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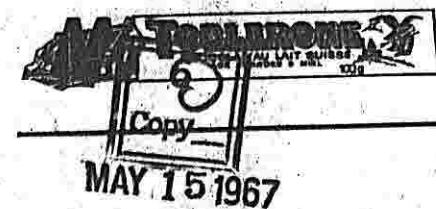
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



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Prime Minister Maiwandwal Flies To California Today

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was to spend today flying from Washington to Santa Barbara, California, where he is to be awarded an honorary degree tomorrow by the University of California.

He left Andrews Air Force Base, where he had been in the hospital for two days for a check up, by a special flight this morning.

After two days in California, the Prime Minister is scheduled to fly to Chicago another two days before returning to New York. His visit to the United States lasts through April 9.

The March 30 edition of the Washington Post carried an editorial entitled "Fruitful Visit" at the end of the Prime Minister's stay in Washington.

Following are excerpts from the editorial:

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal of Afghanistan has had a fruitful visit in Washington.

Thant Calls On US To Declare Truce Unilaterally

UNITED NATIONS, April 2. (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant urged the United States yesterday unilaterally to apply the Vietnam peace proposal he made to both sides last month.

The U.S. "with power and wealth unprecedented in human history is in a position to take this initiative," he said in a written statement.

He said that his appeal was prompted by Friday's statements by Senator Joseph S. Clark to the National Convention of Americans for Democratic Action.

Senator Clark had proposed that the U.S. should act unilaterally to halt the Vietnam conflict.

U Thant said his latest peace plan, made on March 4 and published by him last Tuesday, was necessarily directed to both sides in the conflict, and implicitly called for simultaneous action in a standstill truce by the two sides.

Nevertheless, he recognised the harsh reality of the impasse, he said.

"But it becomes ever more clear to me that this impasse can be broken and a halt put to the increasingly horrible slaughter and destruction of the Vietnam war only if one side or the other shows the wisdom and the courage and the compassion for humanity to take the initiative of a first step—that is to say, by undertaking unilaterally to put the standstill truce into effect, and thereafter to fire only if fired upon."

"The United States, with power and wealth unprecedented in human history, is in a position to take this initiative."

He thought the U.S. "can afford to take such a step even though there is an admitted, but, in my opinion, limited risk for the United States in doing so."

Earlier, in an informed talk with reporters, Thant suggested that groups of countries should join in issuing an appeal for a truce in Vietnam as proposed in the first stage of his three-step plan.

(Contd. on page 4)

US CLAIMS HEAVY VIET CONG LOSSES IN BATTLE NEAR CAMBODIAN BORDER

SAIGON, April 2. (Reuters).—American troops killed over 500 Viet Cong guerrillas in a major battle near the Cambodian border yesterday, a military spokesman here said. U.S. casualties were not announced.

Latest reports said the 2,500-strong Viet Cong regiment was withdrawing through the jungle with American troops still in pursuit.

The battle began just before dawn when the Viet Cong bombed American positions with a 75 mm. howitzer barrage—the first time they have used artillery against Americans in the jungle war zone.

Simultaneously, just before dawn, Viet Cong mortars opened up on an artillery base and another American position in the same area, a military spokesman said.

Shortly after the sun rose over the jungle, the Viet Cong regiment launched its attack on a multi-battalion force of the American 1st Infantry Division which had battled with elements of the same guerrilla force Friday night.

The 1st Division troops threw back the waves of attackers, then called in a reinforcing battalion which plunged through their ranks to counter-attack.

American 7th Air Force jet fighters and artillery struck at the Viet

Cong as the battle continued throughout the morning.

A military spokesman said the American troops were still in pursuit of the guerrilla force some 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

In Friday night's fighting between the 1st Division troops and a 600-strong Viet Cong preliminary figures put casualties at 28 Viet Cong dead, with seven Americans killed and 42 wounded, the spokesman said.

Following yesterday's pre-dawn artillery and mortar barrage, American troops found 75 mm. howitzer shells which confirmed the Viet Cong's use of artillery he said.

Later one of the American positions 10 km. from the main battle reported it was again under similar attack.

Over North Vietnam an American Thunderchief was shot down by North Vietnamese gunners Friday afternoon, a U.S. spokesman said.

The pilot was reported rescued. This was the 499th American plane shot down by the North Vietnamese, according to American figures.

The latest Soviet-designed MiGs were sighted lurking in the skies for the second day in succession by American pilots. They reported seeing three Friday west of Hanoi on



Prime Minister Maiwandwal, accompanied by President Johnson (left) and Colonel Joseph B. Conny Jr., Commanding officer, 3rd Infantry, completes his review of troops during arrival ceremonies held March 28 at the White House.

WOLESI JIRGAH RESUMES AFTER WINTER RECESS

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirga yesterday resumed its session following winter recess with a six hour meeting which lasted from 10 a.m. in the morning until four in the afternoon. It was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

In accordance with the internal procedure rules of the House new members were elected for the House committees on supervision of application of laws, hearing of complaints legislation, and budgetary and financial affairs.

In his inaugural speech Deputy Dr. Zahir, said "It gives me great pleasure to see my esteemed colleagues in this hall again."

"Although the recess constitutes a break in the performance of our duties here, it provides an opportunity for us to study the situation in our constituencies closely. It is in this contact with our electorate which forms the basis of our work

New High School In Mir Bacha Kot

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The governor of Kabul yesterday inaugurated a high school in Mir Bacha Kot, 25 kilometres north of Kabul. The school has 1886 students enrolled in it.

It was opened 30 years ago as a middle school. Kabul governor Mohammad Omar Wardak and Abdul Ghaffour Wayand, Director General of the Kabul Education department expressed the hope that the school would be able to serve the residents of the area better than ever. The school was upgraded under the third five year educational development plan.

Kabul-Jalalabad Highway Reopens

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul-Jalalabad highway which was blocked by a landslide in the Mahipar area is now open to traffic.

The highway was cleared of debris totalling some 2,000 tons Saturday. However the Public Works Ministry urges drivers to use caution as the recent rains may cause more landslides.

The highway linking Kabul to the country's winter holiday resorts in Nangarhar was closed for the weekend.

Dr. Tabibi Named To Serve As Afghan Ambassador To Japan

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The Japanese government has agreed to the appointment of Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi as Afghan ambassador to Tokyo, the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Dr. Tabibi, born in Kabul in 1924, received his secondary education at Habibia High School and his B.A. from the College of Law, Kabul University. In 1952, Dr. Tabibi received his M.A. from George Washington University, (U.S.) and in 1954 he received his Ph.D. from American University, also in Washington, D.C.

Thursday two were sighted. American pilots reported destroying a Soviet-designed Sam (surface-to-air) missile site, 29 supply vehicles, 10 trucks, two bridges and cutting three roads.

The pilots also said they knocked out two North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun sites.

Meanwhile Head of State Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu formally promulgated a new constitution to bring civilian government to South Vietnam within six months.

At the same time he called for continued cooperation between the armed forces and civilians.

In a 30-minute ceremony yesterday in front of the flag-bedecked Independence Palace here, he said co-operation through a "national union" would strengthen the country's stability of the past two years.

He said the military's willingness to establish civilian government "once more shows our impartiality and our selfless spirit because we are not bent on maintaining power."

But he warned that the new constitution, and the elections it would bring in September, "do not mean by themselves the achievement of a perfect democracy and the victory over communism."

FISH CENTRE PLANNED

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—A centre for propagating fish will be established in Darunta. Documents related to the establishment of the centre were signed here yesterday between Dr. Ehsan Rafiq, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and Eng. Ghoeze, head of the Chinese team of fish raising experts working here.

Four species of karp will be raised at the centre. Chinese charge de affairs in Kabul, and a number of officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation were present at the signing of the documents.

Storm, Floods Delay Arrival Of UN Mission In Aden Today

ADEN, April 2, (AP).—The worst storm in recent times flooded Aden Saturday bringing temporary halt to terrorist activity but causing more havoc than nationalist attacks ever had.

The British port at the entrance to the Red Sea normally is lucky to get one inch (25 mm) of rain annually. Saturday the streets were flooded to a depth of three feet and hundreds of shops and homes were inundated.

Hundreds of cars and British army vehicles were stranded in streets turned into raging torrents. Military barracks were under water.

Telephones were out of order and military units could communicate only by radio.

Power supplies were cut in several sections of the city. The suburban Arab area of Seikh Othman was underwater, according to reports reaching military headquarters.

Hundreds of British troops who have been on standby alert ready to combat a threatened upsurge of terrorism with which Arab nationalists vowed to mark the arrival of a United Nations mission to Aden were switched to salvage operations, dragging military stores to dry ground.

The troops have been put on standby to aid in rescue operations if necessary.

The United Nations mission is due to arrive here early Sunday. British authorities are hopeful many terrorist bombs and other weapons buried in the ground may be ruined.

Since the storm began there have been no nationalist attacks reported.

Twentyone British service families were evacuated from two blocks of flats when the flood undermined the foundations.

Land and rock slides blocked roads, carried away walls and damaged oil installations. In Aden's Crater district, a hotbed of terrorist shooting and bombing, five cars were carried away by the torrent and swept into a tangled pile.

Troops stood guard to prevent looting and protect firemen pumping out vaults of a bank.

The airport remained open, although a number of flights were cancelled.

Gromyko Returns To Moscow After 3 Days In UAR

CAIRO, April 2, (Tass) The visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the United Arab Republic confirmed anew the strength of the relations of friendship established between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic. During his stay in the UAR from March 29 to April 1 at the invitation of its government and Foreign Minister M. Riad, Andrei Gromyko was received by President Nasser and other Egyptian officials.

The statement issued upon the conclusion of the visit says that the exchange of opinions during the visit made it possible to discuss in detail a number of important international problems, and also consider some aspects of the bilateral agreements between the USSR and the UAR.

The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic, the statement stresses, express deep concern over the continuing aggression against the Vietnamese people. They demand an immediate and unconditional end to raids on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The governments of both countries confirm their full support to the inalienable right of the Vietnamese people to decide their destiny themselves.

The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic voice again their resolute support for the peoples fighting for the national liberation, for political and economic independence and social progress.

The present international situation, the statement notes, gives added urgency to further efforts by states to strengthen peace and international security and effective steps towards general and complete disarmament. One of the tasks on this way is to conclude an international agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, the Middle East Airlines flight from Jeddah to Aden today which was scheduled to bring the United Nations diplomats has been cancelled following a strike called by nationalist and labour organisations.

Both the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOS) and the banned National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (NLF) have said they will boycott the mission.

Foundation Stone Laid For Hazrate Emam Middle School

KUNDUZ, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a middle school in Hazrate Emam woleswali was laid yesterday by Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza at the request of governor of Kunduz Faqir Nabi Alefi.

The citizens in the woleswali have donated over 1 million Af. to meet the construction costs. The primary school for boys, which was opened 32 years ago, was elevated to middle school level last year.

Eng. Reza also inspected work on the headworks of the Shah Rawan Canal.

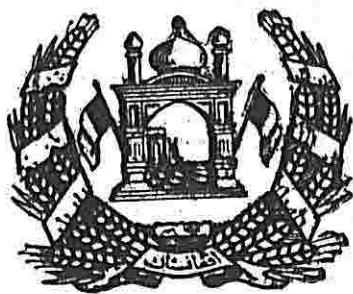
The headworks were destroyed last year by floods from the Amu and the canal was filled with two metres of sand.

As the water subsided in the Amu the flow into the canal, which is located 30 kilometres northeast of Hazrate Emam woleswali, stopped.

The canal provided water for about 125,000 acres of land. The cotton harvest of this land amounted to 10,000 tons. Governors of Kunduz and Samangan, Faqir Nabi Alefi and Mohammad Hanif accompanied the Agriculture and Irrigation Minister to the area.



Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi



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Food For Thought

Everything human is pathetic.

The secret source of Humor itself

is not joy but sorrow. There is no

humor in heaven.

—Mark Twain

The Mission Of The UN In Aden

The attention of the whole world is drawn to Aden and the United Nations special mission, one member of which is from Afghanistan. A wave of demonstrations and rioting which has already kept the port city in crisis for almost two months is the only sign of welcome to the mission. Storms and floods in Aden delayed the mission's departure from Jeddah today.

The mission, which will submit independence proposals for the British colony and the semi-autonomous Arab hinterland, has already visited London, Cairo, and Jeddah. Since no official comments have been made by the members of the mission about their talks, it is not apparent whether they have been able to get a clear picture of the complicated situation in the colony from their visits to these three countries.

Concurrent with the mission's visit is that of the five-member delegation representing all political parties of the British parliament. This delegation met President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and discussed matters related to Aden and resumption of diplomatic ties.

Also connected with the situation in Aden, as some observers point out, was the recent visit of Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko, to the UAR.

Britain agreed four years ago to grant independence to Aden as part of the South Arabian Federation. The plan for the withdrawal of British troops from the area is underway. Britain hopes that Aden, as a part of the 18 territories and sheikhdoms making up the Federation, will get independence by 1968.

The groups working for the independence of their country have adopted conflicting methods in achieving the same objective. The Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, commonly known as FLOSY, relies for its support on the more

than 80,000 Yemenis who work in Aden. FLOSY is headed by Mackawee, a former Prime Minister of Aden who succeeded Bahroon on March 7, 1965, and was dismissed by the governor general on September 1 of the same year. Mackawee, who refuses to meet the UN mission, is supported by another leader, Al Asnag, who is the leader of the Aden People's Socialist party.

The National Liberation Front and the South Arabian League are two other rival groups seeking independence for Aden.

National struggle to seek independence is backed and supported by the Afro-Asian countries but terrorism, assassination of innocent people, and destruction of public property are not good ways to fight for independence. A rough estimate of the terrorism in Aden shows that in 1963 there was only one incident. In 1964 the number rose to 36, in 1965 to 286, in 1966 to 510, and in the months of January and February alone of this year to 136.

With the arrival of the United Nations mission hopes are high that the various elements will cooperate with it. The 220,000 Adenis now have the opportunity to submit their grievances, in the form of petitions, to the mission.

Two other important duties of the mission are to recommend steps to establish a caretaker government and to assist with the elections to be held in the territory.

The claims and counterclaims on setting a date for granting independence, the inclusion of Aden, with its multi-million dollar oil refineries, in the South Arabian Federation and alleged perpetuation of British colonialism in a new form have been studied, and will be further studied, by the mission. We hope that the elements competing to gain political dominance after the British leave will cooperate with the mission.

Aden: The Staccato Spurt Of A Sten Gun

The booby trap exploding in a schoolboy's satchel, or the hand grenade casually lobbed into the midst of a cocktail party—these have come to be accepted as the hazards of life in present-day Aden for the disappearing breed of Britain's colonial administrators.

But in this case the terrorists are not trying to force the British to quit: independence for Aden was agreed on four years ago, and the British have already begun their planned evacuation. The departure is to be completed after Aden becomes independent as part of the South Arabian Federation, made up of 18 territories, some of them feudal sheikhdoms.

Ironically, the authorities who will inherit this small trouble spot, strategically sited at the southern end of the Red Sea, want Britain to delay her departure—or at least leave sufficient troops behind to prevent the terrorists from seizing power by force.

Just how the politically sophisticated people of Aden, with its modern port facilities and multi-million dollar refinery complex, will fit into the feudal atmosphere of the mountain sheikhdoms of the Federation is one of the many problems to be taken up

by the United Nations mission to Aden, sent from New York.

Embarrassed for decades by problems of disentanglement from an empire dating back before Queen Victoria, the present British government wants no further involvement in colonial headaches reminiscent of Kenya and Rhodesia.

The object of the mounting violence in the blistering, barren outpost of Aden is an attempt by the terrorists to consolidate their claims to political leadership. The most important terrorist organization is the Front for the Liberation of South Yemen (FLOSY).

FLOSY's claim to leadership of the Adenis is being disputed by two rival factions. The South Arabian League was campaigning for independence long before FLOSY appeared on the scene, but like so many regard it as "too moderate" or "old-fashioned."

But this is certainly not true of the third group, which uses high-explosives almost as freely as FLOSY. This is NLF, the National Liberation Front, and unlike the other two it claims it does not take orders from outsiders, thus preserving its independence and freedom of action.

It is aimed this background of violence, intrigue and bloodshed

that elections will have to be held before Aden becomes independent along with the rest of South Arabia.

The federal government, due to take over the running of this area from its capital of Al Itihad, frankly admits that its 10,000—strong army, being trained by the British, is still too green to control the situation in Aden on its own. Even with the present plan to expand from five to 10 battalions, the army commander is optimistic about its capabilities until late next year.

Many more lives will probably have been lost before then, for the security operations in Aden are proving too much even for the British, with their recent broad experience against guerrillas, including the Mau Mau in Kenya and the Eoka in Cyprus. Aden's present governor-general, Sir Richard Turnbull was the civilian head of operations against the Mau Mau in Nairobi only a decade ago.

As the familiar staccato spurt of a Sten gun shatters the pre-dawn silence in Aden, or another plastic explosion is detonated, Sir Richard must think "this is exactly where I came in." He will be as happy as anyone to hand the whole problem over to the United Nations to solve—if it can. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Czechoslovakian View Of Bonn-Prague Ties

The process of overcoming obstacles to the establishment of normal relations between West Germany and the socialist countries is likely to be a long one. The tension created during the years of the cold war and carefully nurtured during the long rule of the government of Chancellor Adenauer has resulted in a confidence gap which will not be so easy to close as some would like to think. True, there has been a thaw, but a considerable cold-war heritage remains behind.

After an exploratory visit to Prague in January by four representatives of Bonn's Ministry of Foreign Affairs it seemed as though Chancellor Kiesinger's government was about to pass from words to deeds. "Seemed" just about describes it, for since then—in spite of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Rumania, of which more below—nothing very concrete has happened.

There are those in the Federal Republic of Germany who say that the Eastern neighbours of West Germany should not make difficulties. These people should be reminded, in so far as they have honestly forgotten, that it was not the socialist countries that thought up the Hallstein doctrine, nor is it the socialist countries that have been calling for a revision of European boundaries.

These are the main barriers to a smooth course of normalisation of relations between the Federal Republic and the socialist countries. It is up to Bonn to start breaking them down. And of course not only making the same demands for the revision of the Oder-Neisse frontier in a milder tone of voice.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Willy Brandt has declared that the Federal Republic will not apply to the socialist states the Hallstein Doctrine, according to which West Germany does not recognise the German Democratic Republic. It will not object, he says, if both Germanies are represented side by side in the Eastern capitals. At the same time, however, Bonn maintains that even after establishing diplomatic relations with the socialist countries the FRG government "will continue to exercise its right to represent all Germans."

This completely unrealistic stand was repeated at the beginning of this month in the Bundestag by Chancellor Kiesinger, who declared that FRG wants to maintain relations supporting mutual and common interests with its East European neighbours, and added that even after establishing relations with Rumania there is "no change in Germany's legal position that only the FRG government has the right and responsibility to

speak for the entire German nation."

It was repeated again in the note presented to diplomatic missions in Bonn. The Soviet answer pointed out that the emphasis on this absurd thesis is in conflict with the realities of the situation in Europe and is not in accord with the international agreements to which West Germany is party, which provided that FRG exercises sovereign power over its own territory only. The note was consequently returned to Bonn.

The socialist countries have no intention of legalising Bonn's claim to be the exclusive spokesman for the German people. It is impossible to overlook the fact that the socialist countries are bound to the German Democratic Republic with firm ties of friendship, and that in the socialist world the German Democratic Republic has for many years been the spokesman for socialist Germany.

Whether Bonn likes it or not, this fact must be recognised. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, the FRG government has a right, which no one tries to deny it, to speak for the Federal Republic behind its present boundaries, and only for it.

If FRG is prepared to approach the normalisation of relations on this basis, it will find the way open.

(CZECH SOURCES)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Anis carries two editorials in its Thursday edition—one entitled Millions of Saplings and the other The Problem of Aden.

Commenting on the number of saplings planted in various parts of the country, the paper says it hesitates to have doubts about the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, but most of the reports about the planting of thousands of saplings on the sides of a road in the "Y" area of "X" woleswall are unbelievable. "The public should know from where all these saplings came and who plants them," the editorial says.

Referring to vaccination of cattle, the editorial says the frequent reports give the information that thousands of sheep and cows were vaccinated in such and such an area. If all these are to be believed, the paper says, all the cattle in Afghanistan should be immune to all diseases by now.

The paper hopes that restrictions should be laid on the publication of such news.

In its second editorial the paper comments on the historical, geographical and strategic importance of Aden. The editorial hopes that the rights of the people of the area will be given to them in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations mission.

In an article entitled Without Title, Sarshar Shamali writes about a rich-looking man who was crossing the road with his baby, clad in rich, woolen clothes, in his arms. On one side of the street a poor man, was offering a gun to children to try their aim—at a price. The rich man suddenly attacked the owner of the rifle and beat him with his fists. Later, the rich man said he had beaten the other man because a gun is dangerous and it may hurt passersby.

Sarshar at the end says that he is not taking sides on this; he is only concerned with the fact that no man has the right to attack and

beat anyone. The rich man should have left the matter to be dealt with by the police.

The paper carries a report that there were altogether 137 fires in the city during the last Afghan year.

Pashtoon Zhagh magazine, which is an organ of Radio Afghanistan, came out yesterday with a new format half its previous size. It has no artistic appeal, and is of little interest. The previous size was much

better.

In its New Year message the magazine says that provincial news coverage will be expanded on the radio, a new programme for children has been introduced, and news connected with the economic affairs of the country will be broadcast. The radio will also introduce this year a one-hour programme in Pashto and Dari for Afghans abroad.



The North Vietnam paper Nhan Dan branded U.S. peace efforts as "notorious swindles" aimed at covering up an intensification of the war.

It also attacked the United States for trying to involve the United Nations in dealing with the Vietnam problem.

Commenting on Washington's disclosures of its peace efforts, the newspaper said: "All of them were aimed at deceiving public opinion and covering up the U.S. acts of war intensification and expansion."

U.S. newspapers, commenting on UN Secretary-General U Thant's latest peace proposals and the prompt U.S. acceptance of them, said the next move was up to Hanoi.

"Through most of the world, the Thant proposals, offering as they do a way to check the fighting, will seem eminently desirable, said The Baltimore Sun. "But it appears as of now that the opinion of the rest of the world does not decisively impress Hanoi."

The Washington Post said the failure of Hanoi to respond favourably was "not surprising, in view of the rejection of all other peace overtures."

"It is clear," the paper said, "that North Vietnam has no intention of abandoning its efforts to unite South Vietnam to it by subversion."

infiltration and invasion."

The New York Times noted that "the United States has reiterated its desire for peace in Vietnam by accepting the proposals," and added: "The next move is up to Hanoi."

"U Thant has provided an opening for both sides to move toward negotiations," said the paper. "Both sides have far more to gain than to lose by accepting the Thant proposals."

The Washington Daily News called the Secretary-General's plan fair to both sides in asking for a simultaneous halt to all military activity. "Unfortunately," it said, "the communists have made plain they have no interest in accepting U Thant's plan, or any other plan that asks them to put up their arms, too."

The Peking People's Daily called U Thant's proposals "a big fraud." The United States plans to switch from purely military activity in South Vietnam to direct colonisation as a result of the Guam conference, commentator Igor Belyayev wrote in Pravda.

He said in the Soviet Communist Party paper that new military units and everything else needed for the "openly colonialist campaign" would be sent to South Vietnam and the U.S. ambassador in Saigon would have a big staff to ensure the success of the operation.

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Slavery: UN, Cultural Definitions Conflict

By Enoc P. Waters

No government in the world approves it, and practically all prohibit it by law—but slavery still resists efforts to abolish it. To a great extent, it also escapes public notice.

New United Nations reports, based on replies to questionnaires sent to all member states and on investigations made by the Antislavery Society, estimate that between two and three million persons are living under some form of slavery today—either voluntarily or against their will.

An official of the Human Rights Commission, which operates under the UN Economic and Social Council, told Continental Press concerning this figure: "If you add another million or two, you wouldn't be far off the actual figure."

Of these, he added, about 250,000 are chattel slaves—that is they are completely owned by other persons who exercise life and death authority over them, as they would over a horse or a cow.

As shocking as these figures are during these days of much talk about human rights, the situation is a far cry from what it was less than a century ago, when the United States had two to three times as many slaves as exist throughout the world today.

Many American Negroes whose parents were born in bondage today hold high government posts, however, and the number of Negroes not accorded full rights as citizens is now so small as to make news. But the transformation has been so rapid nor complete in all parts of the world.

Some here say that in areas where slavery is known to flourish the governments claim they don't have the money or man power to root it out because they are concentrating on development programmes they regard as more vital. Another reason cited

is that there is a great deal of tolerance in some countries because the practice has been closely interwoven with the local culture over the centuries.

Aside from the UN, the only organisation engaged in a continuous world-wide campaign against slavery is the Antislavery Society of London, which is one of a number of non-governmental organisations cooperating with UN efforts. Although the London organisation's fight against slavery dates back to 1823, when it was first formed, it was not until 1926—41 years ago—that there was any formal widespread condemnation of the practice. Then a number of nations subscribed to the International Slavery Convention by which governments pledged to enact laws making slavery a crime and to use their resources to combat it.

Thirty years later, in 1956, the United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery were adopted. Over the years the definition of slavery has been so broadened that some governments complain they are being accused unfairly of permitting the practice to exist.

Basically, the UN describes a slave as a person over whom some or all powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. According to popular interpretation this includes such practices as organised prostitution— from which no country is completely free, the pledging of minor girls for marriage, the demand of payment for consent to marriage, the inclusion of a widow as a part of a dead man's estate to be passed on to a male kinsman, the indenturing of debtors and the branding and marking of persons to indicate their ownership by another person.

An indication of how confusing the situation is can be gleaned from the two main sources of information on slavery, 40 governments did not answer the latest UN questionnaire. Practically all of the 76 which did respond denied the existence of slavery in their territories.

The Antislavery Society, however, cited evidence of slavery in 26 countries, among them some of those which denied to the UN that slavery exists within their borders. Included in the Society's list of offenders are countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

A number of observers have noted that many persons who seem to be included under the legal definition do not regard themselves as slaves. Among these are married women for whom a bride price was paid—according to custom in many parts of Africa, some licensed prostitutes who regard theirs as an honourable profession because of government sanction, girls who have sold themselves as domestics to wealthy men, and conebines shipped from one country to another by brokers with whom they have signed contracts.

An envoy from one of the African countries cited by the Anti-slavery Society said the difficulty lies in the failure of those who drafted the definition of slavery to take into account differences in the cultures of various regions of the world. This, he said, cause conflicting interpretations to be placed on the same act.

The UN Human Rights Commission itself referred the slavery issue to a subcommittee on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities. This indicates, observers say, there is little likelihood of any positive UN action in the near future.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

250 YEARS OF GRAECO-BACTRIAN RULE

The coming of Alexander opened a period of Greek rule in Afghanistan which brought significant changes in the life and thought of the people. Many volumes of history record the political events and intellectual ferment of this period.

When Alexander conquered Bactria, he appointed Artabazanes governor. Artabazanes died not long after and was succeeded by Amyntos, a soldier in Alexander's retinue.

But new rulers followed in rapid succession. Records show that Stasanor Kabarsi was ruling at the time of Alexander's death over Bactria and Sogdiana. However, when Seleucus the commander of Alexander's armies, made peace with Chandragupta, the ruler of India, Kabarsi submitted to Seleucus. Bakhtar remained under the rule of this family for fifty years. Archeological evidence tells us about his rule. Among other things it shows that he had Aborigine soldiers in his armies.

When the ruling family became engaged in wars with Egypt, at that time under the power of Antiochos II, local governors and the Greeks in the area took advantage of the situation to unite with the Bactrians in declaring their independence. In 256 B.C. under the governorship of Diodotus they announced the independence of a kingdom extending from Sogdiana and Merv to the

Hindu Kush. The people bestowed the title of "Munaji" on the governor.

A coin from this period shows Zeus on one side and his own of Antiochos II on the other. Diodotus later struck a coin in gold with Jupiter on one side and his own portrait on the other. One of these coins is in a Paris museum. When Diodotus died, his son Diodotus II took over and ruled from 250 to 230 B.C. Under him the valley of the Hari Rud was united with Bactria since the people were of the same origin as the Bactrians and a governor was also sent to Sogdiana. Diodotus II's rule did not last long after that. Euthydemus, a commander of his army and governor of Sogdiana took up arms against the empire proclaiming himself the sole ruler of Bactria.

During this period, the ruler of Greece sent an army under the command of Antiochos III to Parthia. There the Greek army defeated Trer Dad Shah of Parthia and in 208 B.C. marched on Bactria. Euthydemus faced the Greeks with 10,000 soldiers positioned on the banks of the Hari Rud, but since he could not resist the Greek force he returned to Zariyap, the capital of Bactria where he was besieged for two years. This city is believed to have been situated between Merv and Andkhoy.

By Abdul Hal Habibi

Antiochos in his conquests vanquished Darnikiana and Arakozia. He was unable to take control of Zariyap since his army was tired. When Demetrius, the prince of Bakhtar made a peace proposal, he gave his daughters hand in marriage to the prince and after signing a peace treaty headed towards Kabul and in 205 B.C. taking a western route went back to Greece.

Euthydemus once again came into power and appointed Safaghanus governor of Kabul. He extended his empire northward as far as the Pamirs and Khatan; the western regions which reached Merv. Rud, Herat and Taus were governed by his son Antiochos. He captured Arakozia and Dargyana thus bringing under his dominion all of Aryana and appointed Demetrius the governor of the southern regions. Greek geographers called this vast kingdom the land of 1,000 cities. In this era Bactrian culture spread across to India and China. Euthydemus was the first king in whose region Greek arts and crafts were taught in other lands. A Khorshid inscription states that Graeco-Bactrian art greatly influenced Indian art.

Euthydemus reigned lasted 30 years. On his death his son Demetrius became king and began a campaign of conquests that brought Taxila, Gujrat, Katiyar and Patya under

his hand. These conquests were the result of the activity of two generals—Apollodotus and Menander. The later general was a Greek whose descendants ruled in India until 100 B.C.

In 175 B.C. Demetrius came back from India and appointed Pantheoleon, his third son, governor of Seistan and Arakoz and Demetrius II governor of Bakhtar. When Pantheoleon died his fourth son took over the governorship of Seistan.

While Demetrius was in India with his armies in 181 B.C. Eukratides, a Graeco-Bactrian, rose up against the empire and proclaimed himself the king. He struck a coin in his name and called himself the "great king". Demetrius failed to crush the rebellion and after his death Eukratides established the third dynasty of a Greek rule in Bactria.

Before his death Demetrius had built many cities among them Arakzia, (Kalat), Awtedmei (Sailkot), Demetrius of Sind (Patyala) and Awfelia (in the Sind delta). The second city was named after his father, and the fourth after his mother.

When Eukratides declared himself king, Menander, the governor of the eastern Aryana, revolted and only in 186 B.C. succeeded in taking control of all Bactria. To the west of the empire however, Mehr Dud I. (Contd. on page 4)



Kabul University Rector Tourialai Etemadi shakes hands with members of the Georgia State College Brass Ensemble at the tea which he gave for them.

The Ensemble gave two performance in Kabul. They visited Afghanistan under the United States Cultural Presentations Programme.

Rubabs, Shor Bazaar, Bost In Negah, Naheal Paintings

Rubabs appear to be a favourite object of painters Sayed Moqaddas Negah. The painting entitled on the works are currently being exhibited

By A Staff Writer at the U.S. Cultural Centre Gallery on Sher Ali Khan Wat in Shere Nao.

Of the 64 works on display at least six picture the rubab. Some feature it while in others hide it in a tea house corner. Naheal places his realistic reproduction of a rubab on a satin background. Negah associates the rubab, often in a more abstract form, with the chelam or a piece of Istalifware. Negah also likes to place bright yellow or red flowers in Instalifware in his still life paintings.

Both artists have experimented with all kinds of subjects besides still life, however. The majority are similar though, usually the faces of the people or the land of Afghanistan. Negah and Naheal have both entitled several portraits Baba or Old Man. Naheal's tend to show the whole man while Naheal sticks to faces, identifying them as from the Hazarajat or Kabul or Nuristan.

Except for Mazare Sharif and Badakhshan, most areas of the country are represented in the landscapes. The ruins at Lashkargah are seen through a rain of blue and green on a large canvas done by Naheal. The painting entitled On the Way to Kandahar is memorable for its red sun while Bamian and Wardak recall the beautiful brown and green valleys of these regions.

Naheal sticks closer to home with views of the Shor Bazaar and a large canvas of a koochi caravan, the most expensive painting in the exhibition.

Naheal's outstanding contribution to the show is a group of drawings on a grey background. There are tent peggers in motion. One is an exercise in drawing camels in several positions, while another ef-

(Contd. on page 4)

Earliest European Man Discovered In Hungary

In August 1965, a find of outstanding prehistoric man was made near the Hungarian village of Vertesszollas, about 30 miles west of Budapest. A team of diggers, under the archaeologist Laszlo Vertes of the Budapest National Museum, discovered in a limestone quarry fragments of a human skull half a million years old, the first of its type yet to be found in Europe. For, as Vertes had suspected and hoped, expert examination has revealed the skull to be that of a Homo erectus, the human species which preceded Homo sapiens, and which includes the Pithecanthropus of Java, the Sinanthropus of Peking and the South African Australopithecus.

The interest of the Vertesszollas site first became apparent in 1963, when Vertes and his assistants unearthed, at the same level as some otherwise unremarkable charred bones and stone implements, a tooth belonging to a primordial beaver characteristic of the Pleistocene, which became extinct about 400 thousand years ago. This discovery, writes Vertes, "meant that I was digging up the biggest, most wonderful find of my life"; for no settlement as early as this had previously been known in Europe.

This theory was in fact proved

Archeology Under Caribbean Sea

The Sunken city of Port Royal in Jamaica—home base for 17th century pirate ship—is that plundered Caribbean settlements and shipping—is being unearthed from beneath the sea in which it was sunk during the earthquake in 1692.

In one of the most extensive and difficult archeological excavations ever undertaken, much of that city—which once bathed in riches instead of sea water—has already been brought to the ocean surface.

The man heading the underwater diggings, Robert F. Marx, of the Institute of Jamaica, was contracted by the Jamaican government to direct the expedition. Marx said, have been two ships which the earthquake and tidal wave drove into the town.

Bones belonging to about two dozen of 2,000 people who died that day, two buildings, "a substantial hoard" of Spanish coins, one and a half tons of animal bones, glassware, pewters, rings, shoes and thousands of other artifacts also have been uncovered. Marx reported.

Port Royal once served as the most important buccaneering base in the Caribbean. By the time the earthquake struck June 7, 1692, it had graduated from a pirate base to the most important trading centre in the New World.

It was struck by three strong earth tremors, the last of which was followed by a tidal wave.

Within a matter of minutes after the last tremor, nine-tenths of the city sank into the sea, more than 2,000 lives were lost that day and, within a month, an additional 3,000 died from epidemics that followed the disaster, Marx said.

The excavations being done are complicated by nearby dredging operations and fine silt around Port Royal that force underwater work to be carried out in almost total darkness, the archeologist said.

Divers "have by now developed the sensitive touch of the partially blind," he quipped.

Bricks and roofing material, pieces of wooden furniture, clay tobacco pipes, glassware, a silver pocket watch made in London, a large hoard of coins "in almost mint condition," tools and cooking utensils have been raised to the surface despite these conditions.

correct by subsequent finds: flint and quartz tools, singed bones which had been used to build fireplaces, then some children's teeth, and finally the skull itself. The tools found were similar to those discovered at Choukoutien, near Peking, at Swartkrans, in South Africa, and at Ain Harech in Algeria—all sites dating from roughly the same period as Vertesszollas. The fireplaces, too, were similar to those of Choukoutien (the earliest site previously known showing evidence of fire); they prove that man at this stage knew the use of fire, though probably only through keeping alight the embers of trees struck by lightning.

The exact place in time and the character of these human remains are still unclarified; perhaps they represent the first human species, perhaps the most advanced Australopithecus—the well-developed creature which preceded Homo sapiens. In any event, we now have proof that a form of Homo erectus lived in Europe; not only that, but Vertesszollas has shown that it ranks high among the few archaeological sites of the world providing data on the earliest history of the human race.

In the part of the site so far examined, four distinct cultural strata have been found, with at least 40-50 thousand years between the first and the last settlement. The great time-intervals separating the cultures brought about considerable changes in the types of life that existed there alongside man. While certain animals—beavers, rhinoceros, bears, wolves, buffalo and deer—have been found in each stratum, other species and imprints of certain plants have been found at only one or two layers. Hungarian palaeontologists have concluded that bones found in the lower layers belonged to species that liked a warm climate and those in the upper layers to species that could stand cold. This in fact bears out what experts already knew, namely that the rise of man—in China, Java or Africa—took place in an era of changing climate—the second cold period of the Ice Age, known as the Mindel Glacial.

Vertes is hoping for further important finds as the digging continues, and in the meantime examination of the thousands of objects already found is beginning to throw light on the way of life of modern man's remote ancestor.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

Fifth Moscow Film Festival In July

Next summer, Moscow will become the cinema capital of the world for the fifth time. An international film festival will be held there from July 5 to 25. Its traditional motto, "For humanism in cinema art, for peace and friendship among nations," will enjoy the approval and sympathies of cinema workers of all continents.

The international film festivals held in Moscow within the past eight years proved to be the broadest and most representative forum of modern cinema art. Prominent actors and gifted young cinema workers from a large number of countries participated in first four festivals held in the Soviet capital, where films produced by countries with a highly developed cinema art and those who have only recently begun to develop their national cultures and art were competing on an equal basis.

The sponsors of the festival—the State Committee of the USSR

(Contd. on page 4)

GERSIMOVA ON SOVIET JAZZ SCENCE

Jazz has been a topic of heated debate among listeners and musicians for several years. However, now there is no need to say that jazz in the Soviet Union has grown in popularity.

Jazz has been a topic of heated and jam sessions which resembled laboratory experiments and sport contests.

The first Moscow jazz festival was held in the autumn of 1962. It was sponsored jointly by the Moscow Komsomol Committee and the Moscow branch of the Soviet Composers' Union.

Even this small-scale undertaking showed that interest in serious jazz ran high in the USSR. Architect Alexei Kozlov's sextet won first prize and shortly afterwards went to Warsaw to play in the "Jamboree-62" Festival.

On Toscanini, Opera Contests, Guitar Fire And Strip Tease

LUSAKA, April 2, (DPA).—Zambia wants, no strip tease clubs and will ban them by law if necessary, since strip tease is "indecent and against Zambian culture," the Minister of Social Development H.D. Banda said here Friday. He added that Zambian business life had not reached the stage where strip shows and cabarets were part of daily life. Zambia had two strip clubs which closed down after ministerial objections in 1964.

LONDON, April 2, (AP).—American pop star Jimi Hendrix, was slightly injured when his electric guitar caught fire during stage act at a park in London, Friday night.

Hendrix suffered shock and slight burns. He left the stage with Nick Jones, who was burned on the right hand. Police cleared backstage corridors until the fire was extinguished and then allowed the show to continue.

TOKYO, April 2, (Reuter).—Thirty-nine sopranos were here to take part in the first singing contest ever devoted to one opera.

The Madam Butterfly competition, backed by the Japanese government and to be repeated every three years, has been founded to commemorate the late Tamaki Mura, the only Japanese singer to attain international stature since opera was introduced to Japan at the end the 19th century.

Madam Miura sang the role of Puccini's tragic heroine more than 2,000 times on stages throughout the world before her death in 1946 at the age of 62.

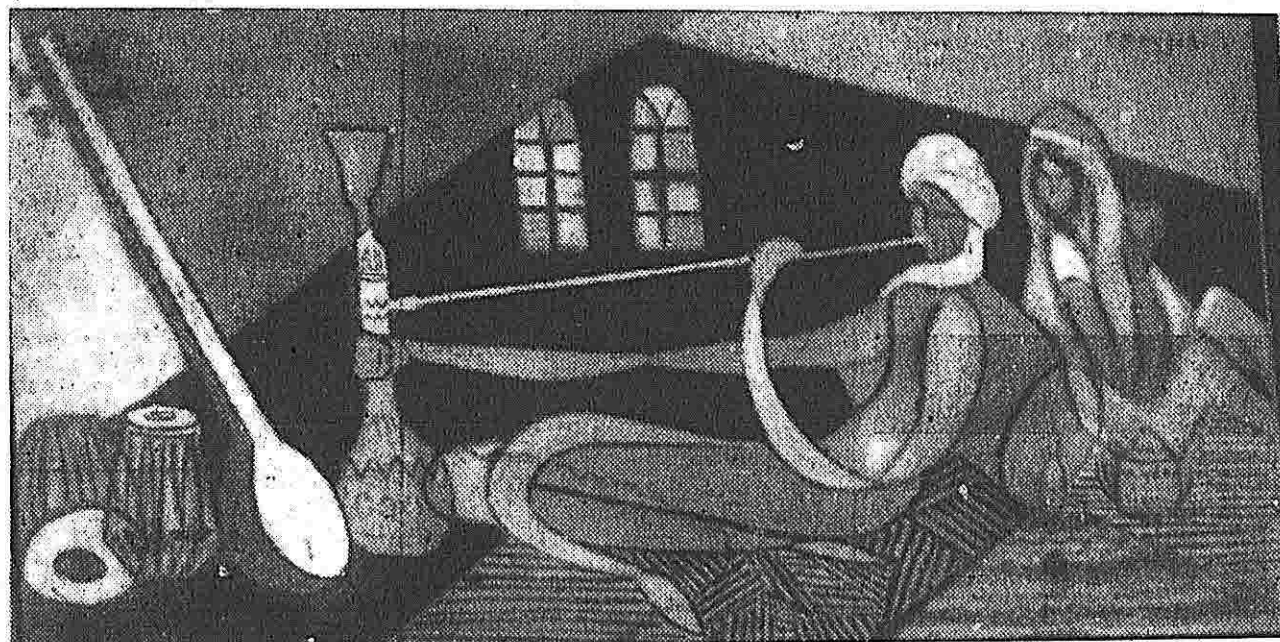
MILAN, April 2, (Reuter).—Italy remembered its fiery genius Arturo Toscanini with music on the centenary of the great conductor's birth.

Toscanini, who died 10 years ago, was one of the operatic composer's most inspired interpreters.

In a eulogy, President Saragat called Toscanini—who left Italy for the United States after quarrelling with the Fascists in the twenties—"a consummate artist and a fiery patriot."

He added: "As an artist Toscanini belongs to all nations." President Saragat afterwards opened a Toscanini museum in the house in Parva where the conductor was born.

LONDON, April 2, (AP).—Sotheby's auction house has agreed to cancel the sale of 23 treasured biblical manuscripts and deliver them for return to the Armenian cathedral in Jerusalem, Armenian Bishop Shane Adjenian announced here.





Prime Minister Maiwandwal with Secretary of State Dean Rusk (second from right) shake hands, the latter spoke at welcoming ceremonies held March 28 on the south lawn of the White House in Washington. President Johnson, at the right, applauds. Abdullah Malikyar, Ambassador of Afghanistan to the United States is second from left.

MALINOVSKY'S BODY LIES IN STATE

MOSCOW, April 2, (AP).—Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov helped lead mourners Saturday to pay last respects to Rudion Y. Malinovsky.

Marshal Malinovsky, Defence Minister since 1957, died of cancer Friday at the age of 68.

His body, bemedaled in full military dress, lay in state Saturday at the white-columned central hall of the Soviet army. Zhukov, was among the first to file by the body and express condolences to the family.

Outside, ordinary Russians in ranks filed abreast stretching back more than 20 city blocks waited their turn to approach the pale blue building draped with black bordered red flags and a huge portrait of Malinovsky.

U Thant

Continued from Page 1

The countries should specify a time and a date when the truce should go into effect, U Thant said.

The Secretary-General did not indicate whether he had any particular countries in mind.

He said he would be discussing this and other points during his forthcoming trip to Asia—to Ceylon, India, Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan.

U Thant's plan calls for a truce, followed by preliminary talks and reconvening of the Geneva conference.

An AP report from Rome said that with Italian police closely guarding the Vatican, U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey met Pope Paul VI Saturday and talked of peace in Vietnam.

During the audience the Vice President gave the Pontiff a wrist-watch, and the Pope said:

"Let us hope that this will ring the hour of peace."

Weather Forecast

Skies in the north, south and central regions will be mainly cloudy with occasional rain. Yesterday 2mm rain was recorded in Kabul. Gardez 9 mm; N. Salang 14 mm; S. Salang 5 mm; Maimana: 8 mm; Fajzabad 4 mm; Baghlan 20 mm; Bost 15 mm and Jambul Seraj 30 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 1 p.m. was 9C. 48F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	9C 1C 48F 34F
Kandahar	15C 5C 59F 41F
Gardez	6C -5C 43F 41F
N. Salang	16C -18C 21F 0F
Mazare Sharif	8C 1C 46F 34F
Maimana	0C -2C 32F 36F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2:40, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Italian cinemascope colour film in Farsi
ARKANSAS
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film
FLOW OF RIVER

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—A workshop on teaching was inaugurated yesterday at the Kabul Teacher Training Academy by Deputy Minister of Education Mohammad Asif Mayel.

The one-week workshop is being attended by 123 teachers from eight laboratory schools.

The workshop is taught by faculty members of the Institute of Education, Kabul University.

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—A French language course was opened yesterday at the Women's Institute. Teachers and students from the Institutes' vocational high school

Afghan-British Youth Club Link Plan Outlined

KABUL, April 2.—Plans for Afghan-British youth club were outlined in London by Gul Ahmad Farid, President of Public Libraries, manager of the Ministry of Information and Culture book shop and youth club, who was on a month's visit to Britain, along with Mohammad Najim Arya, Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, and Abdul Hamid Mobarez, president of Bakhtar News Agency.

"We want to build up an exchange of publications, ideas and information with British youth centres and libraries," said Farid.

"Excellent facilities are provided by public libraries in Britain, which also serve as social and research centres in urban communities."

"I was interested to find some valuable Pashto and Persian manuscripts in the British Museum," he said.

The three Afghan visitors, who arrived in Britain on February 23rd as guests of the Foreign Office, newspapers and agencies and offices of political parties—Labour and Conservative—toured industrial estates in Wales and studied social services in Birmingham, in the English midlands.

Arya said that he had been particularly attracted by the work of Britain's Information Services in helping to develop good citizens. "The poster campaign in traffic safety, for instance," he said, "interested me a great deal."

Charts, the radio, schools and the press all contribute to indicate a national consciousness in everyday life. In Birmingham too we saw new housing projects. We too have started such schemes in Kabul, building prefabricated houses, and it was most instructive."

Arya said that on his return he would submit a report to his government on his visit to Britain. Farid and Mobarez would also write reports concerning news and library services in Britain respectively.

The party visited Britain's Houses of Parliament and had discussions with members of both the Houses of Lords and the House of Commons on a variety of subjects.

Before leaving Britain on March 23rd, the party saw something of the Extern 1 Services of the B.B.C. in London, and attended a reception given in their honour at Lancaster House by the Foreign Office. They were escorted during their tour by officials of Britain's Central Office of Information.

are enrolled at the course which meets three times a week for an hour.

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Planning Minister Abdul Wahab Haider left Kabul yesterday to participate in the 20th annual conference of ECAFE which meets in Japan this year. He is accompanied by director of the Planning Department in the Commerce Ministry Pajenda Mohammad Manaley.

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence, has sent a telegram to Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union expressing his sympathies on the death of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky.

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, Brij Kumar, yesterday presented equipment for a laboratory to test asaphoetida and caraway in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Search For Greek Premier Continues

ATHENS, April 2, (Reuters).—King Constantine met the leader of Greece's extreme leftwing EDA party Saturday as part of his search for a new Prime Minister.

Dr. Joannis Passalides, 80-year-old chairman of the party which Greek police have labelled as a front for the outlawed Communist Party, spent 90 minutes with the 26-year-old monarch.

The king has been holding consultations with political leaders in an effort to replace the three-month-old government of Premier Joannis Paraskevopoulos which resigned on Thursday night.

Dr. Passalides said when he emerged from his audience that the king did not react to his suggestion that a coalition cabinet be formed of all parliamentary parties.

Greek Rule

(Contd from page 3)
Shah of Parthia began to hack away at the western provinces. The territorial erosion plus differences which had arisen between Demetrius and Eukratides began to weaken the empire. Thus in 135 B.C. the capital which had been north of the Hindu Kush was shifted to Kapisa where Eukratides' son Halkos, ascended the throne 12 years later. He is considered the last Greek king who ruled over Bakhtar. He gradually lost control of the northern states, Gandahara, Taxila and the Jehlum regions.

The dynasty's power was ended in the first year B.C. by Kaweti, bringing to a close two and a half centuries of Greek rule in Afghanistan. From the reign of Diodotus 36 kings and one queen ruled over Afghanistan and India. They spread Greek culture, religion and language throughout Aryana and India influencing philosophy, thought and industry until the post-Islamic period.

Many remnants of this period can still be found in mounds and stupas. The magnificent idols of Gandhara also left its mark on Dari literature and poets have praised many idols built by Greek sculptors among which is the idol of Kandahar. The excavation of Ai Khanum in Taloqan is a vivid example of Greek civilisation in Afghanistan.

Afghan Week In Review:

Maiwandwal, Johnson Meet In Washington

By M. Ibrahim

As part of his two-week official visit to the United States, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, who arrived in Washington March 28, held talks with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson and other government officials.

In a joint statement issued by Prime Minister Maiwandwal and President Johnson after their talks at the White House, the U.S. President assured the Prime Minister of a continuing U.S. desire to "do its part in assisting Afghanistan's efforts for implementing development under its Third Five Year Plan," the launching of which was declared in Prime Minister Maiwandwal's speech on the eve of the Afghan New Year, March 22. The Plan has been submitted to the Parliament for approval.

The U.S. government's desire to assist Afghanistan in implementing its development projects under the Third Plan was welcomed by the Afghan government and people and the press in Afghanistan. In the past decade, when Afghanistan was working hard to implement its two five

year development plans, the United States government played an important part.

While Prime Minister Maiwandwal was in Washington it was announced that President Johnson had offered and Afghanistan had accepted the offer of an American study group to advise the Afghan government on ways to make Afghanistan agriculturally self-sufficient.

The study group will be composed of experts from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Agriculture Department.

Afghanistan has been making great efforts to improve its agricultural production, and on the basis of this, the Third Five Year Plan is aimed, among other things, at increasing production of agriculture products.

Forestation is also given special attention by the country. Last week His Majesty received engineers and experts, working for the Nangarhar Development Authority and after

hearing about their work instructed them to step up forestation and plant more improved olive trees and other saplings suitable to the climate on the new farms.

His Majesty also ordered "more oil bearing plants such as the sunflower be raised and that production of sugar cane, sugar beet, and rice be increased after doing the preliminary research required."

To help cotton growers and to encourage the production of this valuable item, which constitutes one of the main export items of the country, last week it was announced that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation raised the purchase price of cotton of all grades by Af. 8.52. One of the officials of the Ministry said, the increase in the cotton price, is expected to give impetus to cotton production.

To provide incentive for exporters of cotton, the Finance Ministry also announced last week a cut in the cotton foreign exchange surrender tax.

Negah, Naheal

(Contd from page 3)

fectively portrays a man in a tattered chapon.

Negah's contributions to this exhibition are mainly in oils although he says he also likes to work in water colour and charcoal. He has had no formal training outside the country but Picasso is an obvious influence in several works besides the one called Picasso. His completely abstract compositions are experiments in colour, one in primary reds and blues and another in pastel shades.

In a work reminiscent of the German expressionists Negah's centre of attention is on a braying donkey. The red tone of the picture is also a hint to its title—war.

The exhibition which is, well-attended by the curious and the art-lovers as well as prospective buyers, is the third in a series being sponsored by the U.S. Information Service in cooperation with the Society of Afghan Artists. The present show was inaugurated March 25 and will run through April 4. It is open from noon to 6:00 p.m. every day except Friday.

Earlier exhibitions presented the work of Simoone Chakour Wali, president of the Society of Afghan Artists, and Ghulam Mohaiuddin Shabram Ghaznawi and Enayatullah Shahrani.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

MOSCOW, April 2, (Reuters).—Soviet surgeon Alexander Bagulev who performed the first heart operation in the Soviet Union in 1948, has died here at the age of 76, the Soviet news agency Tass reported Sunday.

HONG KONG, April 2, (Reuters).—North Korea Friday instituted a universal compulsory nine-year technical education programme for its youths.

Newspapers marked the event with editorials and essays and said it was aimed at bringing up "versatile men of new type," the North Korean central news agency reported.

DETROIT, April 2, (Reuters).—The four big American car manufacturers have asked a federal appeal court to throw out new government standards for passengers' protection in their cars.

The requirements involved padding equipment, giving protection to heads, knees and legs.

General Motors, Ford and American Motors said they were unable to meet the standards—ordered for 1968 models. Chrysler said its production would suffer "irrevocable harm" if forced to comply.

HAMBURG, April 2, (DPA).—Hamburg's two million inhabitants and visitors are faced with the threat of having to go without any catering facilities for hot dogs in the street to strip-tease in night clubs on April 10, since the entire catering trade will go on strike for one day to protest against latest taxation regulations. The trade claims that it is being treated with undue harshness in the new turnover tax laws.

ISLAMABAD, April 2, (Reuters).—The Pakistan Foreign Office here had no comment on a Pakistan Times report Sunday of preliminary Indian approaches to Pakistan regarding a mutual reduction in strength of armed forces.

The Pakistan Times diplomatic correspondent in a front-page despatch, reported that New Delhi was seeking a cut on the basis of a ratio of four to one in its favour.

BANGKOK, April 2, (Reuters).—A DC-3 freight plane of the American-owned International Service crashed Thursday night on taking off from the airport at Vientiane, capital of Laos, killing all three crew.

BANGKOK, April 2, (Reuters).—Two Thai army pilots were killed Wednesday when a training plane they were flying crashed 185 miles north of Bangkok, reports reaching here said.

Reports said the twin-engine training plane apparently stalled at a low altitude and hit a high-tension wire strung across a paddy field.

TOKYO, April 2, (Reuters).—The blaring sound of an election campaign loudspeaker truck was too much for a Tokyo salesman Sunday, police said, so he took out his rifle and shot at it.

The shot hit a girl student campaigning for the socialist-communist backed candidate in Tokyo's local election.

TOKYO, April 1, (Reuters).—Two people were reported killed and an estimated 270 injured when a five-coach train hit a lorry at a level crossing near Osaka last night and two coaches plunged into a river.

MESHARANO JIRGAH

KABUL, April 2, (Bakhtar).—The Mesharano Jirga's committees on budgetary and financial affairs and on hearing complaints met yesterday.

At the budgetary and financial affairs committee president of the budget department in the Finance Ministry Yar Mohammad testified on the state budget for 1346.

The committee on hearing complaints submitted its views on several complaints referred to it by the House's secretariat.

FRENCH CLUB SHARE-NAU

French Classes will begin on the 8th of April. Three levels; beginners, advanced and fluent. age 7 to 12. Inscriptions: at the Special class for children from Club 1st to 5th of April (6/7 p.m.)

E. NIGERIA WITHHOLDS REVENUES FROM CENTRAL FEDERAL REGIME

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 2, (AP).—

Eastern Nigeria's move to take over federal government revenues in the region was "illegal and unconstitutional and a calculated attempt to subvert" the central government said today.

LT-Col. Ubu Gowon, head of the federal government, said in a statement that the regime will experience "no difficulty whatsoever" as a result of Friday night's eastern edict ordering revenues to be collected in the east for the federal government to be paid to the regional treasury.

In a follow-up statement of its own, the East yesterday defended the edict by saying the federal government owed the region "well over 10 million pounds" (\$28 million).

Film Festival

(Contd from page 3)

Council of Ministers for Cinema Workers considered the chief aim of the festivals to be to reveal and encourage the best works of cinematography, to develop co-operation between cinema workers of different countries and to consolidate friendship between the peoples inhabiting our planet.

As in all the preceding years, all cinema workers of the world are invited to take part in the fifth festival on an equal basis. A country may submit one full-length film and a short film (not more than 35 minutes), a feature film, a documentary or a popular science film, and send a delegation of people. Besides official delegations, the cinema forum will be attended by numerous guests who will arrive at the invitation of the festival management. Anybody who wants to come on his own initiative will be welcome too.

Only films previously not shown at international festivals may be brought to the Moscow festival.

(APN)

PIA SUMMER SCHEDULE

Effective 1st April, 1967, the frequency of PIA flights will be four times a week with the following schedule:

Monday-Tuesday-Thursday and Saturday

**Arrival 1105
Departure 1150**