

4-14-1968

Kabul Times (April 14, 1968, vol. 7, no. 19)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 14, 1968, vol. 7, no. 19)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1745.
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

VOL. VI, NO. 19

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1968 (HAMAL 25, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Nine Die, 3 Injure In Worst Car Accident On Jalalabad Highway

KABUL, April 14, (Bakhtar).—Nine members of a family died in a traffic accident on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway Thursday night. Three people were seriously injured in one of the worst traffic accidents in recent times in Afghanistan.

Senators, Deputies Study Draft Laws

KABUL, April 14, (Bakhtar).—Six articles of the draft law on political parties was approved by the joint committee of the two houses of the parliament in its meeting yesterday. Deputy Mir Ali Gauhar presided.

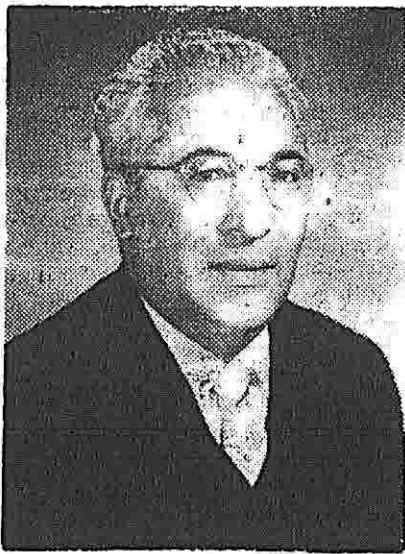
Meanwhile, the various committees of the Senate in their meeting yesterday discussed matters related to them.

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, accompanied by some heads of the departments of the Ministry attended in the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee and answered questions of the senators related to veterinary, cattle raising and popularization of improved seeds. Senator Mohammad Omar Ghausi presided. The committee discussed the Development budget of the Ministry for the current Afghan year which began on March 21.

Article 58-70 of the draft law on municipalities which has been prepared by the House of Representatives was approved by the Law and Legislative Committee presided over by Senator Mohammad Amin Khogyani.

The Petitions Committee discussed a number of petitions submitted to the committee by some retired officials. A representative of the Government Monopolies who attended the meeting answered questions related to the retirement of its officials. The committee issued its decisions and referred them to the secretariat of the Senate for general study.

Sidky Appointed Afghan Envoy To Turkey



Mr. Osman Sidky

KABUL, April 14, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Osman Sidky, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry has been appointed as Afghanistan's ambassador to Turkey. The Turkish government's agreement to his appointment has been received, a Foreign Ministry source said today.

Sidky, 54, who has been the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry since June 1967. Prior to that he was the minister of information and culture.

Sidky, a graduate of Habibia High School and Law and Political Science College of Kabul University is a noted historian and literary figure of Afghanistan. He received his M.A. degree in international law from the university of New York.

He started his career in 1933 as sub-editor of *Ertag*, the monthly magazine of the Education Ministry. In 1938 and 1939 he became a member of the Kabul Literary Association and Afghan Historical Society respectively.

(Continued on page 4)

VC Announces Ceasefire In An Giang

HONG KONG, April 14, (Reuter).—The Viet Cong have ordered a ceasefire in the province of An Giang, close to Cambodia, from Saturday until April 16, the North Vietnamese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency, quoting the Viet Cong's Gai Phong press agency, said the ceasefire was to enable Khmer Born troops and "personnel in the Saigon army and administration" to return to their families and enjoy the Cambodian new year.

(An Giang province is inhabited by the majority of Khmer people living in South Vietnam. The Khmers are the inhabitants of Cambodia).

The Viet Cong made the condition that the people observing the ceasefire should not return home in groups or carry weapons or means of espionage, according to the agency.

A Viet Cong communique said the order would come into effect from "zero hour on April 13 to zero hour April 16 (Indo-China time), or 0100 April 13 to 0100 April 16 Saigon time."

It ordered all People's Liberation Armed Forces in the province to help Khmer soldiers and public servants "satisfy their will."

At the same time they should heighten their vigilance and punish the "U.S. aggressors and their henchmen should they deliberately disturb the festival of the Khmer people."

Western Envoys In Bonn Discuss East German Move

BONN, April 14, (AFP).—The ambassadors of the three western powers in West Germany—France, Britain, and the United States—met here Saturday night for consultation on East Germany's ban on access to West Berlin by West German government officials.

Diplomatic quarters thought it likely the western powers envoys, acting as high commissioners, would draft a note to the Soviet ambassador in East Berlin protesting against the ban. Such a note would recall the four-power agreements guaranteeing free access to West Berlin.

East Germany yesterday barred the passage of East German territory, on the way to West Berlin to West German ministers and ranking officials "until further notice."

The ruling, which became effective Saturday, was issued by East German Interior Minister General Dickel.

According to the East German news agency "ADN", the measure was taken in view of what it was described as the "illegal intervention in the affairs of the independent political entity of West Berlin by Federal Interior Minister Ernst Benda."

The German Federal Republic

PEACE MOVE HAS SET ASIA IN "MOTION": MIKI

TOKYO, April 14, (Reuter).—Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki, back from an Asian economic conference in Singapore Friday night, said here yesterday that Japan should do everything in its power for the progress and prosperity of Southeast Asia.

Miki told the parliament of his impressions he had at the ministerial conference for the economic development of Southeast Asia.

He said that the countries represented at the conference were seriously thinking about development plans following the peace move on Vietnam.

He said the peace move has set Asia "in motion." The feeling was running high among conferees that their countries should work for the development of their domestic industries because the Vietnam war will be over before long, Miki said.

The Singapore meeting was attended by cabinet ministers from Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and South Vietnam besides Japan. Australia, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand and Pakistan sent observers to the meeting.

(Continued on page 4)

Thant Appeals To U.S., N.V. For Prompt Talks

UNITED NATIONS, April 14, (Reuter).—Secretary General U Thant Saturday appealed to both the United States and North Vietnam to reach a prompt agreement on a site for preliminary peace talks, saying that any further delay would be "most unfortunate."

U Thant, who returned to New York Friday night from Paris, where he met Hanoi's chief representative in the west, May Van Bo, said he felt very strongly "the urgent need for agreement on the venue for preliminary talks, which both sides have agreed to undertake."

In a statement read by a UN spokesman, the Secretary General said "any further delay in the agreement on the venue would be most unfortunate in view of the fact that massive destruction of life and property is still going on."

"I would fervently appeal to both sides to come to a prompt agreement on the choice of the venue."

In his statement, the secretary general gave no indication of the substance of his conversations with Mai Van Bo, although it was presumed the two men discussed the diplomatic sparring between Washington and Hanoi over the site of the initial peace talks.

North Vietnam has accused the U.S. of deliberately delaying the contacts. The U.S. has objected to North Vietnam's suggestion of Warsaw, insisting that a neutral country be chosen.

The Secretary General has long been pursuing efforts to promote talks between the U.S. and North Vietnam and has stated that discussions would follow within a few days of an unconditional cessation of American bombing of the north. Saturday, he gave no hint of when a meeting between American and North Vietnamese officials could begin following President Johnson's announcement on March 31 that he had ordered a partial halt to the attacks.

A North Vietnamese foreign ministry statement issued Friday night said the U.S. had demanded that the talks take place in a neutral country where both sides had representation and adequate communications.

"This U.S. attitude...is in com-

FBI Hopes To Arrest Dr. King's Killer Soon

WASHINGTON, April 14, (Reuter).—U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said Friday night he hoped the killer of Dr. Martin Luther King would be arrested soon. But he warned it was impossible to predict when that would be.

In a brief statement, the attorney general added: "The FBI is devoting every possible resource to this investigation (into the assassination last week of Dr. King)."

"Agents are working around the clock pursuing every lead. Physical evidence is very substantial."

Saturday's New York daily news said a white Mustang car found in Atlanta, Georgia, on Thursday had been definitely established by FBI agents as the car seen speeding away from the murder scene on April 4.

The newspaper also said Eric Starvo Galt, 36-year-old owner of the vehicle, was being sought by investigators.

They wanted him "not as a suspect, but to question him about the car and his whereabouts during the last week," the paper said.

It added that witnesses had given the FBI the license plate number of a vehicle seen being driven off after the shooting in Memphis.

U.S. Refutes Hanoi Charge On Finding Meeting Venue

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14, (Reuter).—The White House spokesman yesterday indirectly rejected a Hanoi charge that the United States was stalling in the negotiations on a site for preliminary Vietnam talks.

Presidential press secretary George Christian said that contacts on the matter were still "in progress."

Asked directly about the Hanoi charge, the spokesman said: "I don't plan to be commenting on everything Hanoi radio says."

Asked where the matter stood following U.S. objections to Hanoi's suggestions of Warsaw and Phnom Penh as possible sites, Christian said: "It's just in progress. I plan to have very limited comment while it is under discussion."

President Johnson is spending Easter at his Texas ranch, hoping for fresh word from Hanoi on Vietnam peace talks before leaving to meet South Korean President Chung Hee Park in Honolulu.

The President arrived in Texas shortly after a State Department announcement that the U.S. had suggested five cities as possible sites for preliminary peace talks with North Vietnam.

Meanwhile contacts with North Vietnam are continuing in an effort to get peace talks opened as soon as possible. The US has said it wants to hold the talks

in a neutral atmosphere fair to both sides.

The list of cities sent to Hanoi was reported to have suggested New Delhi, Jakarta, Rangoon, Vientiane and Geneva. Conspicuously missing was Warsaw, proposed by North Vietnam but unacceptable to the Americans on the grounds it is a communist capital.

The president is expected to fly to Honolulu on Monday where he will first meet U.S. Pacific area military chiefs.

On Wednesday he is due to open talks with the South Korean president on the Vietnam war and North Korea's seizure of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo.

Also on the agenda is South Korean concern that the U.S. is emphasizing the Pueblo problem rather than the entire issue of North Korean guerrilla activities and sabotage in South Korea.

Southwest Africans Jeer UN Mission At Dar Airport

DAR es SALAAM, April 14, (AP).—A banner reading "Your Destination is Windhoek not Dar" greeted the UN Council for Southwest Africa when it arrived here Thursday night.

The commission had flown from Lusaka, Zambia, after several abortive attempts to obtain charter aircraft and South African permission to fly to the disputed territory to establish a UN presence there.

Other placards carried by Southwest Africans at the airport here read: "Is the United Nations another toothless bulldog?" and "Secure release of Swapo freedom fighters in Pretoria."

The Council is expected to return to Lusaka Thursday when it hopes to make a further attempt to enter Southwest Africa.

Council leader Mostafa Abdul Wahed said here the Council is still determined to go to Southwest Africa and the Zambia government had the aircraft.

The Indonesian permanent UN representative, Dr. H. Roselan Abdulgani, a member of the Council said the mission had all the landing "rights" it required but it did need a landing clearance and this is in the hands of the airport administration at Windhoek.

As the Council made its way to the VIP lounge here, "s members where jeered by Swapo supporters, many of whom were Southwest African students.

The Council said Friday the reason for the side trip to Dar es Salaam is to meet representatives of the people of Southwest Africa who have headquarters here.

Forest Of Darkness On Fire, Viet Cong Flee Into Open

SAIGON, April 14, (Reuter).—The Viet Cong's strongest fortress, the wild Forest of Darkness, is on fire from end to end, forcing the guerrillas to flee into the open. U.S. military sources said Saturday.

The U.S. seventh fleet destroyer Strong has been positioned off shore to shell the Viet Cong as they haul their munitions from fire-threatened caches onto the beaches.

Government troops are understood to be shooting down others as they emerge on the fringes of the U Minh or forest of darkness which runs through three Mekong delta provinces.

The sources said the area on fire now covers 800 square miles of the vast forest which is constantly rocking to the explosions of ammunition caches.

The forest is such a maze of paths, canals and tunnels so well defended and booby trapped that only a guerrilla who has lived there can penetrate it.

Sharp ground fighting flared Saturday just below the demilitarized zone. South Vietnamese infantrymen, conducting a sweep near the allied outpost at Gio Linh, clashed with a North

Vietnamese force of unknown size. The government troops reported killing 99 North Vietnamese and termed their own casualties as light.

South Vietnamese military headquarters reported two Viet Cong shellings, both in the Mekong delta below Saigon.

One shelling of 40 mortar rounds hit in a South Vietnamese military subsector area in southernmost an Nguyen province and caused light casualties to government troops.

The other shelling, in a military sub-sector 50 miles (80 km) south of Saigon, caused light casualties to defending regional troops and wounded 13 S. Vietnamese civilians.

According to an AFP report from Hanoi, an American reconnaissance plane Saturday flew within 70 kilometres of Hanoi for the first time since President Johnson's March 31 speech.

Loud speakers warned the people of the North Vietnamese capital of the plane's approach. This was the first time since the two sides had begun discussions on preliminary talks that the loud speakers had been in use.

East African Safari:

Only 21 Survive To Contest 2nd Half

NAIROBI, April 14, (Reuter).—Only 21 of the 92 starters in the East African safari, the world's most punishing motor rally, survive to contest the gruelling second half of the 3,000-mile (4,818 kilometres) course through southern Kenya and Tanzania this weekend.

Japanese Datsuns yesterday took the lead over French Peugeot 404 and British Ford Lotus Cortina in the manufacturers team prize after completion of the northern leg through rugged, rain-damaged roads in western Kenya and Uganda.

Counting the aggregates of the best three cars in each team, the Datsuns have lost 594 penalty points, the Peugeots 602 and the Fords 691.

Earlier, safari headquarters announced that the Peugeots were leading, but the figures were corrected yesterday afternoon to put the Japanese cars ahead.

Following the disqualification of Vic Preston and Bob Gerrish in a Ford Lotus Cortina, first to complete the northern leg, for a check-point irregularity, Joginder Singh and Beverly Smith, in a Datsun H-130 were in the lead at the half-way stage.

Swedish rally Aces Bengt Soderstrom and Gunnar Palm, lying second in a Ford Lotus Cortina, were the only overseas drivers to survive the first leg.

Of the cars preparing to set out on the southern leg last night, eight were of French manufacture—four Peugeot 404 injection, and three Peugeot.

At the start of the rally there were 31 British, 23 French, 14 West German, 13 Japanese, six Italian and five Swedish entries.



THE KABUL TIMES

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

ECAFE And Econ. Development

The 24th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) which will open in Canberra, Australia, next Wednesday is likely to be of immense importance. The economic impact of the possible ending of hostilities in Vietnam is one of those major factors which worries some of the Southeast Asian countries which will be particularly and immediately affected.

The general effect of the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the pattern of economic growth is another major subject before the member nations of ECAFE. UNCTAD II unfortunately failed to provide a special formula to promote and expand trade and economic ties between the developed and developing countries. Most of the ECAFE members are developing nations with their main objective being stronger economies. A mere debating of the UNCTAD results at the Canberra meeting is no remedy. The ECAFE members would do well to devise their own strategy for economic development.

Connected with the economic retrogression is the continued decline in the prices of primary commodities in the region. Some of the countries of the ECAFE region themselves offer good markets for the primary products of the less developed countries of ECAFE.

For instance, Afghanistan, which is a member of the ECAFE, has karakul pelts and carpets and dry fruits for export which could be exported with success to the Australian markets.

As the conditions for international trade

Food For Thought

The wheel that squeaks the loud-
est is the one that gets the grease.

Henry Wheeler Shaw

are becoming less and less favourable, the best remedy is to find new markets for the primary products of the countries of ECAFE in the region itself. This will ensure strengthening of ties among the nations of this region on the one hand, and the finding of substitutes for markets lost in Europe and elsewhere, on the other.

One way to promote trade and commercial ties among the countries of this region is to abolish trade barriers. If a preferential system of trade is adopted among the ECAFE nations, mutual financial advantage will be assured.

Now that the future of aid giving is shrouded, and deficits in balance of payments are threatening some of the aid giving nations, the role of ECAFE becomes all the more significant. The more the developing nations of ECAFE lose their markets and chances of receiving aid from the developed nations outside the ECAFE region, the more there is the need to be self-dependent.

Some important projects of ECAFE will also be reviewed in the forthcoming meeting. The Asian Highway, which has already proved highly significant to the development of communication and transport in Asia, and the projected Trans Asian Railway line are two of the major projects.

We are sure the Asian highway with its ancillary network of facilities will meet its completion deadline. But, the Trans Asian Railway line is still a dream. We hope the idea will be carefully studied and the ways to implement it accelerated.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday Heywad editorially comments on the activities of Al Fatah organisation in Arab occupied areas especially west of the Jordan river.

The Arab partisans, says the editorial, are hitting hard at occupiers. This is reflected in the recent successive Israeli attacks across the river with the announced objective of wiping out shelters and installations of Al Fatah partisans.

It would be hard to imagine an end to Arab nationalist activities inside the Arab occupied areas, within Israel itself as long as Israel refuses to vacate captured territories, says the editorial.

In fact Israel must expect a stepping up of these activities with the passing of time. No amount of reprisals against them, or against Arab cities, towns and villages could kill the determination of the Arabs to regain their captured territories.

The best thing to be done, in the interest of peace, and for an early end to the Middle East impasse is that Israel abide by world public opinion, righteousness, and Justice and stop defying international law, and United Nations, resolution concludes the editorial.

Yesterday's *Antis* in an editorial comments on Afghanistan's textile industry.

Textile production has been a virtual of the Afghan Textile Company in the country for a long time, says he editorial.

The company has enjoyed every cooperation from the public and the government during these years yet it is not in a position to produce enough to meet the need of the entire nation.

The setting up of other textile mills managed by other companies and even the state is a healthy step for both the consumers and the textile industry itself.

"Until now there has been no company of the size of the Afghan textile in the field and so the performance of the company could not be clearly judged. The company itself decides what to produce, how much to produce, and at what rate to sell."

To make the textile industry more competitive, the editorial goes on, the government helped some other private companies, such as Omed textiles, to increase production. Construction of three more independent

textile mills within the framework of the country's third five year development plan was another step by the government to increase textile production in Afghanistan. Of these, the first one, Bagrani textile mill, which is constructed with Crin-

ese assistance will be commissioned this year.

Antis hopes that through diversification of production and management the textile industry in the country will become more healthy, productive, and efficient.

development of Pakistan's national economy are displayed in many fields," V. Kondrashov, the Karachi correspondent of *Izvestia*, says in the newspaper Friday. His dispatch surveys the development of economic contacts between the two countries.

Ships flying the Soviet flag, Kondrashov says, are now constant guests in Pakistan's principal ports, Karachi and Chittagong. They carry from the Soviet Union tractors, bulldozers, road making machinery, pig iron, various mechanisms, equipment etc. Soviet machinery, durable and dependable in exploitation, is in great demand. It is not without reason that Soviet-Pakistani trade has increased more than ten fold since 1957.

The correspondent says that "the bulk of Soviet-made equipment is used in the construction of industrial enterprises, the building of dams and dykes, and to meet other requirements due to the development of Pakistan's national economy."

The Soviet Union reciprocates by buying rice, rice and other Pakistani staple exports. "By the way, Kondrashov remarks, finished or semi-finished industrial products, besides raw materials, account for an increasing share in Pakistani exports to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

The *Atlanta Constitution* reported Friday that a car similar to the one believed to have been driven by the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King has been impounded by federal bureau of investigation agents here.

The newspaper said the car, a white, late-model Mustang with Alabama license plates, was first noticed by Atlanta residents last Friday morning, the day after Dr. King was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee.

The writer called it a "piece of theater, inspired, produced and directed by the almighty eye (the television camera). The point is, that to get it right you had to get there early, and see it all."

"The sincere desires of the Soviet Union to render assistance in the

Three Dimensional Forestry

One solution to the world food problem may lie in a return to Agricultural techniques abandoned during the 19th century industrial revolution, a British agronomist suggests.

Writing in the current issue of "The Impact of Science on Society," a UNESCO publication, J. Sholto Douglass suggests a return to "three-dimensional forestry" which, he says, is currently producing excellent results in southern and eastern Africa.

Three dimensional forestry consists of developing poor land, now unfit for intensive cultivation, to grow food yielding trees that provide food for livestock, which, in turn, become food for men.

"It is no exaggeration," Douglass wrote, "to say that the re-introduction of this technique on a massive scale can provide the solution to a major part of the earth's food and living space problems."

"Excellent cereal substitutes can be grown on trees utilising poor land, at low cost, and with a minimum of trouble, and no expensive machinery, in places where orthodox methods of agriculture are impracticable.

By bringing extra supplies of cheap and nourishing foodstuffs within the reach of all peoples and by opening up the undeveloped regions of the world for profitable settlement and exploitation, three-

dimensional forestry offers something of real value to humanity, and may well set in motion profound social and economic changes.

Douglass noted that in the middle ages, vast herds of pigs and other farm animals in western Europe were fed almost entirely from the acorns, walnuts, chestnuts and beech seeds produced by the great forests that then covered most of the land.

"African tribes have for long been aware of the merits of several indigenous trees, which yield crops and beans and seeds of high value as fodder for cattle in the dry periods when grazing is scarce", Douglass said.

He said that when food production became specialised during the industrial revolution, forestry, which had previously been an integral and useful part of the Agricultural scheme, was virtually relegated to the role of firewood and Timber Supplier. This, he explained, eventually led to the destruction of the once vast forests of the sahara, the middle and near and north Africa.

Douglass said an experimental tree-dimensional forestry Scheme was started near Messina in the transvaal in 1956-67 to develop enough has been learned to show that it is thoroughly efficient in operation and, if energetically extended, will revolutionise the agricultural life of the region," he wrote.

More recently other forest-farming Projects have been initiated in central and eastern Africa in Rhodesia, Malawi and Tanzania. "These extensive experiments combined with larger scale plantings have confirmed and even amplified the possibilities of this concept," Douglass said.

The low cost of the system makes it particularly adaptable for developing countries.

"Today," he added, "the novel methods of three-dimensional forestry are arousing interest amongst agriculturists and foresters throughout the world. The main advantages of the system are that this type of culture, once established, gives a high return with no expensive field operations or outlay on machinery, and it can be introduced in places where orthodox farming would be impossible.

"Labour needs are very low, large amounts of capital are unnecessary...certainly one of the great advantages of forest farming is its simplicity of operation, provided the general principles are followed and proper technical methods are applied. Such tasks as ploughing, harrowing, seeding and other mechanical cultivations are not required, nor is there any need to purchase combine harvesters, artificial fertilizers...and all the hundred-and-one items of apparatus essential to the arable farmer."

36 Million Italians To Vote On May 19

About 36 million Italians vote on May 19 in general elections that could rock church-state relations for the next five years.

Prime Minister Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats, in power since World War II, appear to be as strongly entrenched as ever and he hopes to maintain the centre-left coalition. But the future may be more troubled for the Christian Democrats themselves whose close links with the Catholic church have come under increasing fire.

These links have been attacked by the communists as well as by the socialists in the coalition. Administrative and educational reforms, divorce and church influence in public life, dominated the electoral campaign.

A big asset for the government is Italy's recovery from an economic recession in 1963-64. Last year, national income rose by 5.9 per cent, the highest

growth rate in the European Economic Community.

More Italian families than ever before own cars, television sets, refrigerators and washing machines. This new prosperity is undermining the traditional appeal of the communist party, second biggest in Italy.

But student demonstrations for university reform and workers strikes in major cities show some disenchantment. Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani recently startled his Christian Democrat colleagues by publicly criticising the government for allegedly losing touch with the people.

Communist leader Luigi Longo, 68, a taciturn wartime guerrilla chieftain, has modified communist strategy to adapt to the changing times. Apparently despairing of overtaking the Christian Democrats, the communist aim now is to strengthen the

leftwing voice in parliament. The communists are calling for a state with no privileged ideology or religion.

They want to reduce church influence in Italy, where catholicism is a state religion and its ban on divorce is recognised by civil courts.

Signor Pietro Nenni, the articulate vice-premier in the coalition government, is leading the socialists and Social Democrats in their first general elections together since they united in 1966.

The parliamentary elections are held every five years. In the 1963 elections, the Christian Democrats gained 280 seats in the 630-member chamber of deputies, communists 166, socialists 87, liberals 39, social democrats 33, neo-fascists 27, monarchists eight, republicans six and others four.

(REUTERS)

New British Law Threatens Gretna Green

Britain's two and a half million 18-year-olds are getting the right to carry without asking their parents—but not to vote.

The massive emancipation of the country's youth, lowering the age of majority from 21, was announced by the government yesterday. But it could be some time before the complex legislation comes into effect.

It will mean most to English and Welsh teenagers—their contemporaries across the border in Scotland are free of most restrictions. They can even marry at 16 without parents' consent.

The law could do away with many of the dramas of young love in which young people scurry across the border to the Scot-

tish village of Gretna Green, where nearly 500 couples under 21 were married last year.

But even if Gretna Green loses its popularity with English and Welsh youngsters, it will still remain a drawcard for couples from the continent.

Young Germans—210 couples—topped the list of nationalists in the matrimony queues there last year.

Apart from giving freedom to marry, the new law will permit 18-year-olds to buy a house and to enter into hire purchase agreements.

The government's decision follows a report last summer by a committee under Justice Layet which recommended a switch from 21 to 18.

The question of the vote did not come under that committee but political observers believe that pressure will be brought on the government to allow 18-year-olds to vote in the next general election.

Some members of the ruling Labour Party were upset that a lowering of the voting age was not included in the bill since it is official party policy.

The new freedoms will join other established teenagers' rights—to ride a motorbike and consent to sex at 16, and buy drinks in a tavern, drive a car, and go to prison at 18.

Footnote: Philip Layet, 23-year-old pop singer son of the judge who recommended the changes commented last night: "A triumph for youth."

(REUTERS)

Tokyo's New Skyscraper: Tallest In Orient

A 36 storey skyscraper with a view into Tokyo's Imperial Palace, and a suicide record so far of two was formally declared open in central Tokyo Friday.

The skyscraper is 450 ft. high and was built at a cost of 18,000 million yen (about 20 million sterling) by the Mitsui Real Estate Co. Ltd., which claims it as the tallest building in the orient.

The new building has 29 elevators running at three speeds, the fastest of which, special express, can make the trip from street level to the top in 30 seconds.

From there, with good binoculars, it is possible to look into the Imperial Palace, parliament, and the official residence of the Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. "You can count the buttons on their shirts", one Japanese newspaper reported.

The Imperial gardeners have already begun planting trees to

screen off the emperor's study and living room.

The Diet members, who called their new situation "politics in the fishbowl," have so far only rumbled angrily.

Also upset is the company which runs the 1,001 principal observation platform is 375 ft. up the Eiffel-like structure, or about 70 ft. below the new Kasumi buildings 36th floor observation level.

The Tokyo Tower gave its answer earlier this year when it opened to the public a second smaller observation platform at the 750 ft. level.

The Kasumi skyscraper is an architectural breakthrough in Japan, where earthquakes and soggy sub-soil in Tokyo have kept buildings to a nine-storey-limit for years. "But Japanese architects and engineers have learned how to gain height with steel frames and investigation agents here.

sunk below ground to absorb tremors.

The new skyscraper for instance has three basement levels with parking space for 500 cars.

The first of the suicides came in January when a workman engaged on the construction leaped to his death because of unrequited love.

A few days ago a second workman with a history of nervous disorders also jumped. Between 14,000 and 15,000 people commit suicide in Japan every year.

The Kasumi managers are however relying on non-opening windows in their air-conditioned building to deter the desperate and the lonely.

About 12,000 people will work in the building and the many thousands more will visit the revolving restaurant on the 36th floor and the observation room on the 36th.

(REUTERS)

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
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

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Editorial Ex. 24, 58

Extension 59

Circulation and Advertising

AFGHANISTAN 1900-1923

By Leon B. Poullada
Fulbright Research Fellow

After years of neglect by American scholars, Afghanistan has only recently begun to receive the attention it deserves. Serious studies by Dapree, Wilber, Fletcher, Gregorian and a few others are beginning to fill the previous void.

Adamec has now joined this select group with a meticulously researched study of approximately two decades of Afghan diplomatic history—a period of special interest because it encompasses the crucial years of Turco-German pressure on Afghanistan during World War I.

Students of Indian and Central Asian affairs who sometimes labour under the misapprehension that they can understand the history and politics of their chosen fields without knowing anything about Afghanistan will do well to study this book carefully.

In broader perspective, however, this type of study is of great interest and importance to all social scientists because Afghanistan is one of the few countries in Asia never subjected to the transforming and modernising influences of European colonisation.

On the other hand the nation-building aspects of its political development were subjected to unique pressures compounded of internal tribal conflict and external interference by Russia and Britain during the century and a half in which these two empires wrestled for supremacy in Central Asia using Afghanistan as a buffer.

The Adamec book is like a laser beam concentrating a revealing light on a small but important segment of the Afghan problem. Based mostly on government archival documents from Indian, British and German sources, it utilises much new and hitherto unpublished material to clarify events heretofore obscure or misrepresented.

For example, the notion that Amir Habibullah was a British dupe who failed his fellow Muslims in Turkey and India by not attacking weakened Indian defenses during World War I, must now be completely reappraised in the light of documentary evidence assembled by Adamec which reveals Habibullah as a statesman, patriot and shrewd diplomat defending the long-range interests of his country by outmaneuvering both the German-Turkish and the British missions in Kabul.

A good measure of the corrective value of this book has been its excellent reception by eminent Afghan scholars such as Rishtya and Farhadi who have remarked on its integrity and its value in correcting the murky record of the Habibullah period.

FRG GUITARIST TO PLAY HERE MONDAY EVENING

The Goethe Institute has a treat for music lovers again next week. Berlin and Siegfried Behrend are here and tomorrow evening at 8 they will give a concert of international folk songs and guitar music. The concert will be given in the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan.

Siegfried Behrend was born in Berlin in 1933 and started with his music studies for conducting and with piano and composing science in 1949. When studying old tabulatures he recognised that more music was composed for lutes and guitars than for any other instrument. For 10 months he was intensively engaged with the guitar, and then he gave his first concert.

Behrend who achieved sensational success in 1958 with his concerts, played repeatedly in all music metropolises all over the world. He travelled as ambassador of the German musical culture with the aid of the Foreign Office and the Goethe Institute.

In 1963 the FRG Television started to bring a series recorded by Truck Branss with Siegfried Behrend about "the history of the guitar", following which a disk was recorded. Siegfried Behrend collected critics during three world trips, according to which he is placed into the first row of soloists of our time.

"Behrend plays the guitar with such mastery and tone improvement as Casals the violoncello or Arrau the piano."

"Mr. Behrend is a brilliant and exciting musician. He uses the various timbres of his instrument as intelligently that even the most inflexible piece of music will become a masterpiece." The New York Herald Tribune wrote.

"Behrend played, the public, assaulted the playhouse," the Kansas City Times, cited.

Debussy was said to have said "the guitar is the finest instrument, unfortunately very difficult to play with."

There seem to be no difficulties for Behrend. Such superlatives of which he rapidly earned more and more, such as "best guitar player of the world" or the "Paganini of the guitar" have often been discredited and taken amiss to him, but the critics reviewers address even the Spanish ones—pretty well agree in

There is an introductory chapter on the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman (1880-1901) with a good summary of the Iron Amir's fierce attempt to build a nation, strengthen central authority, contain tribal rebellion and at the same time keep the Russians and the British at bay. The heart of the book, however, consists of the chapters dealing with the reign of his son, Amir Habibullah (1901-1919).

There is an excellent and authoritative account of the Dapre Mission to Kabul which led to the Anglo-Afghan treaty of 1905. Of even greater interest and importance is the documented account of the secret Turco-German Mission led by Niemayer which was supposed to bring Afghanistan into World War I on the side of the Central powers.

An Afghan attack on British India with German and Turkish support could have had serious if not disastrous effects on allied efforts in the Middle East and even in Europe. German arrogance, internal jealousies and Turkish blunders hampered the mission which nevertheless enjoyed great popularity and support among many Afghans including the influential "warparty" led by Nasrullah, the Amir's brother.

In the end it was the Amir's sound and cool judgment and his shrewd diplomacy which kept Afghanistan neutral and served the country's best interests.

Final chapters deal with the first part of the reign of Amanullah who succeeded his father Habibullah when the latter was assassinated under mysterious circumstances in 1919.

The book ends with a succinct account of the Third Afghan War with the British (1919) and a well documented account of the 1919 armistice and the 1921 Anglo-Afghan treaties.

Rather than attempt a vapid and niggling criticism of this altogether admirable work, I should like to suggest some directions in which studies of this kind could be made more valuable.

Detailed scholarly diplomatic histories will expand the frontiers of knowledge more effectively if they venture beyond the realm of what happened into the more difficult but infinitely more rewarding region of why and how it happened.

Even more valuable would be the exposition of such country case histories in terms of broader political theory and in drawing from particular cases the lessons applicable to broader issues of global or regional international politics.

The Adamec book would have gained much by the addition of such

dimensions. I am also convinced that sound, serious scholarship and romance can mix successfully when the subject is appropriate.

Certainly Afghanistan has had more than its share of romanticizers and less than its share of scholars among its chroniclers.

But Adamec could have made his book more readable and exciting for a broader public, without detracting from its distinguished scholarship, if inherently fascinating episodes such as the story of the Niemayer expedition with its tragicomic and cloak and dagger aspects had been used to contribute a full measure of spice to the formalised account of the mission's origin, travel and negotiations with the Amir.

The book is well annotated, indexed and the documentary appendices are especially valuable in view of the paucity of reference materials on Afghanistan.

It also has a limited but useful bibliography with the surprising omission of Niemayer's early book Unter der Glutsonne Iran and Christopher Sykes important biography of the German agent Wassmuss.



One of the ivory panels found in an archaic tomb in Cyprus

Unique Ivories From Cyprus

The French scholar Salomon Reinach, writing about the archaeological discoveries in Cyprus, mainly describing the work of Monsieur Ohnefalsch-Richter wrote in his *Chronique d'Orient* for 1891:

"About 55 metres south of the Monument of Saint Catherine (an archaic tomb excavated by the Cyprus Department of Antiquities in 1965) there is another subterranean chamber which still waits to be excavated."

This chamber, lying within the limits of the royal necropolis of Salamis, with a monolith at its roof still visible above ground, had long been looted, but we accepted the challenge of Salomon Reinach 57 years afterwards. In 1966, and excavated in front of its chamber. This is Tomb 79 in our register.

We uncovered the monumental facade of the chamber and the large dromos in front of it, measuring about 13 metres in width and 20 metres in length. As in the other royal tombs of the same area of the necropolis, we found that the soil-filling of the dromos, which had never been touched by the looters, preserved an extraordinary wealth of objects.

Stratigraphic observation ascertained that the tomb was used twice at the very end of the eighth century BC, within a very short period as we shall see below.

During the first burial period, which was the richest, two chariots were sacrificed in honour of the dead: one was a four-horse chariot, and the other a hearse on which the body was transported to the tomb. The skeletons of the horses associated with these vehicles had already been disturbed when at the time of the second burial, shortly after the first, these were wheeled away to make room for the two vehicles of the second burial. Skeletons of horses used in the latter were found in situ.

The four-horse chariot was of wood, which decayed but left its impressions in the soil, and by careful excavation we have been able to rescue all the evidence

about the detail construction of the vehicle.

The metallic parts, however, survived in situ. These included two magnificent lynch-pins, decorated at their lower part with a large bronze head of a sphinx which is surmounted at the upper part by the bronze figure of a fully armed warrior.

The latter was hollow and served also as a rattle. The warrior wears a crested helmet, a scaled cuirass decorated with inlaid blue glass, and is armed with a long sword hanging from a belt across his chest.

The total length of the 2 lynch-pins is 56-cm, and they may well be among the largest ever found. Obviously they were intended for the funerary ceremony and not for everyday use.

The hearse preserved on its four corners four bronze heads of lions and one in front, in the middle, all inserted in wooden beams which decayed.

They are naturalistically rendered, and their size (about 15-cm. high) and good state of preservation, makes them particularly impressive.

Equally impressive were the bronzes which formed the gear of the six horses of the above vehicles. These had been piled up in a corner near the facade of the chamber at the time of the second burial.

They included magnificent breastplates, with a rich embossed decoration of sphinxes, griffins, and other monsters, as well as gods and heroes of Oriental mythology; front bands, richly decorated with animal and human figures embossed on their entire surface, such as the winged God El, couchant lions, winged solar discs etc; blinkers decorated with animal figures, for instance sphinxes striding over slaves in the well-known Egyptian fashion of the victorious king striding over his enemies; while some others were decorated with lions attacking bulls.

Four side-pendant ornaments for horses have been found, two of them decorated with crescent and disc ornaments, and the other two with complicated com-

positions of animals all round the nude figure of Ishtar, in the attitude of the potnia theron (the lady of the wild beasts).

All these richly decorated bronzes, together with the horse's elaborate caparisons and the decorated chariots, must have added a very colourful tone to the already exuberant character of the ritual of a royal burial.

The bronzes associated with the chariots preserved their bronze standards in situ, and for the first time we are now able to identify the exact character of these flower-shaped banners or standards which we see in Oriental representations. These, no doubt, were also used to decorate a chariot solely during the funerary ceremony.

Among the rich tomb-gifts, which have been placed in the dromos of the tomb we may mention also a superb bronze cauldron, standing on an iron tripod.

The cauldron is decorated all round with eight protomes of griffins and four protomes of "bird-men" or sphinxes. Such cauldrons have been found in Olympia, Delphi, and Etruria, but are very rare in the East, though their ultimate Oriental origin is undoubted.

The Salamis cauldron, with its 12 protomes, stands out as one of the most impressive in this series. It contained more than 60 clay juglets, encrusted with a substance which after chemical analysis proved to be tin, a device which has also recently been detected on Mycenaean pottery which was used to give clay vases a metallic look.

The dromos of Tomb 79 has also produced a large number of ivory objects of unrivalled beauty, such as were never found in Cyprus before.

We know how greatly ivory objects, especially furniture, were appreciated in the ancient world, and how much they were admired by Homer.

Ivory furniture must have been some sort of a measure for people's wealth—"who lie upon beds of ivory." Such ivory furniture must have been made in one or more ateliers in Phoenicia and exported to the courts of the Near East.

Of the ivory objects from the dromos of Tomb 79 particular mention should be made of a throne of wood dressed all over with thin ivory panels, dowelled on the wood.

The total height of the throne is 90-cm, and its curved backrest is decorated at the inside with 19 bands of ivory.

They are alternately plain and covered with a guilloche pattern in two vertical rows, recalling in this respect the Homeric description of Penelope's throne with its spiral decoration.

At the lower part of the backrest, near the seat, there are two horizontal friezes of anthemia, applied on a plain plaque. The upper part of the backrest had a broad ivory plaque, gilded with a very thin sheet of gold, on which one may still see embossed scale-patterns. We know that thrones decorated with ivory and gold were known also the Mycenaeans, as they are often mentioned in the tablets of the Palaces of Pylos.

There must have been other pieces of ivory furniture in the dromos, of which only fragments survive. These included a bed, of which large bands of ivory and one leg survived.

The leg terminates in the shape of a lion's hoof, with hollow glass for the claws. Gilded ivory flowers and blue glass encrustations also formed part of the decoration of the bed.

There were other panels of ivory, probably belonging to furniture or forming independent

(Continued on page 4)

Rod Steiger

Gets Best

Actor Award

Films portraying America's racial conflict swept the board Wednesday night in the Oscar awards.

Best film went to "In the Heat of the Night" which portrays the conflict between a northern educated Negro detective (Sidney Poitier) from Philadelphia and the white supremacist police chief of a deep south town (Rod Steiger).

Katherine Hepburn won the Oscar for her performance as the mother of a girl who marries a Negro (Sidney Poitier) in "Guess who's Coming to Dinner."

Best actor was Rod Steiger, the gum-chewing, hands-on-hips fat southern cop of "In the Heat of the Night."

In accepting his award, Steiger paid tribute to Poitier for his help in revealing to him in rehearsals the nature of race prejudice and ended his little speech of thanks with the civil rights slogan We Shall Overcome.

The annual award presentations by the Academy of Motion Pictures were opened by Gregory Peck who recalled that the ceremonies had been postponed for three days because of the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Peck called on the audience to contribute funds to the civil rights leader's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

For Katherine Hepburn, at present filming in France, it was her 10th nomination and second Oscar. Her first was 35 years ago for Morning Glory.

Miss Hepburn starred opposite the late Spencer Tracy in "Guess who's Coming to Dinner" which deals with the problems faced by a rich eastern couple when their daughter falls in love with a Negro.

The Oscar for the best foreign-language film of the year went to the tragicomic Czechoslovak film Closely Watched Trains.

The film, set in Czechoslovakia during the German Second World War occupation, is about life in a tiny railway station past which German ammunition trains pass.

Mike Nichols, who was nominated last year for his direction of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" was awarded the Oscar for the best achievement in direction for the Graduate.

The award for the best supporting actor went to George Kennedy for his performance in Cool Hand Luke, in which he played one of the toughest chain gang. This was both his first nomination and his first Oscar.

Estelle Parsons, who played an unwilling accomplice to numerous crimes in Bonnie and Clyde, won the Oscar for the best supporting actress.

This was her first nomination, and she also earned the distinction of being the first person to shed tears in this emotion-packed evening.

The French film about an American platoon fighting in South Vietnam, the Anderson Platoon, was awarded the Oscar in the feature-length documentary category. Its producer, Pierre Schoendorffer, said he was proud to share the award with the men he followed through the swamps and forests of Vietnam, and particularly with its Negro leader, Lieutenant Joe B. Anderson.



Belina and Siegfried Behrend.



USSR Scientist Points Out Problems Of Space Biology

MOSCOW, April 14, (Tass)—Further studies of the negative influence of flight conditions on human organism comprise one of the main problems of space biology and medicine, says academician Vasilii Pavlov. "Knowledge in this field is yet limited and needs replenishment," he writes in "Sovetskaya Rossiya."

His article "Man Beyond the Earth" was printed in connection with cosmonautics day that was observed in the USSR on April 12.

The scientist says that it is necessary to improve further the methods of reconnoitering the radiation situation and of protecting crews.

The problem of genetic danger emerges during prolonged flights when the humans inside spaceships will be exposed to prolonged radiation.

"It is important to deepen our notion about the influence on the organism not only of weightlessness, radiation or acceleration but also of hypodynamy, noise, temperature fluctuations and, of course, all these factors put together," the academician writes.

Another important problem is the safety of space flights, of man's exit into space from board ship and on the surface of other celestial bodies. A reliable medical control is an absolute necessity in this. Besides medical information should be processed with lightning speed, which can be achieved only by a computer on board the space vehicle. This machine will cipher the information and immediately transmit it to earth. Such a machine will be indispensable even if the crew includes a physician.

The earth, the interplanetary flights will be preceded by biological research carried out along the routes. Experiments with animals will be held. They will take many months and perhaps many years. The main instrument of research in animals will be a built-in biolistic system. This system has already been evolved, the author writes. Its size is somewhat less than that of a match box.

Installed in the abdominal cavity or in the throat of a dog or a monkey, such a match box will convey through the intact skin information to receiving equipment. It is possible that his system will work for a month or even several years on the energy of the living organism transformed into electric current.

Peace Move

(Continued from page 1)

The underlying spirit of the conference was that economic development was necessary to protect their freedom and independence, although the representatives did not show any clear-cut position toward China, he said.

Upon his return from Singapore Friday night, Miki told reporters that he felt an acute need for Japan to play a bigger role in the Asian economy.

He stressed yesterday, apparently in this connection, that all countries shared the idea that there could be no political stability without improvement of living standards.

The foreign minister said that the conference expressed a feeling of general uneasiness over the planned withdrawal by 1971 of British armed forces from Asia.

He added that representatives from Singapore and Malaysia said their countries would hold a conference together with New Zealand, Australia and Britain seeking measures to fill the gap as a result of the withdrawal of British troops.

PINEVILLE, West Virginia, April 14, (AP)—Senator Robert F. Kennedy followed his late brother's footsteps through the mountains and coalfields of west Virginia Saturday.

Weather Forecast

Skeis in the northern western, northeastern and central parts of the country will be cloudy and in the eastern and southern regions clear. This afternoon Kabul will be cloudy with chance of rain.

Yesterday the warmest areas were Kandahar and Farah with highs of 27C, 80.5F, and the coldest area North Salang with a low of -6C, 21F.

Today's temperature in Kabul at 12:00 noon was 15C, 59F. Wind speed recorded in Kabul was 8 knots per hour.

Kabul	15 C	6 C
Jalalabad	59 F	43 F
	22 C	14 C
Herat	72 F	57 F
	22 C	5 C
Mazare Sharif	72 F	41 F
	21 C	6 C
South Salang	70 F	43 F
	-1 C	-4 C
Laghman	30 F	25 F
	21 C	13 C
Ghazni	70 F	55 F
	21 C	5 C
Baghlan	61 F	41 F
	19 C	12 C
	66 F	53 F



ARIANA CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 p.m. American movie LAUREL HARDY'S, dubbed in Farsi.

PARK CINEMA: At 2 1/2, 5, 8 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope movie THE LAST CHALLENGE, with Glenn Ford and Angie Dickinson, dubbed in Farsi.

Eight officials of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority left Kabul Friday to study agricultural credit methods in Iran and Turkey under a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). They will observe the operational methods of agricultural credit programmes at the Bank of Iran, in Tehran, at the Kuzestan project, near Tehran, and at the Agricultural Bank of Turkey, at Ankara.

Home-Briefs

KABUL, April 14, (Bakhtar).—A general survey of the Kandahar city with a view to prepare maps for its construction has been started by the House and City Construction Department. A group of experts for this purpose have been sent to the city.

KABUL, April 14, (Bakhtar).—After inspecting the gold and copper mines in the Mizan district of the Zabul province, Sayed Hashim Mirzad, the president of the Geological Survey Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries returned here. He was accompanied by Abdul Aziz deputy of the House of Representative of capital of Kabul.

LISBON, April 14, (AP).—The Portuguese army killed 94 nationalist rebels and captured 20 in Portuguese African territory of Mozambique during the last month of March, a military communique said Saturday.

The Portuguese army has been involved in anti-guerrilla warfare here since 1961.

WARSAW, April 14, (Reuters).—The United States Ambassador, John A. Gronowski, left by air yesterday for an Easter holiday in Greece with Washington apparently maintaining its opposition to Warsaw as a site for preliminary peace talks with North Vietnam.

PRAGUE, April 14, (AP).—Bulgarian Premier and party chief Todor Zhivkov will head a party and government delegation expected here later this month to sign a new friendship pact with Czechoslovakia, the foreign ministry announced Saturday.

Bulgaria is the first communist country to send an official "socialist democratization" gathered momentum earlier this year.

SINGAPORE, April 14, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's ruling People's Action Party (P.A.P.) was yesterday assured of another five-year term in power after it won general election.

TEHRAN, Iran, April 14, (AP).—Visiting Kink Hassan of Morocco viewed Iran's dazzling crown jewels Saturday at the Bank Melli treasury before ending his day's activity with a banquet he gave for his hosts, the Shah and Empress Farah.

In a speech at a palace banquet Friday night, King Hassan called for Islamic unity. "Moslem disunity and splits among the Arabs were the main reason for the loss of territories to the Israelis," he said.

King Hassan is scheduled to address a joint session of the houses of parliament today.

SYDNEY, April 14, (Reuters).—Australia's position as part of Southeast Asia was emphasized by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, U Nu, when he arrived here yesterday. U Nu will attend ECAFE's annual session to be held in Canberra from April 17-30.

SAIGON, April 14, (Reuters).—U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker returned here yesterday after consultations with President Johnson at Camp David.

Afghan Week In Review:

HM ANSWERS TITO'S LETTER

The Yugoslav President Marshal Tito for some time now has been trying to prepare the grounds for holding another summit conference of nonaligned nations.

At this juncture of international affairs when distrust and tension prevails, and the economic situation of the world generally and of the developing countries specially is deteriorating, the convening of such a meeting will undoubtedly contribute towards solving some of these problems. It may usher a new era of good will and understanding as the first nonaligned conference in Bandung did in 1955.

It was announced in the course of last week that His Majesty has answered to a letter of President Tito on nonaligned conference. The letter was submitted to the President of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly in the absence of Tito who was on an official visit to Japan. In the letter Afghanistan has agreed in principle with convening of such a conference.

In Afghanistan's note it has been stated that today's world situation requires thorough study and undertaking of preparation for the success of such a conference. The announcement, made by the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the Yugoslav government will keep the government of Afghanistan informed on the further contacts and developments in the matter.

In Tokyo President Tito himself told a press conference that many countries have adopted a joint view according to which it is necessary to convene a new summit conference of nonaligned countries.

His Majesty the King who is in Italy for medical check up completed his medical consultations last week in Rome and went to Florence for rest.

In other news of the week it was reported that the Afghan and Indian Ministers of Commerce have made a comprehensive review of economic relations between the two countries. The talks, held after the completion of the Second United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, were held in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and understanding, a joint press statement issued by Dr. Noor Ali the Afghan Commerce Minister who headed the country's delegation to UNCTAD and Danish Singh, the Indian Commerce Minister said.

The two ministers exchanged view on the possible means for diversify-

ing and strengthening commercial relations between the two countries in accordance with declaration made and decisions reached by the UNC-TAD-II.

It was also announced that Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Elomadi has invited Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Afghanistan.

Also last week, Afghanistan marked the international health day in functions held in many institutions in Kabul.

The tenth day of holy Muharram—a day which is being marked throughout Islamic world to mark the martyrdom of the grandson of Holy Prophet Mohammad was marked in Afghanistan last week.

In Kabul a condolence meeting held in Chendawal was attended among others by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad Nadir and Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Planning returned from a meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank last week. He said on arrival that a delegation for Asian Development Bank is expected to visit Afghanistan in the next three weeks to study Afghanistan's requests for assistance in agricultural and transportation projects.

East German Move

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, thousands of students demonstrators battled police and besieged newspaper offices in seven cities in German Federal Republic Saturday to prevent two million copies of the mass circulation Bild Zeitung reaching newsstands.

In a night of unparalleled violence stemming from the assassination attempt on student leader "red" Rudi Dutschke police used tear gas, water cannons and truncheons to keep mobs at bay in Hamburg, Frankfurt and Esslingen.

In West Berlin, where Dutschke was in hospital critically ill with three bullet wounds, students fought pitched battles with police in John F. Kennedy Square and then switched their rioting to the publishing house of Axel Springer, the nation's

biggest newspaper owner.

The students accuse the Springer press—and particularly the four million circulation daily Bild Zeitung—of fostering the climate of political intolerance which led to Thursday's attack by Dutschke's would-be assassin, named by police as 23-year-old Josef Bachmann.

The concerted student action with barricades and fire against the Springer group was called by the extreme leftwing Socialist German Students League of which Dutschke is a leader.

The demonstrators used almost anything to hand to barricade the exists of printing works.

In Esslingen they ringed the buildings with cars and replaced them with fresh vehicles as fast as police dragged them away. In Essen they dragged in railway lines to block exits.

Police fought hand-to-hand with students in Hamburg and when water cannon were turned on them the demonstrators retaliated with bricks and hurled flaming torches across police barriers. The entrance to the Springer presses were eventually cleared after seven hours.

In Frankfurt police waded in with batons flagging in a bid to disperse yelling crowds, but the bulk of the 1,300,000 Frankfurt edition of Bild Zeitung was blocked in the Springer offices. Half a dozen other newspapers printed in the same works also failed to get copies out.

Ambulances rushed the injured, including printers, to hospital but as in other cities the confusion prevented an accurate tally of the number hurt and arrested.

Hanover mayor Otto Barche made a personal appeal to demonstrators to remove barricades but he was shouted down by students who clambered on to barriers waving red flags and singing the international.

In Bemerhaven, demonstrators tore down the American flag at the entrance to U.S. military headquarters after trying to storm the building.

Trouble flared yesterday when the Americans refused to accept an anti-Vietnam war resolution from some 500 peace marchers.

West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger last night warned that if violent demonstrations over the attempted assassination of student leader Rudi Dutschke continued, he would order tougher measures to maintain order.

In an interview with the West Germany radio he said the authorities had so far exercised restraint to prevent unnecessary suffering.

The West German Bundestag Saturday ordered a special parliamentary hearing on the Berlin shooting of Dutschke and the wave of violent leftwing demonstrations that followed.

Bundestag President Eugene Gerstenmaier scheduled the special hearing of the interior committee for next Wednesday.

There were predictions that the outbreak of Easter violence, including burning of newspaper trucks and interruption of church services, would hasten passage of West Germany's proposed emergency powers law.

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TANZANIA

RECOGNISES

BIAFRA

GENEVA, April 14, (DPA).—Tanzania yesterday recognised Biafra as an "independent sovereign entity," the Biafran government confirmed in Aba yesterday, according to the Geneva based "Biafran overseas press service."

The announcement was made earlier yesterday in Dar-es-Salaam by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mteledi Mgonja.

Tanzania was the first country in the world to recognise Biafra, Nigeria's former eastern region, which seceded on May 30 1967.

It is engaged in war with the federal Nigerian forces, which hold the capital, Enugu.

Biafra is chiefly inhabited by the Ibo tribes who lost 30,000 people in the July 1966 massacres.

DETROIT, April 14, (Reuters).—General Motors said Friday its American dealers sold 122,854 cars in the first 10 days of April, compared with 112,756 in the same period last year.

Cyprus Ivories

(Continued from page 3)

decorative units, carved in relief or in openwork. The former included two panels consisting of smaller plaques, one decorated with antitheic sphinxes standing on either side of a flower motif, wearing gilded aprons and the other decorated with figures of the god Heh with gilded trousers, seated in front of a branch of a palm tree from which hangs the symbol ankh.

The style of the carving is Egyptianising Phoenician, recalling in many respects the ivories from the palace of Nimrud. Other ivory panels carved in relief are decorated with flower motifs which are inlaid with blue glass.

There are two plaques carved in openwork. One represents a composite flower, meant to be seen from both sides, decorated with inlaid blue glass, and then gold on the cloisons which contained the glass. The most exquisite, however, of all the ivories from this tomb is the second plaque, with a winged sphinx wearing the two crowns of Egypt decorated with blue and brown paste within gilded cloisons.

Both sides of the plaque are carved, in a style which equals, if not surpasses, the best of the Nimrud ivories found by Professor Mallowan and recorded in The Illustrated London News.

We have described only a small part of the wealth which the tombs of this previously looted tomb has produced.

These rich tomb-gifts, together with the monumental architecture of the tomb itself are characteristic of the power and fabulous wealth of the kings of Salamis in the archaic period. Some of the bronzes and ivories already described may pass down as works of art of major importance, illustrating the kind of models which inspired Greek Orientalising and art fascinated Homer and his contemporaries.