger financial resources are, pouring in from outside—is becoming more and more topical.

The fact that 0.95 per cent of the national income of the developing countries were set aside for the development of those lagging behind, and that this percentage fell to 0.75 in 1964 and even to 0.70 in 1967, best illustrated the decreasing international financial effort to promote the development of the developing countries.

While the gross national product of the developed countries rose \$400 billion, financial assistance to the developing ones was not higher than \$400 million which means a thousand times smaller. According to data released by the OECD, the percentage of the gross national income which 14 developed countries of the west set aside for the developing countries fell from 1.02 in 1962 to 0.88 in 1966.

This fall was almost exclusively due to cuts in the sums allocated by the Governments of the developed countries while the share of private capital remained almost the same.

At the same time, big debts of the developing countries gravely retard their efforts to promote development. Their public debts increased from ten billion dollars in 1955 to 40 billion in 1966 and the annual burden of interest rates and appreciation paid on these debts rose from 0.8 to over 4 billion dollars.

This trend continued, the repayment of the interest and appreciation rates will be higher

than the inflow of new financial resources from abroad.

Yet another characteristic when the relative position of the developing countries is in question are growing disproportions between the inflow of foreign private investments and their outflow in the form of the export of profits.

This is best illustrated by the data concerning the United States. In 1965, American companies invested \$260 million into Latin America, 228 million in 1966 and drew therefrom in the form of exported profits, patent compensations and the like coming to 1.01 and 1.1 billion dollars.

A similar situation prevails in Asia and Africa where American investments fell from \$570 million in 1965 to 289 million in 1966, while their export of capital from the Afro-Asian countries came to 1.28 billion in 1965 and 1.25 billion in 1966.

The difference of 710, i.e. 969 million was due to American investments in Europe and Canada and reductions in the American balance of payment deficit. Accordingly, capital is going to the developed instead of into the underdeveloped countries.

Trading conditions on the world market keep deteriorating for the developing countries. For this reason, they were enlarging their in the course of the 1960's at the annual rate of only 6 per cent while this percentage in the world as a whole was 8 per cent.

At the same time, the price disparity between industrial and agricultural goods further widened so that these 6 per cent of increase in the value of exports did not mean the same expansion in the purchasing power—only 1.3, instead of 6 per cent.

As a result of unfavourable conditions in trade, the developing countries lost about 20 billion dollars between 1955 and 1961, 12 billion of which were due to higher prices of industrial goods and 8 billion to the fall in the prices of raw materials.

Latin America, for instance, lost ten times more than the total assistance of the United States and international organisations to the countries of this continent.

Because of the agrarian protectionism of the developed countries, those in the process of development have to lower the prices of their products.

At the same time, high prices of these products in the developed countries caused by high customs fees, increase the wages and the prices of industrial goods bought by the developing countries.

In this way, the developing countries lose both in exports and imports and pay at their own expense the price of the knife directed against them. Even when the developed agree to lower the customs, the benefit which the underdeveloped should have is offset by higher transportation costs.

Discrimination in the distribution of financial funds to the developing countries leads to such unjust treatment suffered by many countries which earn only one dollar per capita.

The tendency to misuse economic assistance for political purposes is likewise reflected in the growing disproportion between assistance granted through the United Nations Organisation and on the basis of bilateral arrangements which the developed prefer since they themselves determine programmes, countries, peoples (Governments) with which such arrangements are entered into.

In the United Nations, however, they are forced to compromise (assistance is going even in such directions which do not suit them and for projects which are contrary to their interests).

The socialist countries have suggested at the first UNCTAD the development of economic ties between the developing countries have been provided for trade of the developing countries inside the socialist market. Yet, actually nothing has been achieved.

One of the things that have happened has been a certain decline in the commodity exchange between the socialist and the developing countries in East-West trade.

These unfavourable tendencies in international economic relations are pregnant with major dangers, not only for the developing but also for the developed countries.

For, greater disproportions in international trade inevitably lead to sharper contradictions in the world and other negative consequences. This is a negation of the tendency to integrate the world economy which the present-day production process favours and impose itself.

Japan's "Nuclear Allergy"

Japan is now trying busily to catch up with the other advanced nations in the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy. It is one of the fastest growing industries in the country with more than 250,000 million yen poured in for equipment alone during the past 12 years.

Atomic development in Japan would probably have moved at a much faster pace had it not been for the memory of that tragic event in human history, 23 years ago, when in the last few days of World War II, atomic bombs were exploded on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The shock of that tragic experience has yet to wear off in Japan. The whole nuclear subject has been taboo here until only recently.

But now there is a growing realisation that the only people ever to have suffered the agony of atomic attack must find their place along with others in the new world being fashioned by nuclear energy in its peaceful application. Government and business circles realise that Japan may be left far behind in science and technology unless more positive measures are taken now.

Japan's atomic energy programme got off the ground in 1957 when the first reactor for experimental purposes was fired at the Japanese atomic power centre at Tokai-mura, a short distance north of Tokyo. This plant has six reactors in operation; a seventh is now being installed. Of these, three were imported from the United States and one from Britain. The three others were manufactured in Japan.

Altogether, Japan now possesses 10 experimental reactors, with one more due to be completed this year, and two electric power generating reactors. At the present stage, the country is just taking off on a wide-scale programme of constructing power reactors. At least three power reactors will be ready next year and by 1975, 11 reactors are expected to be generating electric power on a commercial basis with a combined output totalling 5,240,000 kilowatts.

Looking ahead 20 years to 1988, it is estimated that 70 per cent of Japan's power needs will be met by atomic reactor generators, which will be producing 54,000,000 kilowatts. This was revealed at a three-day conference of the Atomic Industry Forum held in Tokyo in late February.

It was also made known at this meeting, attended by representatives of the 550 Japanese firms engaged in the atomic energy business, that orders in 1966 tripled that of the

previous year and that this growth was a continuing trend.

Although the figures are a year old, the Forum revealed that in the period from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967, investments in atomic projects totalled 31,500 million yen, of which the Government supplied 14,600 million yen and private business 16,900 million yen. The 10-year total of investments in equipment from 1956 to 1966 came to 100,000 million yen by the Government and 120,000 million yen by business firms. It was noted that Japan was an exception among nations with an atomic industry in the fact that investments by private business topped that by the Government.

One project which the Government after much delay seems determined, at long last to pursue is the construction of a nuclear-power ship. The decision to make such a vessel was reached in 1961, but the budgetary appropriations received legislative approval only last year.

If all goes well, Japan's first atomic-operated ship should be ready by 1972. But some experts fear a further delay since the blueprints call for the vessel to be outfitted with a domestically produced reactor—at a time when Japan has yet to manufacture its first land-based power generating reactor.

The fear held by residents in neighbouring communities of possible atomic poisoning and explosion has slowed up the construction of plants in several parts of the country. And there is also the opposition from the political left which continues to suspect that atomic plants for peaceful use would in time be converted to the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Indeed, Japan's ability to make nuclear arms is not yet arrived at a decision to the public generally recognised. Some foreign sources place Japan at the head of the line of the nations capable of manufacturing atomic weapons. Japanese experts estimate it would take three to five years for this country to be making plutonium bombs.

Japan's uranium resources, of course, are poor, but it does have several mines with which it could make a start. It also has the know-how to produce a nuclear reactor which would be capable of extracting plutonium from used nuclear fuel. As for the reprocessing of plutonium, negotiations are now under way with France for the import of its system of separation and abstraction. Furthermore, Japan already poss-

esses testing devices for measuring the critical amount of plutonium. No major difficulty is seen, moreover, in the manufacture of a trigger for an atomic bomb, for its precision machine and electronic industries are at world level.

The production of atomic bombs with enriched uranium presents a real mines with which it could make use, are poor, but it does have several formidable obstacle. But it is not impossible to overcome, if the costs could be borne. Japan's lack of lithium resources rules out the manufacture of hydrogen bombs.

As for missiles, the Lambda-A developed by Tokyo University has a thrust and range capable of being used as an intermediate-range ballistic missile. The Mu-4S is comparable with the United States' Minuteman. There is, of course, much room for improvement in accuracy and dependability, as was demonstrated by two failures last year to orbit a small-size scientific research satellite. Much of the blame for the failure was pinpointed on the rivalry between the Tokyo University Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science and the Government's Science and Technology Agency. The two space centres are now cooperating in an effort to unify the space development programme.

The expert views on Japan's capability of producing nuclear weapons within three or five years are based on the nation's present stage of nuclear development. Further progress on the peaceful uses of atomic energy will naturally shorten the time required.

But it is highly improbable in the foreseeable future that Japan will ever decide to make its own nuclear arms. The deterrents come from both outside and within the country. For one, Japan will most likely become a signatory to the American-Soviet treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Reaction in Japan to this treaty has been twofold: (1) that it should not deter the peaceful development of atomic energy; and (2) that it does not go far enough in ridding the world of the threat of nuclear war. Fear has been expressed over the "inspection" provision which might retard progress on nuclear projects for peaceful purposes. There have been demands that China and France should become signatories, that the treaty should call for a total and complete ban on nuclear weapons, or that it should prohibit the transport of nuclear arms into other countries and military bases.

Continued on page 4)

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SEVEN FRUITS FOR NAUROZ

Afghan New year starts from March 21st 1968. New years day is going to be celebrated throughout the country. The custom prevailing among Afghan women is to cook white rice with spinach called the Sabzi-Chalau on this day and they pray to God Almighty to give them health and happiness in the coming year.

Of course those who can afford prefer to substitute spinach with a chicken curry.

But conspicuous to the New Year is not the rice and curry so much as the custom of soaking

seven varieties of dry fruits at night and eating them on the morning of the New Year.

The dry fruits included in this list are usually raisins, almonds, walnuts, pistachios, dried plums, nuts, and sinjet a local fruit.

The dish with brown raisins, red sinjets, green pistachios, yellowish plums, and white shelled walnuts, nuts and almonds is as pleasing to the eyes as it is delicious to the tongue.

All the fruits are properly washed

in warm water three to four times at night to remove dust and oil and then all are put into a vessel of glass or china with some warm water and are allowed to soak overnight.

By morning they swell up to three times their original size and the water turns into a delicious syrup enjoyed by all. In the morning this preparation is served to all the guests who come to visit and wish a happy new year to the family.

It is also customary to have on the table cloth seven things, starting with the letter 'S' which are supposed to indicate seven blessings desired by all. The items included in this list usually are apples, oranges, sweets, and fresh sinjet.

If a girl and a boy are engaged and New Year happens to fall during this period, the bride groom is supposed to take one or two pairs of new clothes and some fish and Jalebi (an Indian sweet) to the house of his intended.

Amongst the ladies it is also the custom to visit the Ziarats (Shrines) of holy people. In Kabul one of the heavily frequented such Ziarats is the Ziarat of Shah Shaheed Pacha, after whose name one of the areas of the city of Kabul is named.

It usually turns into a fare for the ladies, particularly those who are not allowed to go anywhere else, like picnic spots or cinema theatres. There they spend their day praying and chatting and enjoying the food which they have brought with them.



Elizabeth of TORO

Princess Becomes Fashion Model

"I was interested a lot in politics. It was in my life from the day I was born. It is no longer... Yes, because of the changed situation in Uganda. My brother and my immediate relations are still in Uganda so it would be stupid to express views that would put them into difficulty or embarrass them. That's why I have stopped having political views..."

It was, indeed, to get completely away from politics that Princess Elizabeth of Toro—now plain Miss Elizabeth Edith Christabel Bagayaa since her country became a republic—packed up her lucrative law practice in Kampala to start a new life in London as a fashion model.

Toro, a beautiful, mountainous country, is one of the four ancient kingdoms in Uganda; the others Ankole, Bunyoro and the powerful Buganda on ex-Kabaka, Sir Edward (Freddie) Mutesa II. The princess's father, Omukama Sir George Rukidi III, ruled Toro from 1929 to 1963 when, following a bitter quarrel with Sir Freddie, Prime Minister Milton Obote abolished the monarchy and declared Uganda a republic.

Ex-princess Elizabeth—round-faced, about five feet two inches tall with small blue brilliant eyes—was reading law and history at Cambridge University at the time of the crisis that took away her royal status.

Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1965—the first East African woman barrister—she returned to Uganda and practised for 18 months.

She came back to Britain in the summer of 1967 to take part in the Commonwealth Fashion Show. Then the 25-year-old princess stayed behind to start her new career. She explained: "Actually I made the decision back home in Uganda. Immediately I got the invitation for the show I told my family I would not return."

In January she made her decision public, and registered with a London agency as a full-time model. She told me: "I fit into modelling quite easily. Because I have been photographed so often and I have learned how to walk and carry myself without difficulty, it was not considered necessary for me to go to a modelling school. I am also interested in acting. One reason why I like modelling is that you are acting all the time."

"I suppose I made the change because I don't like being stuck to one thing. Yes I am a barrister, but I am proud of my degree only because it is a combination of law and history. 'I can return to law practice any day. You see my attitude to life is that one must not be unnecessarily inhibited or limited; that as long as opportunities exist to widen one's knowledge and experience, one must take advantage of them. In other words, I am after personal satisfaction—fun, if you like."

An articulate conversationalist with an alert mind, Elizabeth is not an exile and can return to Uganda whenever she wishes. But has come to her new profession with a determination to succeed. She is prepared for difficulties. "There is nothing one takes to and gets it all smooth sailing." But, she adds, "everything has been good so far."

F W F

Dear Mrs R.S.S. Thank you very much for the interest you are taking in the Women's page of The Kabul Times. It gives us great pleasure that this page makes interesting reading. And we appreciate new ideas and suggestions about this page. As regards the recipes we have always tried to give Afghan recipes and always in a season when the ingredients are available in the market. Some dishes which appear European only go to show the similarity in the Afghan and European food. Suggestions however are welcome and we thank you for your interest. Mehria Rafiq Women's Editor

Madam, My Madam

We Appreciate Your Interest In Our Women, But...

By Nokta Cheen

This time when I say madam, I am interested in the foreign lady in Kabul who loves to wear miniskirts herself, and has a hair style nearest to the military crew cut, but advises Afghan women to remain in the traditional stage of womanhood almost completely bankrupt of modern trends.

She writes beautifully on the culture and history of Afghanistan, never wore a dress shorter than her knee before arriving in Kabul, and never intends to have a really masculine type of hair cut.

She goes about in the towns and cities and villages, loves to see Afghan women in veil or chaderi and wants the Koochi women to keep their originality by the type of life they lead and dress they wear.

Madam sees an Afghan woman in a beauty salon and laments that she is cutting the locks of her beautiful black hair and shortening to the point of no return.

Madam, I appreciate your concern for the Afghan women, but honestly, I do not like your concern for traditionalism. We don't want Afghan women to look like temple keepers of the seventh century.

Madam, there are many women of your type in this country who love to look at Koochi women for the pleasure of it. All you want to do is take a couple of photos, talk for a few minutes with them in the language of the deaf and dumb and then write your impressions for back home. It makes a lovely and interesting story for the members of your family but if you don't mind, let me tell you that we Afghans want our beautiful women to beat you in fashion, style, womanhood and managing family life.

To advocate the concept that social backwardness is nationalism, distinction, and originality is forgetting progress of women in your own society.

Would you like, may I ask you madam, to wear Victorian dress, which covers not only charming knees but also bony ankles, and the hat which goes with it, and also to cover your body with the 1917 swimming suits?



This youthful and yet lady-like model designed by Horst Mandel in delicate green, shows the tendency of Berlin fashions for the summer of 1968: Along with white and "off-white", a pastelle orange, light green tones and brown nuances are the favourites. The basic forms of the dresses and coats lightly emphasize the waist and the skirts are flaired.

Having seen many of the films depicting the life in Europe and the United States in 17th, 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries, I am fascinated with the type of dress which existed then.

Those costumes, believe me, are so fabulous, so charming that nothing can beat it now. Why don't you wear one of those fabulous dresses at least when you are in Afghanistan and let people like me and thousands more admire your leadership?

Your concern for the Afghan women because she is adopting new fashion styles, whether hair or dress, distresses me the most. It boomerangs. The more your concern, the more mine.

I get worried about the direction the foreign women have been adopting in this age of mass pills.

Madam, if you want us and our women to remain in the 12th century to please the tourists and the foreign visitors you have a mistaken notion of interest in this country.

We do not want to have a living museum of ancient pieces moving around the town.

WOMEN ON THE AIR

Radio Afghanistan had an interesting programme about "Old Traditions" which are still current in the country in its "woman and New life" roundtable.

The participants were Mrs. Mimona Sahrahi, director of teacher training department of Kabul University, Mrs. Shireen Majrooh, member of United Nations information department in Kabul, and Miss Hamida Ayub, Principle of Zarghona High School.

Mrs. Sahrahi expressed her personal opinion about the old customs and said that she wasn't completely against the old traditions, but she recommended some changes in useless customs.

She referred to the custom of giving expensive gifts by the groom during "Eid" and to the fiancée and she suggested instead a small gift as token of his feeling for her.

In my attempt to find out western attitude towards entrusting wife with money I could not reach any conclusions. It was generally expressed that such a question never arose in a western civilisation, and who managed the financial affairs of the home was purely a question of mutual understanding.

I could not trace a general pattern as proposed to the clear cultural difference in the East and more so in Afghanistan.

The hazy picture in this field in the West is made hazier because there a housewife is rarely just a house wife. She often is a society woman shouldering the economic responsibilities of the family as much as the man.

But the situation here, until very recently, has been quite clearcut on this matter. Men never trust the money with the wife, and the wife has no other source of income except what might sometimes be given graciously by her husband, which of course is very rare, and of course whatever she manages to get with her own resourcefulness from the pockets of her husband.

It was only an insignificant number of families where the wife could enjoy the feel of shuffling a bundle of notes at the end of every month when her husband brought his pay and handed it to her. The majority of men considered it most unwise to let wife and money come together.

Thus an ordinary wife was not even supposed to know her family income. All the provisions were purchased by the man at the beginning of every month and if the wife or children needed anything in the middle of the month, the man in the house had to be approached.

He in turn always wore a frown on the forehead lest the wife or the children dare ask for something. Days passed by and even the necessary things were not asked for fear of being rebuked.

Babur, the young ambitious Prince of Farghana, heading a big army passed through Nangarhar and Laghman to Bajawar wanting to conquer Pashtoon areas and move beyond the Indus river.

This central Asian prince wanted to conquer India and become the emperor of this part of the world. (926-1019 Heghera).

From the historical sites in Nangarhar, through which Alexander the great had passed centuries before, he crossed the Bajawar mountains till he reached the place where the Yousufzais were living.

The Yousufzai tribe was living here in the large agricultural areas under the principles drafted by the leader Shaikh Moolie a century before. Strong youths lived in the big fortresses. The area was very

beautiful and rich. The romantic love of Adam Khan and Dorkhanai was a popular tale among them.

Malik Shah Mansoor, the son of Malik Suleiman Shah was ruling and the youth were under his command.

The army of Babur had been given a great setback by the Yousufzai youth. At night, there was the thunderous sound of drums and the elders encouraged the youths not to permit Babur's army to cross into the area. For weeks and months there were battles and Babur did not succeed.

The army of Babur at this time was in Katlang. One night, he himself, incognito went near one of the big fortresses of the Yousufzai to find out for himself the reasons why he could not defeat them.

Rice With Vegetables

1 lb shoulder of lamb
1 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. paprika
1 cup water
1 cup chopped onions.
1 cup chopped parsley

1 cup chopped curry leaves
2 1/2 cups rice
1 tsp salt
2 lt. water
2 tsp. salt
1 cup butter.

Cut mutton into small pieces and remove the fat from it. Melt butter in a skillet. Sauté the mutton pieces with seasoning until the pieces are done.

Add water and let it cook on low fire for ten minutes. Wash clean and chop the vegetables. Put them aside.

After putting half of the rice in the pot, arrange meat and some of the vegetables in alternating order until the top layer is covered with rice.

Cover and cook for a few minutes as directed for Chalah. Delicious when served with yogurt.

I have seen one husband who was very tall and like most tall people often ran short of wisdom, with the habit of keeping the money away from his wife, who in turn was very short.

He thought the safest way was to hang his coat very high so that his wife's hand should not reach it. But the wife who was deprived of the essentials managed to employ a trick and would ask her younger tall sister-in-law to get on her shoulders to get the coat. She, however, had to bribe her to carry out the plan safely.

This attitude of distrust shown by the male members has given way to carelessness in the use of money by women. Since they have never been allowed to earn, nor to understand and discuss the difficulties of earning money, they have not learnt to use it with care and caution.

The money that happened to fall in their hands, had to be quickly disposed of lest it be discovered by the men. It had also to be spent in a way that no clues be left for the men to suspect.

Thus they usually spent it on food or possessions which they never used until they were able to invent a lie that it was brought as a present to them by their mother or sister, who was duly taken into confidence.

Women are usually found to be borrowing money and spending it without the least feeling of discomfort or worry to pay it back. They have only to wait for a proper opportunity, usually a subdued tone in the presence of guests, to ask for the amount from their husbands.

Men, when they learn that their wife owed someone quickly give the amount to be paid back, with a good shower of abuses reserved for the time when the guests are just out of the house.

Women use this trick because

(Continued on page 4)

TOO TRUE TO BE CONQUERED

He did not know that this was the place of Malik Mansoor the leader of the Yousufzais.

The guards at the fortress became suspicious of him. They came to enquire about his identity and when they found that he could speak their language they took him for questioning.

Mansoor had a beautiful and brave daughter, in the prime of her youth. Her name was Bibi Mobaraka. When she saw this stranger, she went to him and asked him who he was. Babur told her that if she promised not to betray him he would reveal his true identity.

Bibi Mabaraka promised to help him in the council of the elders and Babur introduced himself to her.

She told him that he was welcome to every Afghan's house as a guest. Only in war were they

enemies. And she said it was not a custom among Afghans to hurt their guest in any way.

Babur was greatly touched by what she said.

When the Jirgah, or the meeting of the elders, was formed in the evening Babur was received with kindness. He was sent back to his barracks with military honours.

Babur was saved from a difficult situation, but the attraction for Mansoor's daughter remained in his heart.

In the ensuing war Bibi Mobaraka, who participated in all the battles, was taken prisoner, and this time Babur released her saying that what had he learnt from her will be emulated.

She was sent home but with Babur's saying ringing in her ears that he was in love with her.

(Continued on page 4)



Extracts of the opera Orpheo and Eurydice by Gluck and the one act opera Bastien and Bastienne by Mozart were presented, last night to a full capacity audience in Radio Afghanistan by the Konzertant Kammeroper of Lubeck.

The concert was held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Goethe Institut in Kabul. Members of the group are currently touring a number of Asian countries.

Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president of the Senate, Dr. Mohammad Anas, minister of information and culture, members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats with their wives attended.

The sweet, melodious voice of Lisa Schwarz-

weller (soprano) thrilled the audience and later saddened them with the restlessness of Eurydice.

Anke Egger's voice, deep and masculine, as Orpheo complimented the ancient love story of the Greek legends.

The Mozart singer, Kathe Moller-Siepermann, enthralled the audience by her youthful and fresh voice.

The tenor and basso sung by Heinz Nadeno and Gerhard Kolz respectively provided a good contrast.

G. Jahn, the music director was discreet in her role of direction and supervision and in seeing that balance was kept by those taking part.

World News In Brief

CALCUTTA, March 18, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi last night appealed to Hindus and Moslems to stand firm in friendship and curb the mischiefmongers who have left six dead and many injured in three days of rioting in two major Indian cities.

At least three people died in Calcutta and three in Allahabad in Hindu-Moslem clashes touched off by the Indian spring carnival festival of Holi on Friday.

Bibi Mobaraka

(Continued from page 3)

She said that love was not possible in the state of war between them. She said Babur's love could be returned only if he respected the independence of the Yousufzais.

When Babur realised that it was not possible to conquer the Yousufzais by force, he tried a trick. He sent a message to Mansoor saying that he respects the independence of the area and only wants the right of passage to Abasin.

She sent a secret message to her father informing him of her husband's intentions. She also planned another trick.

On the night of the attack, Babur was supposed to leave his bed in the middle of the night, and personally lead the army. When Babur got up from his bed in the middle of the night, he found out that Bibi Mobaraka was not in the bed.

He became suspicious. When he tried to get out of the room, he found that it was locked from outside and all his cries and knocking did not wake up any of the guards, who were too far from the bedroom to hear him. The iron door could not be broken.

When Bibi Mobaraka opened the door for him the next morning, he was furious. Till the end of their lives, they were not on good terms again. Mobaraka lived till the grandson of Babur became the king.

(Translated from Mermon weekly. Written by Prof. A.H. Habibi.)

Weather Forecast

Skies will be overcast over the Salang and Pamirs. Yesterday the warmest area was Farah with a high of 29 C, 84 F. North Salang had 2 mm rain, depth of snow 300 cm. South Salang 3 mm. depth of snow 342 cm. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 5 knots.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 10 C, 50 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	17 C 5 F
	63 F 41 F
Ghazni	16 C 1 F
	61 F 34 F
Kandahar	28 C 4 F
	82 F 39 F
Lal	7 C -2 C
	44 F 28 F
Khost	22 C 5 F
	72 F 41 F



PARK CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian film
SWORD OF ISLAM
ARIANA CINEMA
At 2 4:30 and 9 p.m.
American film
A PATCH OF BLUE

Home Briefs

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah (senate) in its general session yesterday discussed the hours and method of work for the petition committee. Meshrano Jirgah president Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, presided. The next general meeting of the Senate will be held on Wednesday, it was decided.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz, the advisor to the Public Health Ministry, left here yesterday to participate in the health planning seminar organised by World Health Organisation in Ceylon. ECAFE member countries will participate in the seminar.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Waheed Etemadi, a member of the Translation and Compilation Department of Education Ministry, has been appointed president of the Physical Training Department of the Education Ministry.

The former deputy president of the Spinzar Company has been appointed president of the Ghori Cement factory. He replaces Eng. Ahmad Shah, who has become the president of the Coal Mines Department.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The first group of the Hajis who went on a pilgrimage to Mecca returned by Ariana Afghan Airlines plane to Kandahar yesterday. There are more than 4,500 hajis awaiting for their return flight from Jeddah.

BAKHTAR AIRLINES

THE NEWLY FORMED BAKHTAR AFGHAN AIRLINES WITH ITS FAST SPEED PLANES AND EXPERT PILOTS IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL. HAVE A COMFORTABLE JOURNEY, ENJOYING ON YOUR WAY THE BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY ON THE OUTSTRETCHED OUTSKIRTS OF THE COUNTRY OTHERWISE UNAPPROACHABLE AS YOU TRAVEL BY THE BAKHTAR AFGHAN ALWOOTANA PLANE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT, ARIANA BOOKING OFFICE ADJOINING HOTEL KABUL OR THE BAKHTAR AFGHAN ALWOOTANA CENTRAL OFFICE AT THE CIVIL AIR AUTHORITY BUILDING ANSARY WAT, KABUL.

658 Viet Cong Killed In Fighting Around Saigon

SAIGON, March 18, (Reuters)—American and South Vietnamese troops have killed 658 Viet Cong since last Monday in their massive drive to clear them from the countryside around Saigon, a U.S. military spokesman said yesterday.

He also reported fresh fighting in the northern province of Quang Tri against North Vietnamese troops.

American air losses in the war rose to 1,049 planes Sunday with

the downing of a U.S. air force Phantom jet off the North Vietnamese coast, the spokesman said.

The North Vietnam news agency reported that two U.S. Navy pilots were captured Sunday when their aircraft was shot down during a raid north of Hanoi.

About 50,000 American and South Vietnamese troops are trying to rid the countryside of an estimated 15,000 Viet Cong who have been threatening Saigon for the past six weeks.

Gen. William C. Westmorland, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, earlier this month predicted hard fighting in Quang Tri.

Both the North Vietnamese and Americans have poured fresh troops into the region in recent weeks.

American B-52 bombers continued their daily strikes on North Vietnamese troop concentrations and supply routes on both sides of the demilitarised zone, the spokesman said.

Other U.S. air raids hit railway centres and an army barracks northwest of Hanoi and North Vietnamese positions around the encircled farine base of Khe Sanh just south of the border.

American pilots told reporters yesterday that they were now encountering more concentrated and accurate anti-aircraft fire than ever before in raids over Hanoi.

War Volunteer Figures Released

WASHINGTON, March 18, (DPA)—More than 67,000 members of the U.S. army and navy volunteered for duty in Vietnam during 1967 and since the United States entered the conflict there in 1964 the figure has exceeded 175,000.

These figures were released Friday by the U.S. Defence Department.

During the three-and-a-half-year period between July 1, 1964 and December 31, 1967 a total of 135,038 members of the army has asked to be sent to Vietnam.

Between April 1965 and December 31, 1967 a total of 41,450 navy had enlisted men requested service in that area, the department said.

It said more than 50,000 service personnel from all branches voluntarily extended their Vietnam tours of duty for additional six-month periods between November 2, 1966 and December 31, 1967.

Husband's Money

(Continued from page 3)

they know it is considered below one's dignity to be indebted to somebody, and thus the best way to take the money from their other wise unwilling husbands.

Now of course women have started coming into the field and are joining hands with men in supporting the family. But still scattered examples of this sort are not difficult to find.

The only way to cure women folk of their lack of responsibility in money matters is to entrust them with economic burdens. They must know how much is their income and how best can it be spent. Once they learn this they would not insist upon making new clothes on every Eid and frequenting every ceremony where they are supposed to give a good sum of money as 'Siyali' or the customary way of giving cash to a person back from a long journey, or going on a long journey, or to a new bride, or a new born baby, or a person just out of long illness, or to an army of children during Eid known as Eiddi, and so on.

So we decided the root cause of all these evils are the men themselves. They must start trusting women and put an end to all this.

Philby Denies Ever Being A Double Agent

NEW YORK, March 18, (Reuters)—Master spy Kim Philby now in Moscow, Sunday denied suggestions that he was ever a double agent and said he only worked for the Soviet Union.

In a book on his exploits entitled "My Silent War", excerpts from which are being published by Evergreen magazine here, Philby says:

"Some writers have recently spoken of me as a double agent, or even as a triple agent."

"If this is taken to mean that I was working with equal zeal for two or more sides at once, it is seriously misleading."

"All through my career, I have been a straight penetration agent working in the Soviet interest."

Philby fled to Moscow after holding the post of head of British intelligence's counter-Soviet operations. During his 30 years as a spy he also penetrated to the heart of the top-secret Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

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