

3-23-1968

Kabul Times (March 23, 1968, vol. 7, no. 1)

Bakhtar News Agency

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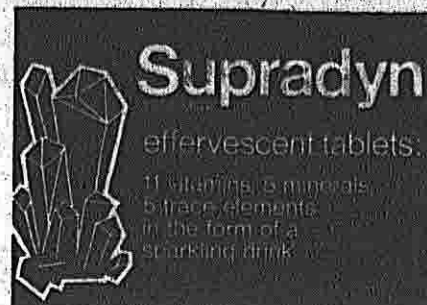
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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 23, 1968, vol. 7, no. 1)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1730.
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THE KABUL TIMES



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APR 29 1968

VOL. VII, NO. 1

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1968 (HAMAL 3, 1347 S.H.)

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PRICE AF. 4

Etemadi Greets Nation On New Year Hopes Conditions For Human Progress Will Improve

By A Staff Writer
KABUL, March 23.—"With the passage of one year, the brick which we laid yesterday in the process of nation building became a page of history today.

"In what we do from today on we produce another page of our history. This only shows our great responsibilities, present as well as future," said Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his New Year's day speech Thursday.

Congratulating Their Majesties the King and Queen and the rest of the nation the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the year just begun would be a year of good fortune and prosperity for Afghanistan and the rest of humanity.

"During the year that passed," the Prime Minister said, "world peace was threatened in more than one place. Humanity witnessed the continuance of the war in Vietnam, the Israeli aggression against the Arab nations, the regretful continuation

of the arms race, and the shadow of the nuclear holocaust.

"Twenty years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," the Prime Minister went on in his radio speech, "we see today that powers are growing in the world whose motto is stampeding rights of the peoples and nations, rejecting the right of self-determination, and not respecting human integrity and equality.

"The second UNCTAD, convened to find ways to bridge the frightening gaps between the poor and the rich, is drawing to a close, in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

"Likewise attempts to consolidate peace and security, ensure Human Rights, and coordinate international economic relations have not produced any satisfactory results."

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that during the next year humanity would enjoy peace and tranquillity and come to the threshold of an era which will be the end of undermining rights and destinies of people, and that part of the enormous wealth spent on armament will be spent on raising the standard of human living.

"With these hopes, the Prime Minister said, 'we face the fact that our individual and collective obligations as members of the peace-loving Afghan nation and our international obligation as a member of the family of nations are highly sensitive and difficult and with the passage of years duties become yet more difficult and sensitive.'

(Full text of the speech will be published tomorrow)

Royal Audience

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—During the week that ended Thursday March 21 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, chief Justice of Supreme Court; Atallah Naseria, Afghan ambassador in New Delhi; Dr. Mohammad Asef Suhail, Afghan ambassador in Peking; Mohammad Mousa Shafiq, advisor to the Foreign Ministry; Wahed Mansouri, governor of Logar; Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, president of the Government Press; Abdul Ghafour Seraj, president of the General Chamber of Commerce; and Sultan Aziz Zakaria, president of the Government Monopolies.

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—HRH Brig. Sardar Abdul Wali returned to Kabul Thursday morning after a six week tour of the United States. During his visit there which took place at the invitation of U.S. Defence authorities Brig. Wali and his accompanying delegation visited military training centres and army establishments.

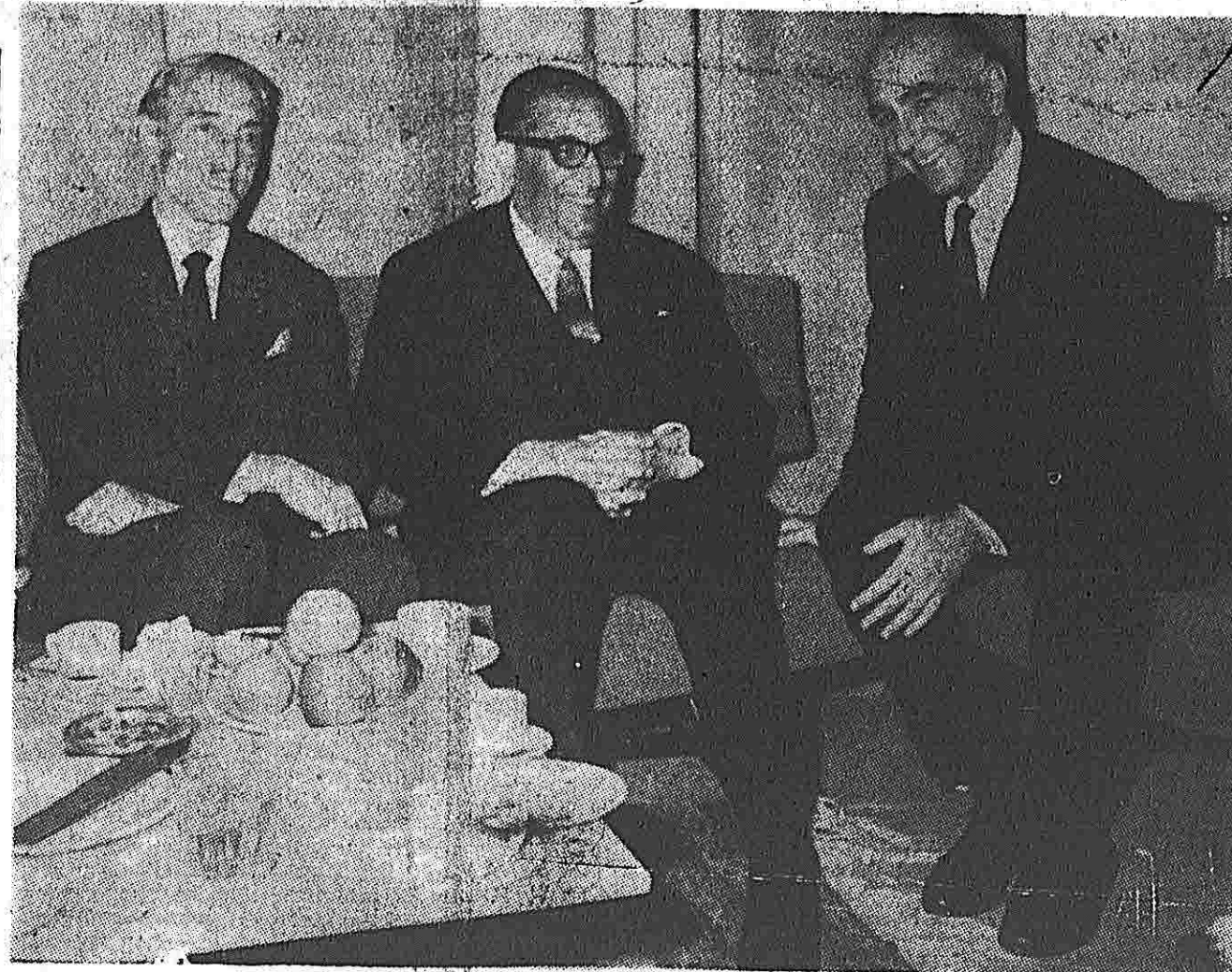
Council Asked For Condemnation Of Israel

UNITED NATIONS, March 23, (Reuters).—African and Asian members of the UN Security Council pressed Friday for formal condemnation of Israel for Thursday's attack on Jordan.

They also sought a resolution by which the 15-nation body would put Israel on notice that any repetition of such "military reprisals could not be tolerated" and that the Council would have to consider "further and more effective steps."

This was understood to mean the possibility of imposing sanctions, which Jordanian Ambassador Mohammad el-Farra called for Thursday and Soviet deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik endorsed.

Informed sources said that the more militant members had favored



KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to King Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran on the occasion of the New Year.

Congratulatory telegrams were also sent to Amir Abas Hoveida, prime minister, and Ordesher Zahedi, foreign minister of Iran, by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi.

The Iranian Ambassador to the court of

Kabul, Mahmoud Feroughi, marked the Nauroz festival in Kabul at a reception in Kabul Hotel which was attended by president of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of Representatives) Dr. Abdul Zaher, First Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, cabinet members, and high ranking civil and military officials and the diplomatic corps. Above (right to left) Ambassador Feroughi, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal and Ali Mohammad. (Photo Hafizi)

200 Estimated Dead

Heavy Israeli Casualties In 15 Hour Raid In Jordan

AMMAN, March 23, (Reuters).—Jordanian and Israeli troops twice exchanged fire across the ceasefire lines yesterday as Jordan buried its dead and repaired its defences in the wake of Thursday's massive raid by Israeli forces.

A spokesman here said the Jordanians suffered no casualties in the new firing, which lasted 22 minutes. But the Israelis, who had used light machineguns in the exchanges, were seen carrying away wounded.

The incidents took place about 80 km. north of the point where Israeli land and air forces Thursday smashed their way across the river Jordan to touch off a 15-hour battle.

In Tel Aviv, generals, politicians and the public were sad because of high Israeli casualties, reviewed what one newspaper called "the one-day war" which ended when Israeli troops withdrew back over the river yesterday after their raid into Jordan.

Jordanian territory was cleared of the remnants of Israeli forces, a Jordanian military communiqué announced.

The Jordanian communiqué listed visible Israeli losses in equipment as follows:

Forty-five tanks, 25 full-tracked vehicles and 27 other vehicles destroyed and five planes shot down.

Israeli casualties were estimated at about 200 dead and a very large number of wounded.

The communiqué said that Jordanian army casualties were 20 killed, including six officers, and 65 wounded, including 12 officers.

DAYAN VICTIM OF AL FATAH, SAY ARABS

BEIRUT, March 23, (AFP).—Arab sources claimed Friday that Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan was wounded Wednesday in Arab nationalists action and not, as reported earlier, hurt by a fall of rock during excavation work.

Palestine Liberation Organisation sources said that Dayan was injured when his jeep was blown up by a mine during an inspection tour of units preparing to go into action against Jordan.

Other sources claimed that he was attacked and seriously wounded during a grenade and machine-gun attack launched by commandos of the Al Fatah organisation.

The mine was said to have been laid by Arab commandos.

Lebanese quarters discounted reports on Wednesday saying that Dayan was injured in an excavation accident.

They said, "No one believes that Israel's Defence Minister took leave on the eve of the big offensive against Jordan and was peacefully carrying out excavation research when he was injured."

to the Afro-Asian plan.

Informants said they could not rule out a counter proposal by one or more western powers if the final draft remained "extreme."

The text being canvassed by the Afro-Asians, with Algerian ambassador Tewfik Bouattoura, Indian Ambassador Gopalswami Parthasarathi and Pakistani Ambassador Agha Shahi said to be playing key roles, contained these major elements:

1. The Council should condemn Israel for its "large-scale military action in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and of the ceasefire resolutions."

2. Israel should be warned that acts of military reprisal could

Novotny

Resigns

PRAGUE March 23, (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist Party has accepted the resignation of President Antonin Novotny, it was announced yesterday.

The official news agency Ceteka said Novotny, who has been under strong pressure to resign for some time, had retired because of his health.

The party presidium at its meeting Thursday discussed "the political situation shaping up at present in connection with demands that Antonin Novotny resign his presidency, Ceteka said.

"The presidium complied with the request of Antonin Novotny to be relieved of his office as president of the republic," it added.

He had been under heavy pressure to resign since a January meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee elected Slovak communist leader Alexander Dubcek to take over Novotny's post as party first secretary.

Trade Scheme Reportedly Offered To Third World

NEW DELHI, March 23, (Reuters).—A revised scheme to help the new industries of the developing world to get a foothold in the markets of the industrialised nations has been submitted by the developed nations group of UNCTAD, according to a well-informed source Thursday night.

The conference is now nearing the end of a seven-week long meeting here.

It is understood the scheme is based on the generalised system of preferences proposed by the developing nations, but it provides for early inclusion of only selected items of special tariff treatment.

This compromise, to meet objections by developed countries whose own basic industries would be hit if the scheme covered too wide a field of products, is believed to have been discussed by the developing nations.

A few African countries, it is said, are not too happy about having to wait for the full scheme, but they are being pressured by other developing nations into accepting something on account.

A conference source close to the developing nations said Thursday night that these countries would be won over and the compromise agreement now seemed almost certain.

India's chief negotiator, K.B. Lall, very nearly achieved agreement on another issue at the plenary session.

Prince Ahmad Shah Explains Society's Goals

Following is the text of a message from His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the high president of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, issued on the occasion of the New Year, and read over Radio Afghanistan by Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, secretary general of the Society, on Wednesday evening.

In the name of God the merciful and the compassionate, dear countrymen:

In congratulating you all on the advent of the New Year I pray to God Almighty for your health, welfare and success together with the progress of the nation.

Now that we start another new year we should study the results of our accomplishments during the past 12 months and in the light of these experiences we should organise and arrange our programmes for the coming year.

"In our present world which is full of tensions and in which the humanitarian sentiments are grappling most than ever before with negative trends.

Each of us has a great responsibility to shoulder as a member of a world family, the fulfillment of which is possible only through conscientious and collective action.

We must aspire to build an order on the principles of sacrifice, coordination and cooperation to ensure our national prosperity.

I am confident that in drawing up such a programme all of you whether members of the Afghan Red Crescent Society or not, will be of the same opinion as the society.

It is due to this common ideals and aspirations that our efforts so far have been crowned with success.

We hope that practical support will be forthcoming to ensure even greater success of this organisation in the future.

In case it is imagined that our society commits certain omissions, again it is necessary that through joint co-operation the way should be paved for its future success because the ideals to which this society aspires are worthy of realisation.

In expressing appreciation for the perseverance and hard work of the employees of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the past I pray to God Almighty to enable us and our dear countrymen to fulfill this great and important humanitarian duty in the light of enlightened guidance by His Majesty the King in an atmosphere of world peace so that we become the real advocate of the Prophet's saying that the best of you are those who are benevolent to the rest.

Present Landlocked Rights Inadequate;

Says Afghanistan

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Transit Trade Convention prepared by the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is inadequate as regards the rights of the landlocked countries, said the Afghan delegate to the third working committee of UNCTAD in New Delhi.

This convention, he said, is a first step in giving landlocked countries certain advantages although the basic rights of the landlocked countries were recognised in 1958 Vienna Convention on the High Seas.

The landlocked countries since 1964 have put their views forward in international gatherings, the Afghan delegate said.

The problems faced by Afghanistan is more acute among its fellow landlocked countries, he said. The full text of the delegate's speech will be published in the Times later.

Westmoreland To Leave Vietnam Command

WASHINGTON, March 23, (AFP).—William Westmoreland, at present commander in chief of United States forces in Vietnam, will take over as Army Chief of Staff in Washington next July, President Johnson announced here Friday.

The American head of state told an impromptu press conference here he had not yet decided who would replace Gen. Westmoreland in Vietnam.

The president also said he had not yet reached any decision on sending reinforcements to Vietnam.

"When I have any recommendations I can act upon and do make a decision, I'll announce it to the extent I can without endangering our security," he said.

Nor had Johnson reached a decision asking Congress for more funds to finance the Vietnam war.

Johnson said he was unable to specify the exact date of Westmoreland's return to Washington, partly because his successor had not yet been named, and also because the general's nomination as army chief of staff has to be confirmed by the Senate.

McCarthy Gives 8 Points For Vietnam Peace

WASHINGTON, March 23, (Reuters).—Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who is challenging President Johnson for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has outlined an eight-point programme on how to end the Vietnam war.

The programme, published in the April issue of "Glamour" a women's magazine, has been recommended by the Minnesota senator's office as the best summary of his views on Vietnam.

The eight points are:

1—Stop the bombing of North Vietnam and seek negotiations.

2—Halt the escalation of war and freeze the present level of American troop strength in Vietnam.

3—Stop search-and-destroy missions there.

4—Cease attempts to uproot the Viet Cong from areas they have controlled for many years.

5—Conduct a gradual disengagement in the South and a ceasefire on a trial basis in some areas while pressing for negotiations.

6—Insist that the South Vietnamese take on greater military responsibilities.

7—Re-examine military policy.

8—Press the Saigon authorities to broaden their political base by bringing one of their civilian opponents into the government.



THE KABUL TIMES

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

ATTACK ON JORDAN

The sudden but premeditated attack of Israeli forces on Jordan reveals the aggressive policy that country is following in respect to her Moslem neighbours. In the largest clash with Jordan since the end of the six day June confrontation, Israel did not hesitate to use every kind of possible weapon she has. The use of Mirage planes against tiny Jordan, which has no air power at all shows the heartlessness of Israeli rulers.

Israel's explanation for the sinister attack does not seem to be the superficial claim of stopping the Arab nationalists who are fighting to regain their land which they have lost in the last Arab-Israeli war. It is not revenge for the serious injury to General Moshe Dayan, the defence minister of Israel who, on the eve of the attack, was seriously injured by Arab nationalists when his jeep over ran over a mine. Nor does it seem to be related in any way to the overturning of a school bus full of children this week. The Arabs, whose own children have been subjected to a variety of hardships because of Israeli oppression, never aim their military incursions in the occupied areas against innocent children who ever they may be.

But, apparently Israel, who is getting more and more nervous with the passage of time because of the illegal occupation of a large portion of the Arab land and the stalemate confronting the Middle East issue, is trying to force Jordan, a member of the Arab community and one of the neighbours that fought her well, to submit to a peace settlement. But Jordan like all other Arab nations, the peace-loving and justice-seeking countries, considers the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces as essential before the possibility of a peace settlement can be talked about.

The Israeli-Jordan clash reminds us once

Food For Thought

There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things.

Niccolo Machiavelli.

again of the need to solve the Middle East crisis as soon as possible. Prolongation of actually forcing Israel to withdrawal is nothing short of creating the conditions and the time for a full rearmament of the countries of this region for a bigger clash which is inevitable if the crisis is not solved.

It is strange to note that there are no truce supervision teams of the United Nations in the Jordan-Israel ceasefire line. The work the United Nations peacekeeping force is performing in the Syrian-Israeli and United Arab Republic-Israeli ceasefire lines is effective, and although Israeli has no intention of observing peace and breaks ceasefires any time convenient to her, the UN has temporarily brought about a comparative silence. The Security Council ought to sanction the establishment of a truce team of the United Nations on this ceasefire line, too.

In the wake of this new aggression, which, fortunately cost the attackers heavy losses according to military circles in Tel Aviv, the task of the United Nations special Middle East Envoy, Gunnar Jarring becomes all the more difficult. Israel, instead of referring its so-called complaint to him, prefers the use of military power in the form of surprise attacks. Her actions clearly show that she does not want the Jarring mission to really succeed. This, together with her efforts to hold on to occupied Arab land is in contradiction to the Security Council resolution, show that Israel is not prepared to do anything to remedy the situation.

Since this is the case, the Arab nations have no choice but to rearm themselves as soon as possible. The Western powers, and the supporters of Israel will then be confronted with a problem much more critical than the present one.

Crime: Should We Cure Or Punish

RUSSELL WARREN HOWE

To what extent do today's prison systems protect by curing crime? At one time the main point about prisons was punishment. Preventing a threat to society from doing further harm was only a secondary consideration. "Rehabilitating" the offender was seen as less important still.

Punishment still figures in the thinking of many judges and most members of the public—but not in the penal "policy" of major Western nations.

Rehabilitation is now officially the key factor. A prison term that doesn't "cure" protects society for only as long as it lasts. If—as is usually the case in traditional prisons—it hardens the offender, it increases society's burden.

Criminologists say that not all intentional offenders are psychopaths, but all are at least "maladjusted." Hence modest new experiments with less soul-destroying "penalties", with psychotherapy and with drug treatment.

Results are encouraging—but show there is still much to learn. Prison reformers also face the more difficult and basic task of improving methods of sentencing. The "retribution" tradition has left most countries with sentence patterns based on the nature of the crime, instead of on the degree of "recuperability" of the culprit—or the best method of handling him.

Britons were shocked in 1965 when thieves who stole a record £2.6 million from a train got longer sentences than baby-killers—a point rammed home dramatically a year or so later when the grisly "moors murderers" of two children got a statutory "life" sentence (usually meaning a licensed release after nine to twelve years).

With some notable exceptions in Sweden and the United States, judges almost everywhere are often reluctant to surrender their often arbitrary sentence powers. To the despair of sociologists, a judge may have his own seemingly capricious evaluation of a crime's "worth", his pet dislikes among defendants—and even his moods. Some have been known to cancel remission time by increasing the initial sentence.

The former Justice Felix Fran-

kfurter of the American Supreme Court told a jurists' conference: "Every effort to effect improving changes is resented on the assumption that man's ultimate wisdom is to be found in the legal system as on the date at which you try to make the change."

Danish and Dutch reformers, noting that Judges cannot know how long an offender may take to reform (if ever), or the methods to which he would best respond, brought in the "indeterminate sentence." With safeguards to prevent abuse, the prison director, psychologists and social workers decide on the release date—rarely longer than 30 months after admission, even in major cases.

Some American states pioneered the "minimax" sentence, such as "one to ten" years for manslaughter, with parole boards playing a major role in deciding about release. In Sweden, Judge and jury together determine sentence; but in Britain most reformers see little virtue in the "amateur justice" jury system.

Outside Sweden, Denmark and Holland, most of the world's prisons are drab, sinister forcing-houses for lifetime crime careers. Many specialists see them as a danger to society rather than a shield.

Critics—both "humanitarians" and "hard-liners"—say prisons should pay for themselves and teach real skills. Sociologists insist on the need to create or restore self-respect and responsibility—partly by trying not to "punish" the offender's wife and family by long separations and prisons that destroy the husband's character.

Torsten Eriksson, Director-General of the Swedish Correctional System, says: "In our country, first we build the factory, then the prison." Most Swedish convicts do a 45-hour week.

Whereas in Britain nearly half the work is mailbag-sewing or salaging non-ferrous scrap from old telephones, Swedish offenders run a cabin-trailer assembly line and build prefabricated homes. The prisoner sleeps in simple "student hostel" comfort with a radio and a pin-up board.

Britain is currently debating

whether convicts and their wives should have "sexual rights". In Sweden, after 10 months' prison, a convict may have a "private" visit (three a year) or have private visits in their rooms from wives and friends. No one asks what they do with their time.

Reformers point out that conjugal visits discourage homosexuality among prisoners, infidelity among their wives, broken homes and tragically affected children. They help save a prisoner from "going downhill" during a long incarceration.

In wanting prisoners to earn their keep and to offset the cost of the prison administration, reformers get widespread support from the labour movement, which wants prison factories to pay union rates.

This would permit, not only "room and board" deductions, but compensation to the offender's family—now often another burden on the taxpayer.

With union pay, bachelor offenders without dependants—the most shiftless and hard to cure—would emerge from jail with substantial savings, helping them to stay clear of crime.

Eric Stockdale, the lawyer-criminologist who wrote the book *The Court and the Offender* (published by Gollanz), is among penal specialists who want sentencing in Britain removed from magisterial whim.

He wants more criminology taught and the subject to be made obligatory in Bar examinations for prospective advocates and optional in solicitors' Finals (Judges are selected from among barristers or advocates). Sentencing, he says, is still "90 per cent inspiration and 10 per cent desperation." He urges law students to do vacation warders, temporary prison warders.

Talking of Britain's penal system—the almost untouched model for most Commonwealth countries—he says: "We have made the mistake of putting our Judges on pedestals." He attacks the class orientation of Judges and lay magistrates—most of them far removed from conditions in which crime is bred—and questions the wisdom of putting retired army officers in charge of prisons.

(Continued on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Heyward and Anis Wednesday carried editorials on the Afghan new year. The papers stressed the fact that with the coming of the new year another page is turned in our national lives.

They called on every one to do his utmost to perform his duties and obligations more efficiently and with greater zeal during this and coming years.

The papers mentioned the fact that strength is synonymous with new life and activity and that this should be an example for human beings.

The papers also carried editorial comments on the fact that March 21st has been designated the international day of fight against racial discrimination. Heyward said Afghanistan as a faithful member of the United Nations respects the principles of its Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As such this country has always supported resolutions passed by the United Nations condemning the policy of apartheid in South Africa and discriminatory practices elsewhere in the world.

Afghanistan has always supported the rights of the majority of Africans in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, who are being denied even the elementary human rights by the ruling white minority regimes in these two countries.

Afghanistan the paper continued, has also condemned the policy of the South African government towards Southwest Africa especially after appropriate resolutions were passed by the United Nations regarding the future of Southwest Africa.

The editorial expressed the hope that during this and in future years greater emphasis would be laid upon the universal realisation of human rights and that member nations of the world body would give practical support to any resolutions that have been or may be passed for the realisation of these goals.

Heyward also carried on its front page a drawing of a rose bud and a nightingale as a symbol of spring and the new year. Anis front page a photo showing white pigeons flying around the holy shrine in Mazare Sharif where the new year day was marked with special ceremonies.

Anis also carried a letter to the editor urging the authorities concerned to consider the possibilities of establishing vehicle and radio receiver assembling plants.

Afghanistan has to import these and several other industrial goods each year. By carefully studying the possibilities of establishing assembly plants here the nation will spend less in foreign exchange at the same time will create new employment opportunities.

The side advantages of this scheme will be skills acquired by our mechanics and engineers. The letter called on all those who may be in a position to pass a sound judgment to submit their views for publication in the newspapers on the subject.

An article signed M.R. also appeared in Wednesday's Anis urging the establishment of joint stock companies importing agricultural tractors to work in the countryside. A large number of farmers in the provinces have learned by now the advantages of mechanised farming. However they are unable to purchase tractors and other farming equipment.

A joint stock company importing these implements could operate from central positions in different provinces making it possible for the farmers to hire tractors and other machines.

The independent newspaper *State-man* of New Delhi said the time had perhaps come for India and Burma to decide on joint patrolling of the Indo-Burmese border to check tribal insurgency encouraged by China.

Commenting on the visit here of Gen. Ne Win, chairman of Burma's revolutionary council, the paper said:

For some time the two countries have been cooperating in curbing the movement of hostiles in the difficult terrain where India and Burma meet and which is useful, indeed indispensable, to rebel Nagas and Mizos for establishing contact with Pakistan and China.

Joint patrolling of the area by security forces of India and Burma has been discussed in the past. The time has perhaps come to take specific decision on the subject.

The *State-man* also called for thorough review of economic relations between India and Burma.

It is a pity that the trade between the two countries, instead of being expanded steadily, has been allowed to dwindle over the years.

The decision to set up a two-tier system for gold was not a solution to the world's monetary crisis, merely a respite, the Gaullist newspaper *La Nation* said.

In doing away with the consequ-

ences of the growth in speculation for the United States gold reserves, it has given the dollar breathing space, the newspaper said.

That is to say the real problems, have not been solved and one does not know yet whether the next few weeks will be used profitably to define a true reform of the international monetary system, commented Francois le Blanc wrote.

Political commentator Bernard Lefort, writing in the pro-Gaullist *Paris-Jour*, said only a fundamental revision of American policy could revitalise the dollar on a two-tier market.

In any case we should not be lulled into a sense of security by the respite we have been given. It is not the price of gold and the value of the dollar that are in question, it is the threat throughout the west, through the asphyxiation of international exchanges, of a slowing down of expansion consequences are, alas, well known: A drop in the standard of living and unemployment, he said.

The economic correspondent of the conservative *Le Figaro* said there were two main problems: What is France's attitude going to be? And particularly, how, effective will the Anglo-American measures to straighten out their economy be?

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Theory Of Visitors From Outer Space Backed

The startling theory that visitors from other worlds intervened in human history won strong backing in Moscow in the Soviet defence ministry newspaper *Red Star*.

Dr. Edward P. Fyodorov, a mathematics lecturer and astronomer from Novosibirsk, was given an opportunity to propound the theory and similar ideas at length by the normally straight-laced army paper.

Dr. Fyodorov admitted there was no direct proof, but declared there was ample evidence in ancient myths and legends that astronauts from other worlds had landed here.

"Just one example—the ascension into heaven." What if we assume that at the basis of this fact lies the boarding by an inhabitant of earth of a space from another world? He wrote.

"And do not the circumstances

of the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorra recall the descriptions of nuclear explosion?"

"In Sumerian epics there are curious legends about unusual beings who taught earthmen the elements of science and various trades. There are other examples," Dr. Fyodorov wrote.

The scientist suggested that the cosmic spacemen might have deliberately left traces of their visits on two asteroids eternally points of vibration between their planet and the planet Saturn.

It was unlikely that they would have left visiting cards on earth because they might have been destroyed by climatic conditions and geographic upheavals, he said.

But on the two asteroids they could have quite safely left information to be picked up event-

ually after thousands of years when earthmen had developed enough to fly into space, find it and make use of it.

A Red Star spokesman said Dr. Fyodorov's article was intended seriously. "His ideas have been discussed at international astronomical conference," he said.

But the publication of a theory of the type which were once dismissed here as "bourgeois sensationalism" was in contrast to the recently-declared official view rejecting the existence of flying saucers.

Although a semi-official committee was set up in Moscow last year to study saucer sightings in the Soviet Union, the Academy of Sciences last month branded reports that they had appeared in Soviet skies as "anti-scientific sensations."

Wreckers Cost UK £15 Million A Year

All over Britain, every day and every night, wreckers are at work. They are tough, mainly teenage hooligans who spoil and destroy property—"just for kicks."

The railways are a particular target of the smashers. In one month on the electric train services running south of London, 5,472 separate items of deliberate damage were found, varying from slashed luggage racks to completely wrecked compartments with ripped seats, smashed panelling and torn-out armrests.

On some railway lines running East of London missiles have been flung at trains stones dropped onto from bridges and heavy obstacles placed on the rails. Two passengers were killed and 15 were injured in a derailment after metals, stones and concrete had been fixed to the lines.

In recent months there has been a wave of hooliganism in the special trains carrying crowds to football matches. Police with dogs have had to be used as a deterrent—and some of these special trains have had to be cancelled.

Street lamps are targets too. In one London area many light bulbs which should last a year have to be replaced in a week. Some of Britain's towns spend about £500 a month repairing lamps. Street furniture—signs, litter bins, fences, sand and grit containers—is also wrecked.

In one month in London alone 13,000 public telephones are either smashed, ripped from the sides of kiosks or otherwise put

out of action by vandals. Coin boxes of specially tough reinforced steel have had to be used to foil the thieves who wreck.

Housing estates being laid out offer tempting targets. In one instance in Liverpool youths did damage equal to a quarter of the selling prices of the new houses. They tore up floorboards, ripped skirting boards, wrenched out fire-places—and smashed huge holes in brick walls.

On a London estate all glass and interior fittings were torn out or broken and one prefabricated house vanished completely. It is not uncommon for all the windows of a new house to be put in, and broken, three or four times.

Cinema seats are burnt with cigarettes, slashed with knives, punched with skewers. Sanitary fittings are torn out and towels in washplaces are cut to pieces by youths razzors.

In one of London's biggest cinemas "it is almost a full-time job replacing the ashtrays which are wrenched off seats at every performance," says the manager.

At one Sheffield church the organ was badly damaged and pipes looted. Later the vicar caught boys playing the smaller pipes, like flutes, in the street. In an Essex church priceless stained glass was smashed and hymn books were ripped. One eight-year-old child at Brighton, Sussex, confessed that she tried to set fire to a church because she was "dared" to do so by another child. And even gravestones have been smashed.

Parks, too, are targets for the

vandals who overturn seats, rip up fine turf, uproot flowers and bushes, slash trees and deface statues and ornaments. There are attempts to destroy wooden shelters and pavilions. In some of the worst cases the parks look like a battlefield.

One South Wales village had its water supply cut off for ten days after vandals had stripped the insulation off a main pipeline.

The national bill in Britain for the rapidly growing vandalism has been estimated at £15 million a year. Why should vandalism have reached such alarming proportions in Britain, with damage running at about three times the rate of 15 years ago?

"Social workers and police can identify the 'vandal' type. He is a 'corner boy', ill-educated, working at a dead-end job with no hobbies or constructive interests. He tends to be resentful in his frustration. Perpetually bored, he wants to assert himself, to do something 'exciting'."

Why, for instance, should a young vandal want to smash up a train compartment? For one thing, it's easy game. It can't hit back. There is little fear of being caught if he's alone or with an accomplice. Then the system—"British Railways"—is a form of authority, one of "them" whom he wants to insult. Again, the vandal, uncaught, won't have to pay; he may argue in his mind, "the rich, the others, will pay."

How to deal with these young criminals from the "bottom of the heap?" (FWF)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100 (minimum seven lines per insertion)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20 subscription rates

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
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FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
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S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

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For other number first dial switchboard

number 23043, 24028, 24026

Editorial Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising Extension 59



By Waleh

HOW DO PEOPLE EAT IN KABUL?

How does it sound if you ask the restaurateur around the corner to give you a pound of pilau?

Well, it was something quite usual in the older parts of Kabul a few years ago. Villagers coming to the capital for shopping thronged the so-called restaurants in Khiaiban and Muradkhani and immensely enjoyed the "balanced" nourishment. The reason behind this was their typical suspicion of the city dwellers. Almost all villagers think, and to some justification, that the city dwellers are too smart for them and therefore cheat them as much as they can. In order to get a fair run for their money, they watched their meals to be weighed down before paying.

Most of the citizens, however, used to eat their lunches and dinners at home. Government employees had to leave their offices at 12 noon, the shopkeepers "curtained" their stores in order to go to lunch with their families any time they felt hungry. Factory workers who came from distant places managed to eat something light on the premises while the construction labourers hurriedly swallowed their bread with tea.

As Kabul came of age and some people from the provinces descended upon it, the newcomers had to eat somehow. And improvements in communications kept the number of such people swelling. Everybody did not or could not cook his meals in his room. So there sprang a number of typical restaurants in the more crowded areas of town.

These restaurants, if we can apply the term, were opened by those who previously ran tea-shops where people were also served some sort of soup cooked in teapots (chainaki). It sounds odd to have your soup cooked in the teapot, doesn't it? But it is true. The owners of the tea-shops managed to gather a number of broken teapots, have them mended, and cooked delicious soups in these.

The increasing number of customers asking for decent meals resulted in the multiplication of such restaurants which showed a marked improvement in comparison with the tea-shops. Primarily, the restaurants had chairs and tables in rather spacious rooms where people could listen to free music while they ate. Secondly, they could order a number of Afghan meals plus the inevitable tea. Thirdly, they could laze there as much as they wanted. These three improvements made the restaurants popular and contributed to their development.

Owing to the uncultivated taste of their gypers, these restaurants were decorated with pictures of Indian film stars and some holy places in Mecca and Medina. In order to effect a balance between the spirit and the flesh, the restaurants added some Koranic inscriptions to the odd collection. In recent years, reproductions of scenery paintings cheered the confusing atmosphere.

Restaurants as such sprang up in all provincial centres and junctions where bus and lorry passengers stopped to eat. Now a prototype Afghan restaurant is the one that has a number of wooden chairs and tables, a wash basin with pink linen napkins, walls covered with pictures as described above, serving mainly pilau and chalu with a one side dish, a piece of bread and tea. Forty years ago in Kabul, the only decent place for eating was Cafe Wali which was transformed into Hotel Kabul later on to run a respectable restaurant.

Meanwhile, there was a man who always wanted to run a good restaurant of his own with a commendable cuisine. Abdur Rahim started his venture 30 years ago when Kabul had no private restaurant in the full sense of the word. Dilbar, an Indian immigrant, opened his restaurant a couple of years later.

Rahim changed the site and the decor of his pioneering restaurant several times. He also changed his menu, making his dishes palatable to foreigners. But one thing he lacked was a

vast knowledge about restaurants elsewhere. So he embarked upon his venture with a great deal of drive and enthusiasm but with a taste that could not match with these.

Despite this, Rahim has made thousands of Afghans during the past 30 years. Out of this, he has built a two-storey restaurant in Share Nau and modernised his kitchen. When interviewed by this writer he said that business is no good because in the first place the people were not getting richer. In the second, smaller restaurants in the same area attract his potential customers owing to their cheaper rates.

But the fact is that Rahim Restaurant has a bizarre decor and cheap furniture. A number of semi-tropical shrubs grown inside the restaurant are too dusty and therefore do not enhance the desired attraction. The walls are painted in a naive and rather grotesque way. It has no connection with the Afghan Tourist Organisation to attract tourists and has no printed cards to publicise it. Above all, its toilet is chronically out of order.

With three cooks and five waiters, Rahim gets an average of 20 customers per day which means that he is not in a position to make the ends meet. His menu consisting of a soup, a salad, a rice dish, a side dish and pudding costs only Af. 15 which is almost dirt cheap. But so long as his restaurant remains unattractive as it is now, he may go on incurring losses.

Rahim arranges wedding and engagement parties on the second storey of his restaurant, charging Af. 5,000 per party. This includes a complete fare as described above for one hundred persons. An average of 20 parties are given in his restaurant each year, and considering the rising costs of foodstuffs, he is not likely to make enough money in order to make up for his daily losses in the restaurant.

In point of fact, Rahim's "banquet hall" could make a great deal of money by becoming attractive and through advertising. However, his strangely chrewd mind does not seem to be receptive to new ideas regarding publicity and promotion. As an old businessman who believes everybody can get his share of the business without trying to grab other people's bread, he wastes away his days in inertia.

In reply to a question by the writer, he said he had enough money to live on and considers the restaurant business more of a hobby than a profit-making concern.

When told that he could change the banquet hall into a pension and thus have at least 40 staying guests who would pay for their rooms as well as meals, he said he would rather build another floor on top of the hall. But he had no money at present and was reluctant to get any on mortgage.

Taking into account Rahim's attitude, one should wash one's hands off him as an old man on the eve of fading away into the limbo. But one thing must be remembered about him and that is his pioneering spirit. He may be old-fashioned, obstinate yielding little to change, but he paved the way for the younger people to organise the business the way it is done elsewhere.

Haji Nazar, a young Afghan with a French beard is one of these. Yet, he opened the Nazar Restaurant in Share Nau by accident. As an export-import merchant, he happened to be in the same boat with two Germans in Hamburg. When he said that he was an Afghan, the Germans told him that they had just returned from Kabul. And Kabul had no decent restaurant except the Khyber, Nazar considered this as a national insult although his German friends were well-meaning.

So as soon as he came back to Kabul, he abandoned his regular business and invested in his restaurant. He changed the site of his business twice in less than a year of its existence and is now planning to bring about a number of changes in its structure. He will have the restaurant

arranged upstairs and organise a kind of department store below. Both shall be open from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. every day and cater to the needs of individuals and families.

In an interview with the writer, he said he did not make much money in the business but he wanted to set a precedent and example to other entrepreneurs. They should be prepared to make sacrifices in order to attain their objectives. He has some income through the sale of tickets for playing ping-pong in his small recreation hall. Each ticket cost Af. 5 which is not much, but the ping-pong enthusiasts are growing in number. His menu tastefully printed in the Government Printing Press is reproduced in this page.

His day's special, however, is changed every other day. Most of the meals are European, but he has introduced some Afghan delicacies such as Ashak, Dopiaza and Bolani in order to give foreigners an inkling into the world of Afghan gastronomy.

Nazar's foreign customers get his card from tourists who have had eaten in his restaurant before. His treatment of the guests is polite and courteous. His waiters are clean but not cheerful—a shortcoming which he can easily rectify. His home-made cookies and cakes are delicious. Above all, he is willing to take orders by telephone in order to send business or picnic lunches and full dinners to any address in town. Dial 23737.

What gratified as well as surprised me was the fact that his three toilets were in good order.

A typically cheap restaurant opposite Nazar's is thronged by an odd mixture of customers ranging from police officers to ordinary passers-by. The verbal menu consists of kabab, Kabuli and mantu, the last a kind of ravioli stuffed with boiled slices

of onion and meat in which the former is predominant. One dish of kabab with a piece of bread and tea costs Af. 10 which well suits the pocket of a regular wage-earner.

Near the fruit market in Share Nau is the Kamran Restaurant whose menu is written with pencil on a piece of soiled paper. And it contains many spelling mistakes in English. However, its customers do not usually ask for the menu as they see the sizzling hamburgers served on the premises and which can be taken away. Other meals range from Af. 20 to 35 in price.

Yet, during the two years of its existence, it has not been able to attract enough customers because it has not advertised. Nor does it have any printed cards despite its ideal location. An average number of 40 customers a day certainly leaves a marginal profit, but it can be drastically increased.

The Khyber, Spizhar and Kabul restaurants are purposely not dealt with in this article as they are not privately owned. Further, they are already known to the readers and do not leave much room either for evaluation or criticism.

Private restaurants in the older parts of the town will form the subject of another article in the near future.

Summing up, one thing should be mentioned here and that is the dire need of almost all restaurants for an interior decoration consultant who should be either hired through the Hotels Joint Stock Company or another organisation in order to make the atmosphere of all restaurants cheerful enough for the customers.

Then there comes the duty of the Kabul Municipality to turn down the volume of radio sets and record players in the cheaper restaurants to make music a blessing and not a curse.



A typical tea-shop with rows of teapots on the shelves. "Coppers" like the brass samovars brewing hot tea.

Bill Of Fare At Nazar's

BREAKFAST 5:30 to 10:30

COFFEE and MILK 2—Afs.
TEA and MILK 5—Afs.
TOAST PER PIECE 2—Afs.
FRENCH TOAST and SIRUP 10—Afs.
HOT CAKE and SIRUP 10—Afs.
MUFFINS and SIRUP 15—Afs.
PORRIDGE with MILK 10—Afs.
POTATOES with MILK 10—Afs.
SHASHLIK 25—Afs.
LIVER KABAB 20—Afs.
CORN FLAKES with MILK 20—Afs.

BUTTER 5—Afs.
JAM 5—Afs.
COKE and COOKIES 10—Afs.
BREAD PER PIECE 10—Afs.
BOILED EGG 4—Afs.
POACHED EGG 4—Afs.
OMELETTE 5—Afs.
FRIED EGG 5—Afs.
SCRAMBLED EGG 5—Afs.
SOFT BOILED EGG 4—Afs.

LUNCH 10:30 to 3:30

SOUP VEGETABLES 10—Afs.
GRILLED CHICKEN with 2 35—Afs.
VEGETABLES 35—Afs.
STEAK and POTATOES 30—Afs.
HAMBURGER & VEGETABLES 25—Afs.

VEGETABLES 5—Afs.
POTATOES 10—Afs.
ONE HAMBURGER 6—Afs.
SPECIAL LAMB ROAST 30—Afs.
SPECIAL BEEF ROAST 30—Afs.
SPECIAL TURKEY 40—Afs.
KABULY and SOUP 20—Afs.
AFGHAN DISHES-KABULI 25—Afs.

AFGHAN DISHES-SHASHLIK

BREAD PER PIECE 1.25—Afs.
HOT ROLL 1.50—Afs.
NAN 1—Afs.
DESSERT CAKE 10—Afs.
SPONGE PUDDING 10—Afs.
ICE CREAM 10—Afs.
COOKIES PER PIECE 1—Afs.
CHOCOLATE BROWNIES 10—Afs.
PIE 10—Afs.
FRESH FRUIT 10—Afs.

10 PER CENT SERVICE FOR SPECIALLY ARRANGED PARTIES

DRINKS

JUICE 10—Afs.
SOUR MILK 5—Afs.
COCA COLA 12—Afs.
DINNER 3:30 to 1

SOUP VEGETABLES 10—Afs.
GRILLED CHICKEN WITH 2 35—Afs.
VEGETABLES 35—Afs.
STEAK and POTATOES 30—Afs.
HAMBURGER & VEGETABLES 25—Afs.

VEGETABLES 5—Afs.
POTATOES 10—Afs.
ONE HAMBURGER 6—Afs.
SPECIAL LAMB ROAST 30—Afs.

SPECIAL BEEF ROAST 30—Afs.
SPECIAL TURKEY 40—Afs.
AFGHAN DISHES-CHALAU and SOUP 20—Afs.
AFGHAN DISHES CHALAU and SOUP 20—Afs.

AFGHAN DISHES-KABAB 25—Afs.

SHASHLIK

BREAD PER PIECE 1.25—Afs.
HOT ROLL 1.50—Afs.
NAN 1—Afs.
DESSERT CAKE 10—Afs.
SPONGE PUDDING 10—Afs.
ICE CREAM 10—Afs.
COOKIES PER PIECE 1—Afs.
CHOCOLATE BROWNIES 10—Afs.

PIE 10—Afs.
FRESH FRUIT 10—Afs.

DRINKS

JUICE 10—Afs.
SOUR MILK 5—Afs.
COCA COLA 12—Afs.

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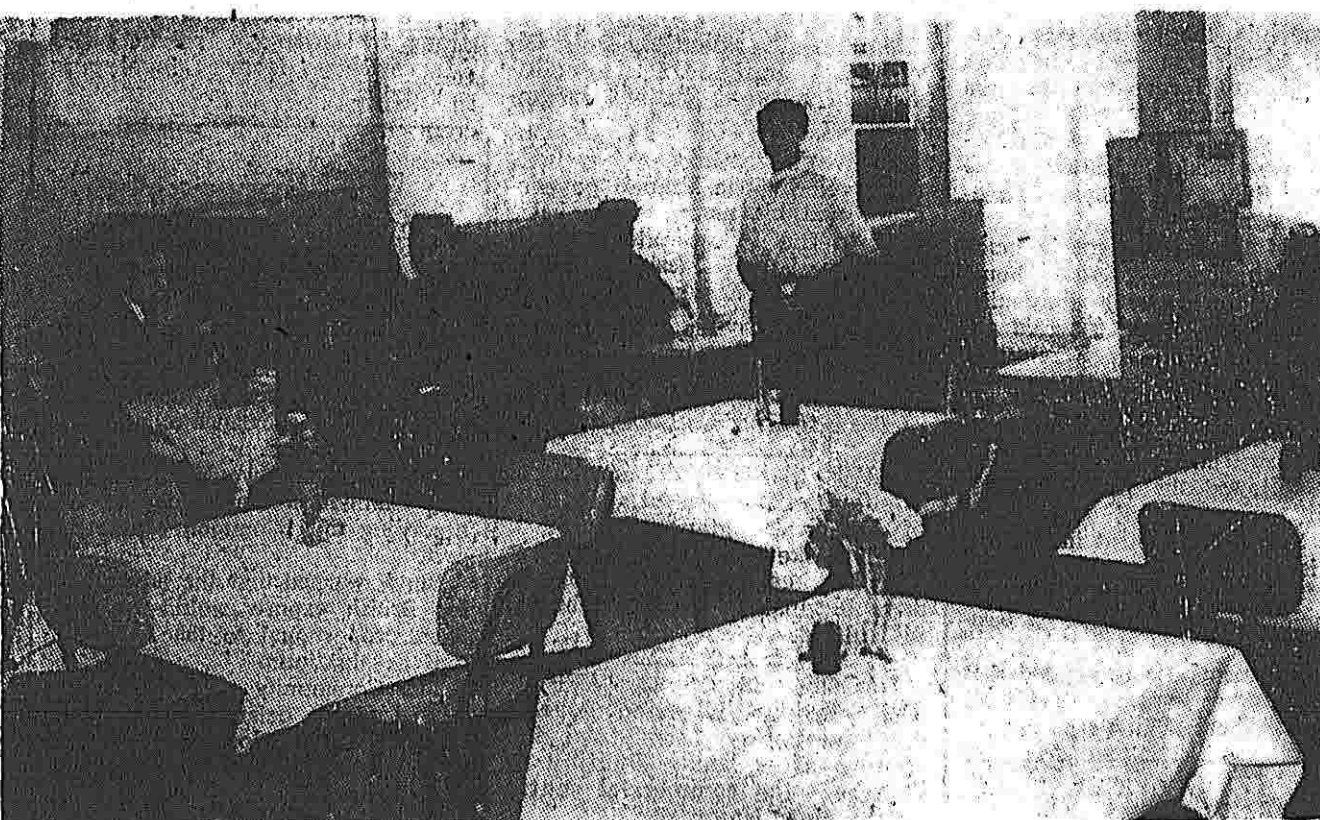
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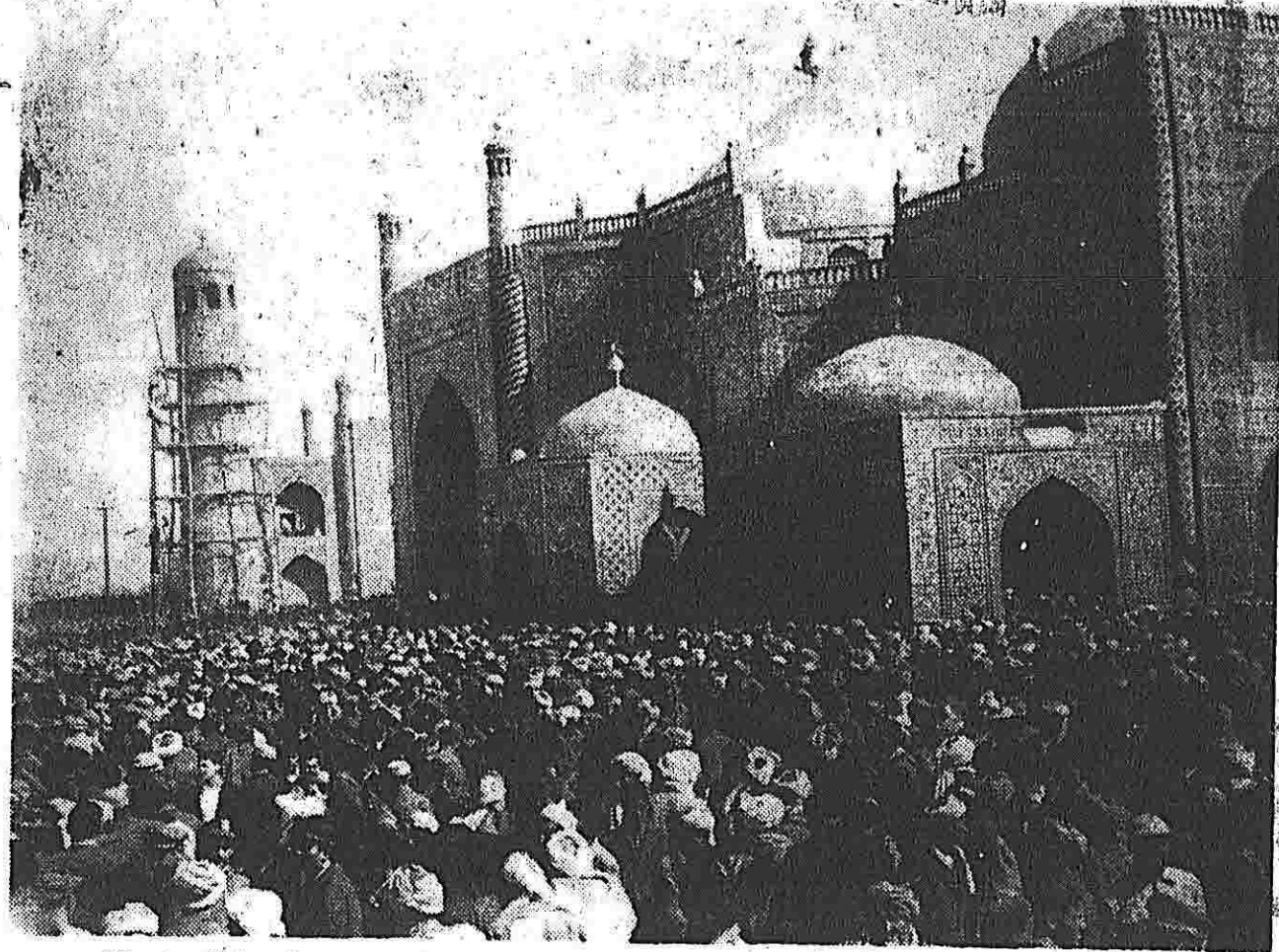
A Present



Kamran Restaurant in Share Nau has taken the lead aesthetically. It has artificial flowers in all its vases.



The Banyan Restaurant with two photographs of Mecca on the opposite wall. Waiters look gloomy but business is lively.



The traditional new year festival in Mazare Sharif which lasts for 40 days started yesterday with a reading of the royal proclamation issued on the occasion of the new year by Governor Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz of Balkh. Tens of thousands of people from various parts of the country visit Balkh to be present in new year day ceremonies which are held outside the shrine of Ali, the Fourth Kaliph. The inauguration ceremonies included playing of the national anthem and firing of guns. The Farmers Day in Kabul will be marked later this month.

HOME BRIEFS

KABUL, March 23. (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the UN development Programme arrived here Thursday to study the newly established Bakhtar Airlines for possible development. The delegation will meet some officials of the Ministries of Planning and Finance and the Afghan Air Authority.

KABUL, March 23. (Bakhtar).—A group of 62 peace corps volunteers from the United States arrived here Thursday for a two year period of service. The group consists of teachers, nurses, and land surveyors.

KABUL, March 23. (Bakhtar).—Commerce Minister Dr. Nour Ali left Kabul Thursday for New Delhi to participate in the closing sessions of the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

KABUL, March 23. (Bakhtar).—The government will henceforth give an Af. 10 subsidy for every dollar on proceeds from the karakul exports. The decision was taken to help karakul breeders and exporters. Karakul sales proceeds will be paid Af. 45 per dollar, the official dollar parity, plus an Af. 10 subsidy, or Af. 55 per dollar in total.

AIBAK, Samangan, March 23. (Bakhtar).—The residents of Khulm district and the Khulm municipal corporation are to form the Khulm Electric Company with an initial capital of Af. 2.5 million. The company will be formed in order to provide electric power for the city of Khulm.

In a meeting which was held in the municipal hall in Khulm Wednesday it was also decided that the municipality and the

people of the city would provide land and construction costs for a new hospital which will be manned and equipped by the Public Health Ministry. The meeting was presided over by Samangan Governor Faqir Nabi Alefi.

KABUL, March 23. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kahar, dean of the College of Science and president of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission returned to Kabul after a two month lecture tour of the Federal Republic of Germany.

HUSSEIN CALLS FOR SUMMIT; EIGHT ACCEPT

AMMAN, Jordan, March 23. (AFP)—At least eight of the 14 Arab governments have accepted King Hussein's call of an Arab summit conference, an official source said yesterday.

Those accepting include Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, South Yemen, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, the Lebanon, Kuwait, and the Sudan. The Jordanian sovereign issued his appeal yesterday in the midst of the Israeli attack on guerilla bases in Jordan.

Meanwhile, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon have informed Jordan that they are prepared to place all their military potential at the disposal of the Jordanian command, Jordanian Prime Minister Bahjat Al-Talhouni announced last night.

He said these states got in touch with Jordan during the first hours of the fighting between Jordanian and Israeli forces, and inquired about the situation.

In Cairo, an official spokesman said that Israel's attack on Jordan was clearly aimed at forcing Arab states to surrender to the situation which followed the June war "but we will not surrender."

The Soviet government in a statement issued Friday warned that Israel's "challenge to the interests of international peace" cannot go unopposed.

The statement also demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from all occupied territories, Tass reported.

Council Meeting

(Continued from page 1) not be tolerated and that the Council would have to consider further and more effective steps or measures.

3. The Council should call on Israel to desist from all activities in contravention of the ceasefire.

4. Secretary-General U Thant should keep the situation under review and report to the Council as appropriate.

Meanwhile, Soviet Union denounced a United States proposal to send UN observers to the Israel-Jordan sector to supervise the ceasefire and called instead for sanctions against Israel.

Soviet Ambassador Malik condemned Israeli "aggression" and declared that the American plan was only an attempt to divert the Security Council.

Malik and Goldberg made their governments' views known in the Council as it continued emergency debate on the new crisis in the Middle East.

Goldberg rebuked Israel for the attack on Jordan, which he said was out of all proportion to the actions from the Jordanian side that preceded it.

Invasion Of North Vietnam A Necessity: Ky

USS KITTY HAWK, Tonkin Gulf, March 23. (Reuters).—South Vietnam's Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said yesterday that an invasion of North Vietnam was a necessity for a military victory over Hanoi.

"I think an allied invasion of the north is advisable at present and a military necessity," he told reporters on board this American aircraft carrier steaming 65 miles off the North Vietnamese coast.

"But I do not know about the political aspects," he added. "The South Vietnamese government's policy is against an invasion of the north at the time being."

The vice-president said he would like to lead an invasion force to the north and take a more active part in the Vietnam war.

4 Council Members Demand Total Trade Ban With Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, March 23. (Reuters).—Pressure was mounting Thursday for the Security Council to declare a complete ban on all trade with Rhodesia.

The Soviet Union, Canada, India, and Jamaica Wednesday presented demands for the Council to undertake such action. The last two countries went even further and advocated the use of force as the only realistic means of overthrowing the white minority regime in Salisbury.

Britain has let it be known she is prepared to consider ways of tightening the sanctions which have been in effect since December 1966.

Diplomatic sources predicted several days of intensive bargaining before the Council could agree on a concerted course of action.

These strong feelings of Council members on the Rhodesian issue were made plain during a sharp exchange between Lord Caradon and Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik.

The Soviet official accused Britain of abetting the Ian Smith regime and of continuing to trade with Rhodesia despite the Council ban on certain commodities.

The British representative rejoined that Malik should get his facts checked before presenting them to the Council.

Reuter reports from Salisbury that a band of invading African nationalists estimated to be 50 strong, were reliably reported to be slowly fighting their way south towards Salisbury harassed by Rhodesian troops, jet fighters, and helicopters.

Security authorities refused to divulge the actual location of the fighting. But informants said the nationalists—who crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia late last week—appeared to have advanced about 70 km. into Rhodesian territory and were now about 270 kms. north of Salisbury.

The informants discounted reports that some nationalists ad-

Japan Agrees To Raise Aid To 1 P.C. GNP

TOKYO, March 23. (Reuters).—The Japanese government yesterday decided to "conditionally" accept the proposal of developing nations that annual economic aid should be increased to one per cent of the gross national product, of donor countries, the foreign ministry said.

The previous goal was one per cent of national income. The decision taken at a cabinet meeting, was immediately communicated to the Japanese delegation at UNCTAD now being held in New Delhi.

The ministry said Japan had decided to attach two conditions for her acceptance of the proposal:

1—No time limit should be set for attaining the one per cent target and accompanying aid conditions and

2—Any resolution to be adopted by the UNCTAD conference for realising the goal should take into account various financial conditions of advanced nations in implementing their aid to developing nations.

Japan's economic aid to the developing nations in 1967 amounted to \$ 671 million which is believed to be 0.74 per cent of her estimated national income.

Swiss Willing To Mediate Between Hanoi, Washington

BERNE, Switzerland, March 23. (Reuters).—Switzerland renewed her offer to mediate in the Vietnam conflict but turned down a suggestion by North Vietnam that the two countries establish diplomatic relations.

North Vietnam's request for diplomatic relations with Switzerland came during talks here between Swiss foreign minister Willy Spuehler and Hanoi's top envoy in the West, Mai Van Bo.

A government communique said Spuehler told him the setting up of diplomatic relations would be "premature."

The Swiss communique said that during the talks Bo had said his country was "seriously willing" to enter peace negotiations after an unconditional end to the American bombings of North Vietnam.

Prisoner Rehabilitation

(Continued from page 2)

Stockdale praises aspects of the Dutch system: the prosecution's powers to withdraw charges in hopeful cases, the wide use of church-sponsored case-workers to help the hard-pressed, sometimes inevitably off-handed probation officers, the realistically long probation and obligatory treatment terms, the psychotherapeutic prisons.

Dutch prisoners work a 48-hour week, earn about £ 8. and pay most of their cost to the State, as well as reparations for prison damage—even for wasting hours (at specialists' rates) of a social worker's time by telling lies.

Prisoners must justify their release. "Many men would find ordinary prison much easier," Stockdale comments. Gradual freedom precedes release.

The worst element in a short sentence is often the loss of a job. Minor Dutch offenders can often do their prison time at weekends only—under a stricter regime. Holland, Belgium and Britain all have prison hostels where prisoners nearing release can go to work by day.

Holland, which abolished capital punishment in 1870, has al-

ways been a "reform" country, but Stockdale attributes much present Dutch willingness to try to understand offenders to the fact that many honest, respectable Dutchmen did "time" during Nazi rule, and grasped the purposelessness of confinement. Even strong characters tend to deteriorate rapidly after five years of prison: the Dutch rarely confine prisoners for this long. At any time, Holland has about 1,800 prisoners—to nearly 20,000 offenders "on probation."

Sweden, recognising the dangers of giving simple men both uniform and authority, is experimenting with prison officers in mufti. To "normalise" prison life, women do small administrative jobs in men's prisons. (In England, Stockdale reports, girl juvenile delinquents often respond less rebelliously to male sociologists than to women.)

Sweden still sentences 3,600 citizens to jail each year, but nearly half are short sentences for drunken driving—an unsuccessful move which reportedly does nothing to discourage drinking.

FWT

World News In Brief

LONDON, March 23. (AFP).—The British government is thinking of making its own nuclear missiles with multiple warheads, the BBC said last night.

The new generation of missiles would get rid of the need for United States supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 23. (Reuters). President Johnson yesterday announced appointment of Sargent Shriver as ambassador to France.

Shriver's nomination has been approved by the French government, and his name was being sent to the U.S. senate for confirmation, the President said. Shriver, 52, who set up the U.S. Peace Corps in 1961, and later was appointed as the first director of the office of economic opportunity is a brother-in-law of the late President Kennedy.

CAPE KENNEDY, March 23. (Reuters).—The second space test of America's giant Saturn V moon rocket, scheduled for April 1 has been postponed for two days because of minor technical difficulties.

LAGOS, March 23. (AFP).—The Federal Nigerian government yesterday confirmed the capture after heavy fighting of Onitsha, the commercial centre on the river Niger.

UNITED NATIONS, March 23. (Reuters).—Cambodia yesterday accused the United States and South Vietnam of fresh incursions into its territory and demanded an end to "such acts of aggression."

PARIS, March 23. (Ceteka).—French President de Gaulle yesterday pardoned 38 former members of the OAS the underground army, who have been serving sentences for their participation in the French Generals' revolt in Algeria or for terrorist activities carried out after

the suppression of the revolt. Amongst those pardoned are four persons who attempted to assassinate General de Gaulle.

NEW DELHI, March 23. (Reuters).—The World Trade Conference here appealed today to shipowners to help bridge the gap between rich and poor nations by cutting freight rates for exports from developing countries.

EEC Forecasts Good Balance For Britain

BRUSSELS, March 23. (Reuters).—The European Economic Community forecast yesterday that Britain would achieve a balance of payments surplus this year.

British exports would receive strong stimulation from devaluation, according to a Common Market report.

But it warned that the advantages for British exports would be far from proportional to the 14.3 per cent devaluation.

The Community also expects the United States balance of payments situation to deteriorate even further as a result of domestic inflationary tendencies.

The report criticised by implication "considerable delays" in introducing economic measures requested by President Johnson.

Measures introduced at the beginning of this year "are not in themselves sufficient—without budgetary and monetary policies—to redress the internal and external balance of the American economy," it said.

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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.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the north and western regions will be cloudy and in the central and southern regions clear.

Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 24 C, 75 F. And the coldest North Salang with a low of 0C, 32F. The temperature in Kabul at 11.10 was 13C, 55F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 4 knots.

Yesterday's temperature:	
Kabul	16 C - 1 C
	61 F 30 F
Kandahar	22 C 5 C
	72 F 41 F
Kunduz	17 C 4 C
	63 F 39 F
South Salang	2 C - 7 C
	36 F 19 F
Mazare Sharif	21 C - 2 C
	70 F 28 F
Ghazni	14 C 1 C
	57 F 28 F
Khust	24 C 5 C
	75 F 41 F



PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film
THE OUTRAGE
ARIANA CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film
MAJOR DUNDEE