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HIS MAJESTY PRAYS FOR SUCCESS OF AFGHAN NATION

KABUL, March 2, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad Nader and Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtoonyar said the Eid prayers in Kandahar Eidgah Mosque Thursday morning.

Kandahar Governor Mohammad Sediq, commandant of the military garrison Gen. Mohammad Said, high ranking officials, the mayor of Kandahar and a large number of citizens attended the prayers.

The roads leading from His Majesty's residence to the mosque were decorated with national and royal flags, and thousands of citizens lined them to convey their wishes and Eid congratulations to His Majesty. The prayers were led by Maulawi Abdullah Akhundzada. As His Majesty left the Mosque

he spent nearly an hour among the people who gathered around him to shake hands with him.

In Kabul members of the royal family, Prime Minister Etemadi, members of the cabinet justices of the Supreme Court, presidents of the two houses of parliament, and generals of the Royal Army said the Eid prayers in the royal residence mosque.

His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Pashtoonistani leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said the Eid prayers in Jalalabad where they spent the holidays.

The public said the Eid prayers in grand mosques and the country at 9.30 Thursday morning. Governors and woleswals read out the Eid message issued by His Majesty before the start of the prayers to the public.

In his message His Majesty offered his congratulations on the occasion of Eidul Adha to his compatriots as well as the entire world Moslem community. He prayed for the further success of the Afghan nation, and for the advancement of the Islamic world.

His Majesty also has issued orders to pardon a number of prisoners. These orders have been sent to all governors in the provinces to be put in action.

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etamadi in his message offered his congratulations to Their Majesties the King and the Queen, his Afghan sisters and brothers, the people of Afghanistan, and the Islamic community.

"During Eid hundreds of thousands of Moslem stand before God around the Kaaba in a manner that all, rich and poor, Moslems of all colours, coming from far corners of the world stand as equals before God", he said.

Eid is a lesson of equality for all human kind, and a reminder that achievement is secured through dedication and a spirit of sacrifice", the Prime Minister added.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope in his message that the devout people of Afghanistan will be able to perform all their duties to God and to their fellow citizens in a spirit of brotherhood, so that the unity of the nation is further strengthened.



Prime Minister Etemadi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Defence Minister Gen. Khan Mohammad, and House of Representative President Dr. Abdul Zaher coming out of the Royal Mosque after saying the Eid prayers.

Big 4 Mideast talks delayed for lack of clear U.S. policy

UNITED NATIONS, March 2, (Reuter).—Big four talks on the Middle East are being held up because President Nixon has not yet decided on a definite U.S. policy on the problem, diplomatic sources said here Friday.

The sources added that it was unlikely the president would formulate his policy until some time after his return at the beginning of next week from his current European tour.

Bilateral contacts began at the UN three weeks ago between the U.S., Russia, Britain and France but to date no progress has been made on substantive issues—and, accordingly, towards a full-scale discussion between the four countries.

Lack of instruction from Washington on major policy decisions was the cause, the sources said.

It was believed that President Nixon's discussions with Harold Wilson, the British prime minister, and President de Gaulle would help to speed up formulation of a definite U.S. policy.

The sources also believed that despite Nixon's apparent preference for direct talks with the Ru-

ssians, the four power meeting would definitely take place.

Israeli diplomats still oppose the four power talks plan. They would prefer the U.S. to negotiate directly with the Russians and force the Arabs towards making concessions.

The Israelis see the four power meeting—originally proposed by France—as a guise to impose a solution of the crisis and prevent direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. The Arabs, on the other hand, favour big four talks.

In their initial contacts, big four representatives have agreed to support the mission of the UN peace envoy, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, and to use the Security Council resolution of November 1967 as the basis for a permanent Arab-Israeli settlement.

The resolution called for Israeli withdrawal from territories captured during the six-day war in June 1967 and an end to Arab belligerency towards Israel.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost proposed the wording of a formal endorsement of the Jarring mission, but Russia and France favoured some substantive progress before any public statements on the matter.

As a compromise, British Ambassador Lord Caradon suggested that the big four concentrate first on clarifying the terms of the November 1967 resolution.

The question of an early endorsement of Jarring's mission became irrelevant last Friday when he decided of his own accord to return to the region for direct talks with the Arab and Israeli foreign ministers.

Britain, however, maintained her view that the first priority for the big four must be an interpretation of the Council's resolution.

Russia and France were understood to have agreed and also to have stated that they were prepared to offer suggestions. The U.S. however, has not yet given an answer in the absence of any major policy decision from Washington.

His Majesty returns to Kabul

KABUL, March 2, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King returned to Kabul from Kandahar Thursday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. He started for Kabul around 11 in the morning after saying the Eid prayers.

He had his lunch in Kalat with Zabul and Kandahar governors and deputies in the Wolesi Jirgah and some of the dignitaries of the province. He also stopped in Ghazni on the way accepting the people's greetings.

His Majesty spent Wednesday and Tuesday visiting the Kokaran regional research farm and the Dahala dam. Wednesday evening His Majesty attended a reception given in his honour by Kandahar deputies to the Wolesi Jirgah in Sardar park.

While in Kokaran farm His Majesty gave instructions to increase efforts in developing olive trees which would be suitable for Kandahar and nearby provinces. In Kokaran farm, a 100 acre area, research is being carried out on wheat, olives, and vegetables. The farm serves five provinces.

In the Dahala area, His Majesty issued instructions for reforestation of the banks of the Helmand River. His Majesty was accompanied in both trips by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad Nader and Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtoonyar.

U.S. to study aid needs of third world

WASHINGTON, March 2, (Reuter).—A private financed Overseas Development Council has been formed to investigate the need of developing countries and seek to increase U.S. foreign assistance, it was announced yesterday.

Eugene Black, former World Bank President, who made the announcement said development progress had been made in the 1960's, but the bank "must do better in the future."

He added: "Our efforts for more than two decades have often been crippled by our preconceptions, our desires for quick results, our tendency to over-simplify."

Members of the board of the council include David Bell, former head of the Agency for International Development (AID), Douglas Dillon, former U.S. Treasury Secretary, Lincoln Gordon, former Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, and David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Council's chief executive officer, James Grant, a former AID assistant administrator, said among the new group's first undertakings will be a study of the "agricultural break-through" in Asia and any problems the break-through has brought.

The Council will also carry on basic research into the effectiveness of channeling foreign aid through multi-regional bodies, compared with unilateral aid and international aid efforts.

The population problem will also be another subject for research.

His Majesty sends Moslems Eid messages

KABUL, March 2, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of Aidul Adha to monarchs and president of the Islamic states. The Prime Minister, Noor Ahmad Etamadi, has also sent his greetings on the occasion to the heads of governments of the Moslem nations. Similar messages from heads of states and governments have been sent to His Majesty and the prime minister from Islamic capitals.

Leaders of northern, central and southern independent Pashtoonistan have sent greetings and felicitations on behalf of themselves and the citizens of independent Pashtoonistan to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, Prime Minister Etamadi and the people of Afghanistan.

In these messages the Pashtoonistani leaders have expressed their hopes for further progress of Afghanistan under the enlightened leadership of His Majesty.

Soviets mark 48th year of friendship with Afghanistan

MOSCOW, March 2, (Tass).—Afghan Ambassador to the USSR, Mohammad Aref, said that the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty has shown that the difference in social systems does not prevent the peoples from coexisting and having good relations.

He was speaking at a meeting here devoted to the 48th anniversary of Soviet-Afghan friendship society.

The ambassador said: "Over the past half a century, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have shown to the world that the peoples can live at peace with each other if their relations are based on the principles of respect and mutual trust, on the basis of mutually advantageous and disinterested cooperation."

The ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union helped Afghanistan considerably to fulfil its two plans and helps it now with its Third Five Year Plan of economic development.

"Fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union helps our countries strengthen their friendly relations", Aref said.

"Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is now an important factor of peace and security in the vast area of the Middle East and Central Asia," Roman Akhramovich, deputy director of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the USSR Academy of Sciences said at the meeting.

Afghanistan was the first country to recognise the Soviet Union. In spring of this year, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will observe the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Chairman of the Board of the Soviet of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, Minister Sergei Antonov said that the Soviet public prepares to celebrate widely this anniversary.

Nixon, De Gaulle hold discussions

VERSAILLES, France, March 2, (Combined Press Services).—President Nixon and General de Gaulle spent two hours discussing world problems in a tete-a-tete meeting yesterday in a tapestry-hung study of the Grand Trianon Palace here.

General de Gaulle greeted Nixon on the steps of the Grand Trianon when he reached Versailles after the 13 km drive along the heavily guarded high-speed road from Paris.

While the President began their tete-a-tete their advisers held a separate meeting. Couve de Murville was accompanied by his foreign minister Michel Debre.

On the American side the chief participants were Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State Martin Hillenbrand, and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger.

The talks between the two lead-

ers, who were accompanied only by two interpreters, ran half an hour longer than scheduled. French Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville joined them for the last 25 minutes.

At noon the presidents went to another richly decorated salon—the former games room of Louis XIV.—to continue their talks with their ministers and advisers round an oval table looking out over the forest of Versailles.

The American spokesman, Ziegler, described the meetings between President Nixon and Gen. de Gaulle as "cordial, informative and candid".

He said that the purpose of President Nixon's suggestion for visits to the U.S. by West European leaders would be "continuous consultations and communications with our allies".

Ziegler confirmed that Nixon would receive South Vietnamese Vice-

President Nguyen Cao Ky tomorrow before holding his final meeting with de Gaulle.

The South Vietnamese are expected to ask him to urge the French president to use his influence with the North Vietnamese to break the deadlock in the peace talks here.

Ziegler made it clear that Nixon's object in coming to Europe had been achieved as he had discovered that full and frank, face-to-face consultations with allied leaders were essential in opening up "any diplomatic log-jam" that could come up in the future.

President Nixon invited President de Gaulle to visit the United States but did not fix a date. The invitation followed similar invitations to government leaders in other countries which Nixon has just visited on his current European tour.

Autobahn to W. Berlin opens after being closed for 2 hours

HELMSTEDT, West Germany, March 2, (Reuter).—Armed East German border guards yesterday closed off the autobahn between West Germany and West Berlin here but reopened it again two hours later.

Western allied sources said the 175 km dual-carriage highway had been closed because of Soviet troop movements. An allied officer predicted that it would again be closed during Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in East Germany during the next few days.

USSR says FRG acts unilaterally in West Berlin

BONN, March 2, (Reuter).—The three Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—yesterday rejected as groundless Soviet allegations that West Germany engaged in military activities in West Berlin.

A joint statement issued here said: "Recent Soviet statements have made claims concerning Federal German military activities in Berlin. The three governments reject as groundless the allegations contained in these statements."

The Soviet Union Friday meanwhile requested East Germany to study all useful measures for putting an end to "illegal militaristic activities" by West German authorities and nationals.

A Soviet note to the Pankow government said these measures should conform with East Germany's rights of control over communications between West Germany and West Berlin.

The note said West Germany's "illegal militaristic activities" constituted a threat to the security of the socialist states and to European peace.

Chancellor Kiesinger, speaking at the cultural congress of the Christian Democrat Party at Bad Godesberg, declared that Bonn was keeping in close contact with the three Western powers over the Berlin situation.

Thieu threatens new moves if offensive continues

SAIGON, March 2, (AFP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu warned yesterday that new Viet Cong decisions on the conduct of the war would be taken if "the Viet Cong continue bombing the Vietnamese population".

The president, who said the week-old North Vietnamese and Viet Cong fourth offensive was a "failure", carefully avoided threats to resume the bombing of North Vietnam.

But he emphasised the guarantee that former President Johnson gave to Saigon last November of Hanoi's promise that "there would be no activities in the Demilitarised Zone or bombardment of the population, if these activities go on, we will take, together with our allies, a new decision" President Thieu said.

He promised that South Vietnam would not pull out of the Paris peace talks but added: "If the communists do not give proof of their good will and do not agree to talk, we have another solution for them."

Meanwhile American marines have unearthed the biggest Viet Cong weapons cache—more than 300 tons—yet discovered in the Vietnam war, a military spokesman said yesterday.

The arms and ammunition were uncovered in the past two days, 31 miles south west of Quang Tri city on the Laotian border.

Viet Cong gunners shelled 45 military installations and towns throughout the country Friday night and early Saturday—the seventh consecutive day of nationwide roc-

Clay Shaw found not guilty as 2 year case ends

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, (Reuter).—Jim Garrison, flamboyant New Orleans District Attorney, yesterday apparently lost the last round in his two-year struggle to prove that President John Kennedy's assassination in 1963 was the outcome of a well-laid plot.

A jury here found 55-year-old businessman Clay L. Shaw not guilty of conspiracy with two other men to kill the president in Dallas, Texas.

(Continued on page 4)

Home briefs

HERAT, March 2, (Bahtar).—The Herat Cotton Company edible oil plant will become operational by the end of 1969, said Azizullah Badghisi president of the company. The plant's machinery was bought from the Federal Republic of Germany for over Af. 10 million.

KABUL, March 2, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Hamid Mobarez, president of Bakhtar news agency, returned from an observation tour of the United States Thursday. During his 45 day stay in the United States Mobarez saw several states visiting cultural and press institutions.

He also toured the space facilities in Cape Kennedy. He also delivered lectures on the development taking place in present day Afghanistan in Gainseville University and Alburgue high school. Mobarez also held talks with united press international on exchange of news with Bakhtar news agency.



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Food For Thought

I am not against personalities:
some of my best friends are personalities.

Harold Wilson

APR 11 1969

Helping the private sector

The newly established Private Investment Company For Asia (PICA) which will go into operation this week offers hopes for helping the economic development of the Asian countries.

PICA as a joint company has 112 major firms in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and European countries on its list as shareholders. Thus, there is not only the full backing of these big industrial and banking houses behind PICA, but also hopes are high that the initial starting capital of \$ 40 million will be increased by further contribution from the shareholders.

The 56 Japanese firms, the 28 American firms and the 28 other firms from Australia, Canada, and Western European countries all have long records of commercial and economic ties with the developing Asian countries and have apparently reached the conclusion that through their capital investment in the private sector of the economy they can derive financial benefits.

The most interesting aspect of the newly founded private investment company is that it will not help in any way the Japanese firms or the firms in any of the countries of the shareholders. This assures the developing countries of Asia that they will be getting necessary aid from the bank without any strings attached.

Although the initial capital of PICA is not great, it could play an effective role in providing incentives in investment in joint ventures, loans,

and technical guidance services to private enterprises in Asian countries.

We feel that PICA should concentrate its efforts on those developing countries that have just started to encourage the growth of private industries. Many of the Asian countries, especially those that were under the long colonial rule, have a sound infrastructure, which is by now highly developed, has been doing so well that the governments in some of these nations are under pressure to nationalise them. Giving further aid to such private firms will not serve the aims of the founders of PICA.

On the contrary there are some other countries in Asia that are trying to develop their private sector. They have had no help from any source and have not been under the rule of foreign powers long enough to have a viable economy in the private sector. PICA should give priority to these comparatively small but promising economies.

It is also necessary that PICA and the Asian Development Bank define their spheres of operation so that there is no duplication of effort. Although it is understood that the Asian Development Bank mainly helps the public sector in the Asian countries, there have been occasions when it has helped private firms too. We hope PICA will take note of the growing private sector in Afghanistan.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* has an editorial entitled "Richard Nixon's Trip to Europe". Nixon, the President of the United States set out on a visit of five capitals of Western European countries only a month after he moved in to the White House, says the paper.

While President Nixon, the paper went on, took the chair of United States presidency, he reaffirmed that he would review U.S. foreign policy.

During the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, continues the paper, the relations between United States and France were not good.

The paper mentions the transfer of the North Atlantic Organisation headquarters from Paris to Brussels as an example of the crisis which has been dominating the relations between the two countries.

The paper recalls that Richard Nixon in his speeches during the election campaign had said that it was essential to resume dialogue with President de Gaulle.

President Nixon, says the paper, believes that the NATO countries should first solve their own disputes so that there might be no obstacles when a detente is sought with the socialist countries.

Before taking concrete steps towards improving the United States foreign policy with other countries in the world, points out the paper, President Nixon began a series of consultations with his advisors and former president Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson.

At present, says the paper, the U.S. foreign policy focuses on three important points:

First, President Nixon has expressed his deep willingness towards ending the Vietnam war. As a commander in chief of the United States, Nixon has said that he does not want U.S. troops to remain in South Vietnam for another moment without urgent necessity. The withdrawal of American troops from the South Vietnam, he said, tops the list of U.S. foreign policy.

Nixon has asked the U.S. Congress to approve the Nonproliferation Treaty as soon as possible.

It is understood that President Nixon after his European tour will continue his efforts to begin talks with the Soviet Union on the disarmament and the limitation of the nuclear arms race.

Today the Middle East situation has become the central concern of all political quarters and therefore it is hoped that such trips and talks will lead to peaceful solution of problem, concluded the paper.

The daily *Amn* in a recent editorial has discussed the need for deve-

loping the gelem (cotton rug) industry.

It is an important handicraft. Compared to carpets it is cheaper but almost as beautiful.

The paper mentions the fact that most foreign visitors and foreigners residing in the country get their homes furnished with gelems. This, the paper went on, indicates that if a little attention is paid to gelem industry it can become another ex-

port item of Afghanistan.

The paper suggests that a few samples of gelems, should be put on exhibit abroad or sent directly to the world markets so that it can be introduced to potential foreign buyers.

It is even advisable, says the paper, that in the trade protocol with some countries, the export of gelems should be included.

World Press

Several leading U.S. newspapers on how to deal not only with the Monday called President Nixon's five-nation West European trip the beginning of "a new era of consultation".

It "signals the start of a new chapter in transatlantic diplomacy", the *Washington Evening Star* commented.

It is to be an open diplomacy based on mutual respect and exchange of views on a broad range of subjects.

The *Inquirer* recalled the President set forth the purposes and objectives of his trip "with significant emphasis on the importance of top-level consultation".

"His words prescribe a Nixon style of diplomatic relationship that should be pleasing to both Europe and America", the *Philadelphia Daily* said.

"What ever is said, the leaders of America and Europe will achieve a more knowledgeable understanding of the problems and the aspirations of one another", the paper concluded.

The *Washington Evening Star* said the Nixon trip "is at once pertinent and timely".

"Noting that President Nixon is very conscious of the profound change in Europe from 22 years ago when he first went there on an official mission, the *Star* said that he has taken with him this time "A sound, realistic point of view that should serve America well in all of his top-level talks through the coming week".

It pointed out the president has emphasized that his visits to Brussels, London, Bonn, West Berlin, Rome and Paris "will not be those of a lecturer exhorting the Europeans to follow us".

"Instead" the paper continued, "he is over there to listen to them, to exchange views, to get their best information and their best advice".

problems they share with us—either bilaterally or multilaterally—but also with the problems that trouble the world at large, in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, and with special urgency in the ever-explosive Middle East".

Two professors have discovered in Argentina mummies, believed to be twice as old as the Egyptian Pharaohs and have asked police protection for the find.

Professors Pablo Sacchero and Mariano Gambier of the provincial university of San Juan discovered the mummies when they went to a cave to study paintings and carvings on rocks.

Like Egyptian mummies, they were wrapped in cloth, except for one which was packed in a guanaco skin, with the wool inwards. At least 40 more mummies are believed to be in the cave, which the researchers described as a ceremonial burial ground.

The mummies so far found include eight children and three adults.

A French local court turned down singer Josephine Baker's plea for a last-minute reprieve and gave the go-ahead for a sale of her furniture and art treasures.

The furniture, unofficially valued at 65,000 sterling, includes Louis XIV and Louis Armchairs, and suits of armour.

"The ruling represented a final defeat for the 62-year-old Negro singer in a long battle which started when the Chateau des Milandes home of her 12 adopted children, was auctioned off last May to debts.

But the 24,000 sterling which the 15th century chateau fetched was not enough and several creditors demanded the furniture sale.

Miss Baker has until March 15 to find a new home.

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African colonies

Will Portugal fight to finish in Africa?

The assassination of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) in Dar es Salaam, and the discharge of the former Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Antonio Salazar, from Lisbon's Red Cross Hospital after nearly five months' treatment are two distinct but related news items that could significantly influence future events in Portugal.

Although a rebel leader, Dr. Mondlane was a man of Western culture, seen by many as a moderate, and regarded by the Portuguese certainly as less violent than some of his militant rivals directing splinter groups in Dar es Salaam. The fact that he was married to a white woman underlines that he was not anti-white which was further reflected in a statement he made not so long ago that Frelimo was not fighting against the "Portuguese people and their culture, but against Portuguese colonialism".

In other words, Mondlane was non-racial, an outlook much needed in Mozambique where there is a greater mixture of races than, say, in Angola. With his departure as leader of the freedom-fighting could come a frenzied upsurge of attacks on Mozambique, more savage than hitherto, and possibly directed against white civilians.

Almost simultaneously with the death of Dr. Mondlane, came the announcement that Dr. Salazar had returned to his official residence at the Palace of Sao Bento, which is also the seat of the National Assembly. Since his successor, Dr. Marcello Caetano, still lives in his own private residence, Caetano's position as Prime Minister is invidious, to say the least.

Now more than ever Dr. Salazar, though inevitably impaired physically and mentally, is the eminence grise for those Portuguese extremists who have resented the reforms Dr. Caetano has already made and are solidly against any more he may have in the pipeline. Above all they want the war in Africa halted up. *Diario de Noticias*, even if more noted for its conservatism than its

extremism, has said that what the country needs is to win the war in Africa, "cost what it may". This is not the moment for "liberalisation", said the paper, but for an attack on those "chronic evils" responsible for Portugal's present under-development. (What these were was not stated). Portugal's position today was likened to Goethe's dilemma: "Between tyranny and anarchy, tyranny is preferable".

Presumably in order to leave the Government a free financial hand to carry on the war, a group of wealthy right-wing industrialists have created a Salazar Foundation. This aims to abolish the "shanty towns" found around Lisbon and other parts of Portugal and provide a decent home for every Portuguese family. That this is a strong indictment of the failings of 40 years of Salazarism seems to have been overlooked.

Even if Marcello Caetano desired changes in Africa, which is far from certain, his hand is forced by wealthy and influential Portuguese territories there. Portuguese defector forces in Angola, for example, are unlikely to be cut back while attacks by guerrilla forces are being made from bases in Zambia and the Congo.

At Vila Teixeira de Sousa, the frontier town where the Benguela Railway crosses into the Congo, the Portuguese reported this month 16 civilians killed and 33 wounded as the result of an enemy attack. This is in addition to the 53 soldiers and civilians that were killed and wounded in other parts of Angola during the same week.

Mozambique, in contrast, reports a decrease in "subversion" with the situation "evolving favourably". In fact it is difficult to understand the point of the Portuguese High Command saying that only one man was killed in action during the last three months of 1968 when nine had been reported earlier for October and November, as this number was still considerably fewer than the 24 reported killed during the last three months of 1967. Portuguese

casualty figures in Mozambique progressively dropped during 1968, but whether this was due to a diminution of attacks by FRELIMO or the Portuguese taking a tougher line it is difficult to say.

But with Mozambique entering 1969 on the wave of large-scale development—the most spectacular being the commencement of the £100 million Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme by the international consortium ZAMCO—the time would appear to be right for a new African nationalist movement to assert itself.

At their disposal they have an arsenal of facts to prove that the Portuguese have had little influence on the native population outside commerce. For one thing the majority of Portuguese Africans neither speak nor understand Portuguese, according to the Deputy for Mozambique speaking in Lisbon's National Assembly.

For another, under the 1962 Portuguese-South African agreement, native Mozambique workers are recruited for mining work in the Transvaal by which Portugal benefits through their remittances and from their taxes which are paid to the Portuguese authorities instead of the South African.

There is no evidence that this particular clause has been allowed to lapse since another clause in the agreement was honoured last year when South Africa paid Portugal nearly 4,500,000 rands in compensation for 40 per cent of imports to the Transvaal which did not pass through Lourenco Marques as agreed—presumably on account of the Rhodesian blockade.

Despite this direct and indirect economic aid, Mozambique still registered £3 million balance of payments deficit for the first eight months of last year—the most recent figures available. Any increase in military effort must be met from Lisbon where defence already consumes 17 per cent of the State budget.

(OFNS)

Yugoslavian scene

Federal election laws amended

The Yugoslavian Federal Parliament—the highest representative body in Yugoslavia—has recently enacted a Bill which marks the official "opening" of this year's pre-election campaign. The elections for new assemblies will be held in April.

According to the provisions of the Bill, Yugoslavians will elect deputies every fourth year from now on. No deputy, as prescribed by the Bill can be elected two times in succession to the same assembly.

The voters are to elect about 40,000 deputies to the communal assemblies, 2,260 deputies to the six Republican Assemblies and 616 to the two Provincial Assemblies (Vojvodina and Kosovo). In all, 620 deputies should be elected to the Federal Parliament.

Parliamentary elections and the new structure of assemblies follow recent Constitutional amendments in the electoral system and the structure of representative bodies. These Constitutional amendments harmonise the method of passing the most important self-governing decisions and new social relations.

Under Constitutional provisions, the Federal Parliament has five chambers the most important being the Chamber of Nationalities which will have 140 members delegates from the Republics and Provinces equally. The six Republics will be represented in this Chamber by 20 and the two autonomous Provinces by 10 deputies each.

Other Chambers of Parliament: The Chamber of Economy, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Health and Social Welfare (chambers of working communities) and the Social-Political Chamber (chamber of citizens) will have 120 deputies each, elected on the basis of the territorial principles.

The leading place in the new Parliamentary structure of Yugoslavia

has been given to the Chamber of Nationalities. In addition to taking care of the equality of peoples and nationalities and deciding on possible disputes between the Republics, the Chamber discusses all questions and passes legal and other decisions parallel with other Chambers of Parliament.

The Federal Parliament will work on the basis of bicameral system. Bills and decisions will be considered passed only if accepted by two competent chambers. The leading role of the Chamber of Nationalities is reflected in the fact that, in case of differences between various chambers on the Federal Budget and Economic Development Plans, the wording adopted by the Chamber of Nationalities shall be approved.

An interesting novelty will be registered in the history of Yugoslav Parliamentarism this spring. Considerable differences will exist for the first time in the election of Federal and Republican deputies and the Republican Assemblies will no longer be a "copy" of the Federal Parliament as in the past.

It has been proposed in Slovenia, for instance, that the Republican should have only two chambers in the future—the Chamber of Working Communities and the Republican Chamber—instead of five so far. The intention is to organise the Parliamentary system in such a manner that will prevent antagonism.

Apart from this, such a Parliamentary structure will provide for taking decisions on the principle of bicameralism.

It seems that the structure of representative bodies in other Republics will be chiefly the same as in the Federal Parliament. This will be exactly known only when the Republican Assemblies will finally adopt amendments to their

Constitutions and new Bills on the election of Republican deputies. As distinct from other Republics, the Assembly of Croatia has decided to elect deputies to its four Chambers directly, while only the members of the Organisational-Political Chamber will be elected by deputies of the communal assemblies.

The Constitution and the recently enacted Bill on the Election of Federal Deputies determine three ways of electing the members to the Federal Parliament:

a) Deputies to the Chamber of Nationalities are elected by the Republican and Provincial Assemblies;

b) Deputies to the Social-Political Chamber are elected by the citizens themselves through direct vote;

c) Deputies to the Chamber of Working Communities are elected by the communal assemblies and delegates of direct producers employed in various activities.

Under the new Bill, the main bearer of the entire political activity before and during the elections is the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. This largest Yugoslav socio-political organisation, together with the Trade Union Federation, the Youth Union, the War Veteran Federation and other organisations and citizens associations, directly nominate delegates to the so-called candidature conferences, at which candidates for deputies are then proposed and nominated.

However, every candidate suggested by candidature conferences must pass through the "filter" of the meetings of voters. These are legally regulated gatherings at which every citizen with the franchise right can participate and decide. The meetings of voters can propose and determine their own lists of candidates.

(Tanjug Feature)

A warning to Don Juan

Father's challenge to Spanish prince

The Pretender to the vacant Spanish throne has allegedly warned his ambitious son, Prince Juan Carlos, that he may be being used in a manoeuvre to destroy the chances of a restoration of the monarchy in Spain.

In a letter, attributed to the Pretender, published in the liberal Madrid daily newspaper, *Nuevo Diario*, Don Juan de Bourbon pointed out to his son that a movement to bypass himself and put Juan Carlos on the throne might endanger the hopes and claims of the Bourbon dynasty.

The letter obviously referred to recently published statements by the 31-year-old Prince saying that he would accept the crown of Spain even if his father objected. In the letter, addressed to "mi querido Juanito"—"My dear Johnny"—Don Juan reportedly argued that interrupting the natural line of succession would only bring dissension among royal monarchists, hurt the claims

to the already disputed legitimacy of the Bourbon line, and create an air of mistrust.

The letter said "the most destructive thing that could happen... would be to present a picture of a family divided against itself... and it would mean that our country would have a king marked from the beginning by a lack of respect, which would inevitably be interpreted as disloyalty and unfaithfulness".

In another letter to the head of his own royal privy council, *Senor Jose Maria Peman*, Don Juan said he was astonished at the statements attributed to his son and claimed that he had no prior knowledge of them. "I learned about it by reading the newspaper just like any other Spaniards", said the Count of Barcelona.

However, *Nuevo Diario* claimed the commentary accompanying the published letters that Don Juan did in fact know in advance what his son intended to say. The im-

plication is that the Pretender may have had second thoughts about the matter. According to the newspaper

Don Juan spoke with his son before the explosive statement appeared in the Press and he told Prince Juan Carlos, "do whatever you wish".

Spain is a kingdom without a king, and it is no secret that Don Juan, a man of apparently liberal ideas, has never been acceptable to General Franco. On the other hand his son, Juan Carlos, has been educated in Spain in the orthodox royal tradition, having served his time in all three branches of the armed services, and he has recently been promoted to the rank of captain in the army.

On most State occasions the fair-haired young officer stands a respectful three paces behind the Generalissimo, and he has never been known to make any statement without the authorisation of his powerful patron General Franco.

(Continued on page 4)

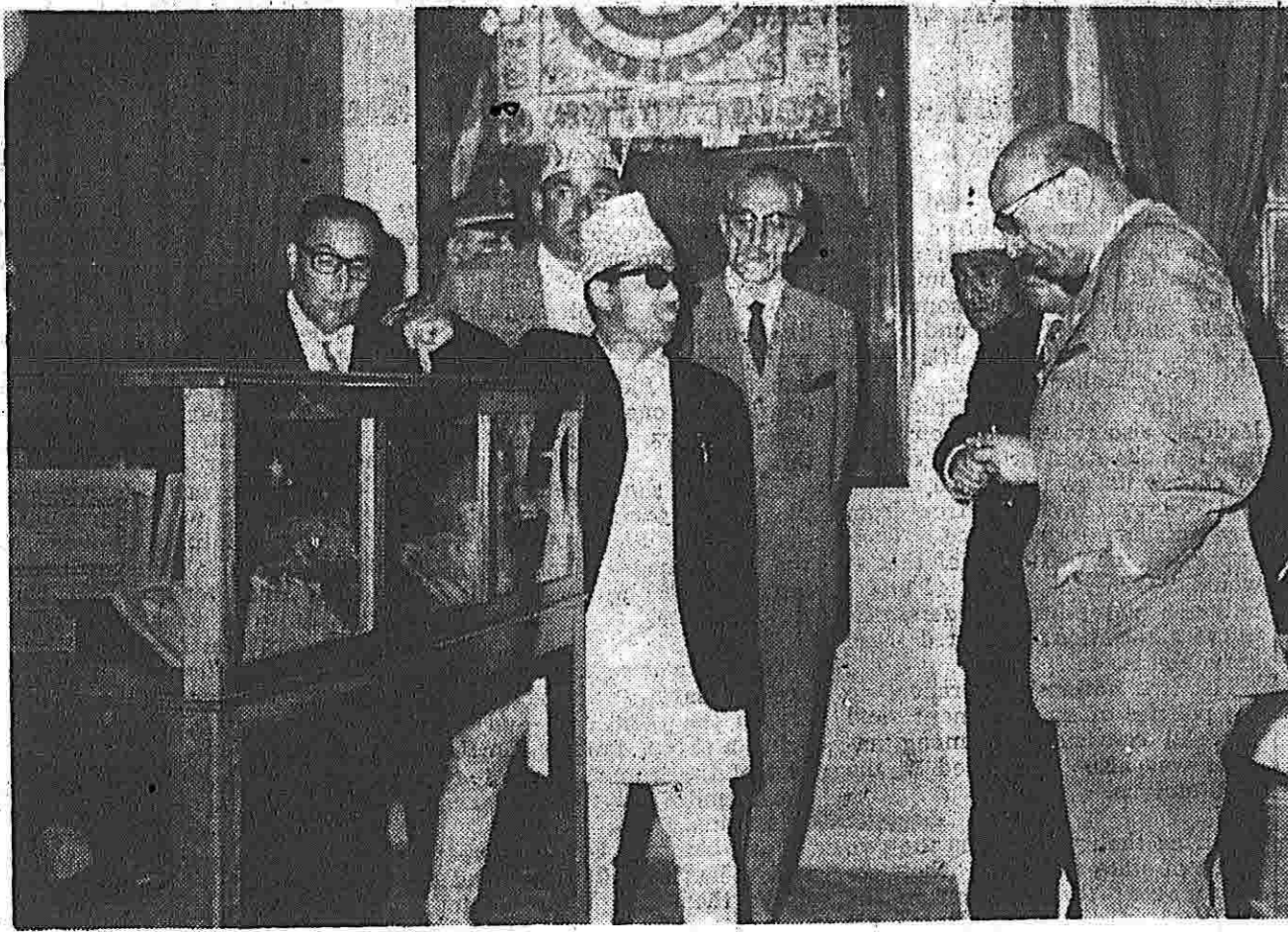
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

subscription rates.

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly	\$ 40
Half Yearly	\$ 25
Quarterly	\$ 15



King Mahendra of Nepal describing objects preserved in Paktha Pur museum in Katmandu to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, during the latter's visit to Nepal.

Decentralising education system in Afghanistan

By Alexander Shaw

If you walk through the residential suburb of Kabul, past the fruit and flower market which makes the street look like a riotous garden then, further on, across the deep-hued Afghan carpets which are laid out on the pavement to be maturated by passing feet and, finally, turn right at the mosque with a dome of a colour so blue that it looks like a piece of misplaced sky, you find yourself in a nice correct suburban road.

Away at the end there is a sunbaked hill with the ruins of a great fortress straggling down its flanks to remind you of a tumultuous past, but the small villa at which you arrive is definitely of today. It is conventionally set inside a high white wall, but instead of a family, it houses ideas.

Decentralising a System

Upstairs and downstairs it is full of people, charts, drawings, plans and talk. Everything seems to be perpetually on the boil.

Hard work and hope could be the slogan for the team of Afghan and UNESCO experts who are trying to do nothing less than decentralise a whole educational system that is, highly, even rigorously, centralised.

They are doing this by developing primary teacher training in the provinces (a very bold and revolutionary idea) and this will include training inspectors and school administrators, the latter being most important in a rigidly vertical system.

They are also experimenting with new methods, and starting a pilot project for middle school teacher training. This is the Regional Education Development Programme and it is one part of a concerted effort to raise the level of education all over the country.

Leave the centre of Kabul and follow the left bank of the deeply bedded Kabul River upstream to a point where the whole city seems to pour down between two hills and spread across the plain. Four roads meet at another mosque to form a meeting-place with buses coming in from the country amidst a chaos of foodstalls, pushcarts, bicycles and people.

Turn right and, again inside a high wall, there is vast and gloomy mansion with a massive portico standing in the remains of a fine garden. This is the central building of the Higher Teachers' College.

Here there is not the feeling of something new that there was at

the villa. The College is dedicated to changing something old and formal into something new and adaptable. It aims to train a whole new race of middle school teacher trainers using new methods and techniques.

When pupils leave the middle schools at the end of the ninth grade, they must have had a proper basic education so that they can take full advantage of every opportunity for further development.

This is another aspect of the overall attack which springs from the Karachi Plan and the meeting of Ministers of Education in Tokyo organised by UNESCO in 1959 and 1962 respectively.

Plans for Every Level

In the centre of Kabul is a small and romantic park called Zarnegar. In the evening, it is a place for public meetings, sometimes for music, always, in summer, for soft drinks and fresh fruit. During the day it is used as a quick way of getting from one part of the city to another—from the Spinzar Hotel to the Green Bazaar or from the roar and bustle of Jami Maiwand Avenue to the quiet streets of the Embassy area.

It is overlooked by the modern building of the Ministry of Education, a building that really seems to belong to the people as they pour in and out, cramming the corridors and spilling into offices.

Here a UNESCO team is working with the Ministry of Education on new plans for every level of education.

The post titles give an idea of the range of the operation: Educational Planning and the Economic of Education, Financing and Administration, Planning of Technical and Vocational Education, Planning of Rural Education and the Education of Women, Literacy and Education and, in a land where the transistor also reigns, Educational Broadcasting.

Finally, back in the garden city, there is another wall and this one surrounds the Academy for Teacher Educators.

The building once housed the then had an air of peace and quiet. Now there are new blocks Faculty of Letters and must have of classrooms and they appear to be bursting with students of both sexes who seem enthusiastic about the new methods of teaching that they learn and the new equipment they are taught to use.

Their work will affect the whole country's primary sector when they take up their jobs after graduation. This upgrading process will take time but it is being accompanied by a reform of the primary curriculum and will eventually have a profound effect.

The Academy's part in the whole process is being greatly helped by UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund) who provide equipment, supplies and sanitation for the provincial teaching colleges, of which there will eventually be eight, and the badly needed transport for training and inspection, as well as paying the cost of the advisers at the Academy itself.

Four different projects and the fact that it is almost impossible to understand the relation of any one of the projects to the others is at first irritating and even gives an impression that the whole idea is badly planned.

No two experts see the connections in the same light and, even when they are describing how it works, they often suddenly find new aspects or possibilities.

This, of course, is the strength of the whole idea. A rigidly pre-conceived plan could never withstand the realities of the day-to-day educational problems. It would break against the first rock and there are plenty of rocks about. There is the reluctance of teachers to go to the provinces and this will be a stumbling block until the new teacher training centres in the provinces start turning out graduates.

Also it is not at all certain that the centre, Kabul, will relinquish its hold on the whole system without a struggle: the status quo is no weaker in Afghanistan than elsewhere. And do not imagine that "remote" Afghanistan is untouched by the currents of world events.

Students there demand a say in the way their institutions are run just as strongly as their fellows across the world and they too are apt to strike in support of their claims. In such a small country, sporadic strikes can have a disproportionate effect.

A New Acceptance

The background of this overall effort is sufficiently remarkable to warrant attention. Twelve years ago the people as a whole were suspicious of education. Some even demanded that the schools be closed. Education was dangerous.

It kept young people from their proper jobs as herd tenders or

Reading history in the epitaphs

By A.H. Waleh

If we ever attempt to enumerate the past leaders of this part of the world, we could never help including those of Ghazni and Herat in our list.

Those who managed to build empires which disintegrated fast as they rose; poets, philosophers, jurists, physicians, astronomers and historians; those who interpreted the Koran and tried, often in vain, to purify society; and those who planned to topple a kingdom or whose flattery did not get them anywhere would be included.

I leave Ghazni alone in this article and endeavour to dwell upon the great buried in Herat and the intricacies involved in making sure who is who according to the ornate epitaphs with beautiful inscriptions in Arabic and Dari on them.

To begin with, the town of Herat is actually a sprawling national cemetery dotted with streets and buildings. Except for the vast gardens attached to certain houses in the new sections, you cannot pass through a street without noticing a dome with a high arched entrance flanked by one or two "keepers" whose duty

it is to expect some tips for the services they do not render.

The predominant figure in the hierarchy of Herati greats of the past is evidently Khwaja Abdullah Ansari not because he was held in high esteem by the cultivated ruler of his time but also for the dominating position of his mausoleum.

Locally known as "Gazargah," his tomb is surrounded by those of past rulers, princes, poets and other people of great consequence. Ansari's epitaph has been inscribed by the greatest calligrapher of the time, Hassan Shame-lo who seems to have inscribed his full name with relish.

Although Ansari's 400th death anniversary was observed in Kabul in 1962 which was attended by Dari scholars of note both from the United States and Britain, his "Monajat" is still read every night over Radio Afghanistan to top the fare. This beautiful prose far exceeds the best examples of poetry as far as talking to God is concerned.

Therefore, Ansari occupies the most dominant position in Herat strategically as well as spiritually. No wonder most of the greats have called him the spiritual leader of the whole town.

The magnificent arch built in his memory by Sultan Hussain Bayqara is equally a masterpiece of calligraphy, mural decoration and exquisite floral patterns combined. Among the constellation one can see the tomb of one of the several sons of Chengez Khan, and more importantly, of Amir Dost Mohammad who ruled Afghanistan during the first Anglo-Afghan war.

It was he who founded the present ruling dynasty and one is delighted to see how nicely he has been immortalised in marble.

As the subject of this article is the complicated epitaphs on the tombs of the greats in this and other cemeteries, I would like to confine myself to describing the processes involved in ascertaining the date of the gentleman's death.

To start with, the identity of the deceased is shrouded in the flowery poem composed either for money or friendship most often describing the merits of the man as if he had led a flawless life.

Every epitaph looks like a maze to an average Afghan or Iranian until he knows how to sneak his way out with the help of some simple algebra. Each letter in the alphabet stands for a figure and only certain combinations are used to produce what can be decoded as the date on which the poor soul had passed away.

A typical epitaph on a poet's tomb would read like this:

"The nightingale of the rose garden whose quiver of lips created masterpieces in literature, the gentleman who was kind to the poor and generous to friends, the person who spent most of his time in learning, the man who has always supported the cause of justice and maintained cordial relations with everyone whether he knew them or not left this

world in order to join his companions in paradise."

You should watch out for the magic words in the last line to find out the date on which this nightingale managed to fly straight to paradise.

It is strange that people tear one another apart when they are still alive and kicking, but the moment one escapes from this "base and worthless passage-way," he is endeared and adored. That is why most of the dead have been described by their contemporary poets (of all people) to have led such immaculate lives that even the saints would envy.

What annoys a knowledgeable visitor is the indiscriminate burying of certain non-descript creatures side by side with such immortals as Jami or Razi. And even more annoying is the grandiose scale at which they have be-

(Continued on page 4)

Film censorship

isolating

South Africa

Censorship has become more irksome in South Africa. The reason is that, as world society becomes more permissive and filmmakers more daring, the South Africans are fighting a rear-guard action to retain the old codes.

South Africans are, of course, accustomed to film censorship. In 1967 out of 695 films viewed by the Publications Board, 325 were cut and 25 were banned outright.

Sex is the main field of the censor's intervention and prohibition, and as his role extends South Africa is becoming more and more isolated from world trends.

When the film SEX AND THE SINGLE GIRL was shown recently the words "Sex and" were painted out of every display photograph and poster. Ulysses never had a chance of being passed for public viewing. Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf was allowed only after 15 cuts had been made.

It is doubtful whether anyone has even tried to import the Swedish film Seventeen, and this shows another and hidden aspect of prohibition: auto-censorship, imposed by local distributors who know in advance that certain films do not stand a chance of being permitted, and are therefore never even submitted to the Publications Board.

South Africans who return from trips to Europe speak of avant-garde films that their countrymen will never have the chance to see.

Sex is not the only subject that upsets the censor. In conformity with South Africa's official policy of segregation of black and white people, race is another.

In Hurry Sundown there is a scene in which Jane Fonda is reunited with her ex-slave nanny. South African cinema-geers saw Miss Fonda approach the Negroes—and then the scene was cut. It was so clumsily obvious that the spectators burst into laughter.

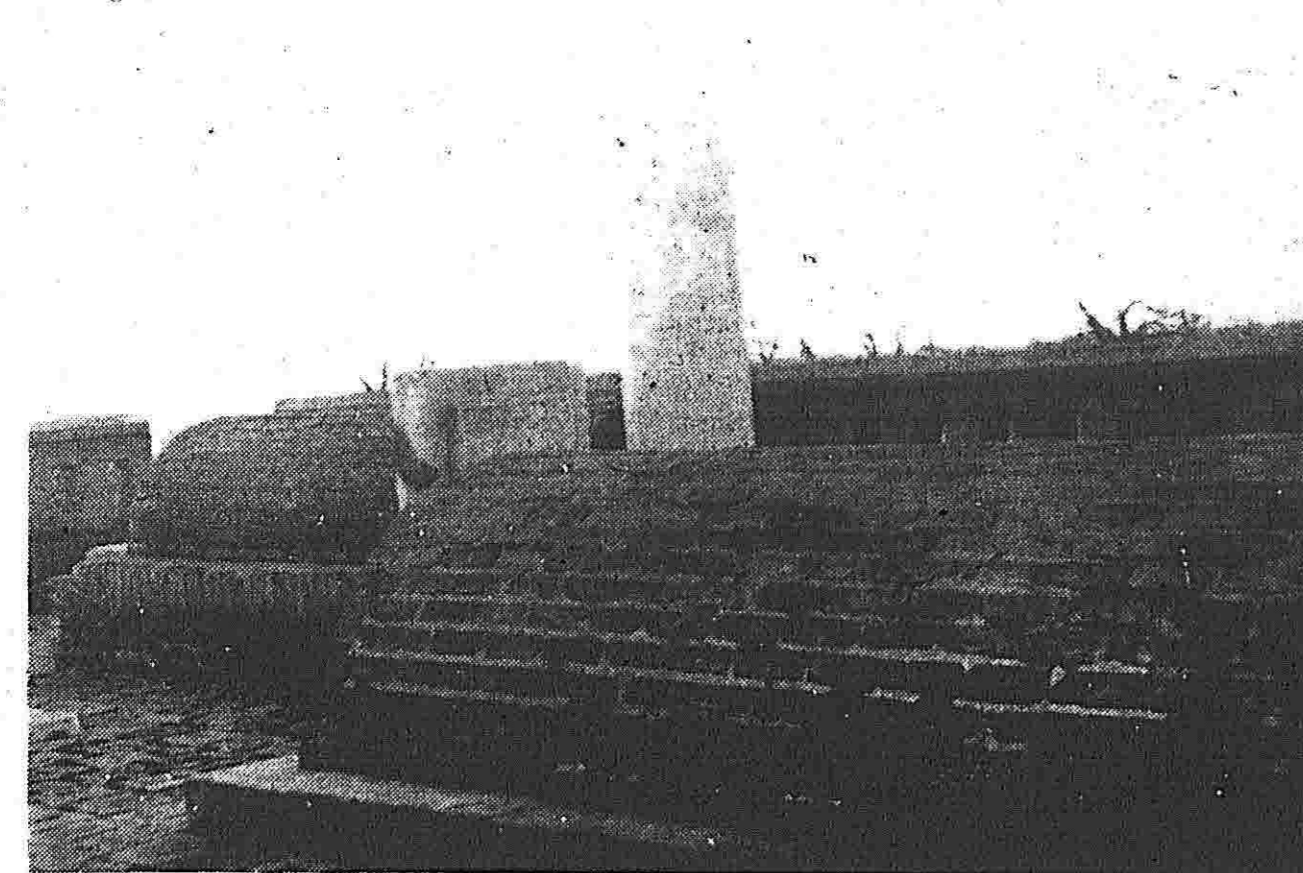
The original advertising poster in another film showed the coloured American actor, Sammy Davis Junior, walking down a street with Dean Martin and Frank Sinatra, but in South Africa Davis was obliterated.

Shakespeare Wallah, which won first prize at the Berlin Film Festival, was banned because it is set in India, and there is some miscengenation. So, too, were In The Heat of The Night, with the Negro actor Sydney Poitier and Rod Steiger; Up The Down Staircase, picturing the trials of a white girl teaching at a Negro school in New York; To Sir, With Love, showing how a black teacher in London wins the respect and love of his white class; and Finian's Rainbow, in which an American Senator in the South is turned into a Negro by a leprechaun, becomes white again, and is a better man for his experience.

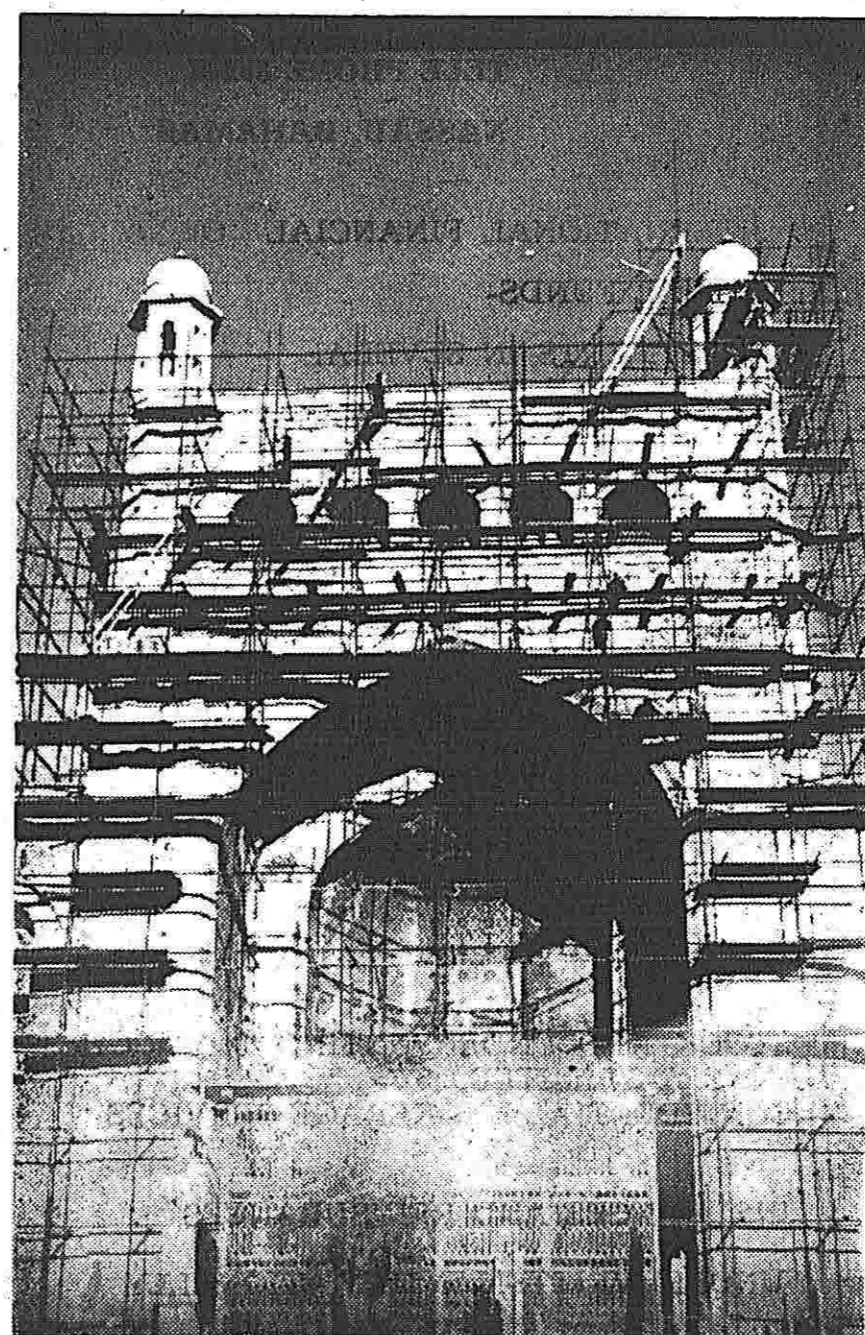
A third category of banned films is violence. Bonnie And Clyde is the most recent notable example. Westerns, and other thrillers, suffer heavily. There is the added complication for the censor of passing films only for white viewing so that they are seen in a limited number of cinemas and in none where blacks are allowed. This differentiation extends to all films, whether about sex, violence or race. In South Pacific, an American officer who has a love affair with a Tonkinese girl, sings:

"You've got to be taught to be afraid,
Of people whose eyes are oddly made;
Of people whose skins are a different shade,
You've got to be carefully taught."

(OFNS)



Guess who is here. The grave in the centre contains the remains of the greatest scholar of his time, author of 112 books, Imam Fakhr Razi.



The memorial arch of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari being repaired under the supervision of a Danish expert despatched to Herat by the Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Information and Culture.

Airlines

MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

DEPARTURES

FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Lahore-Amritsar	FG-304 1030
Kabul-Mazar	FG-115 1130
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow	FG-604 1130
Kabul-Kandahar	FG-104 1400

ARRIVALS

London-Frankfurt-Istanbul-Beirut-Kabul	FG-702 0900
Kandahar-Kabul	FG-116 1500
Mazar-Kabul	FG-116 1500

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Bamian-Chakhecharan	BL-01 0830
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ARRIVAL

Chakhecharan-Bamian-Kabul	BL-02 1250
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PIA:

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Peshawar	PK-607 1150
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ARRIVAL

Peshawar-Kabul	PK-606 1050
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TMA

ARRIVAL

Beirut-Kabul	TL-203 1200
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Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

Asri Nouroz-Kute Sangi
Enaiat-Jade Maiwand
Naqshbandi-Jade Maiwand Part I
Stor-Jade Andarabi
Asri Zenath-Jade Naderpashtoon
Bu Ali sec.-Jade Maiwand
Pesarlai-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Shefa-Share Nau
Tawakuly-Dah Afghanistan
Sharif-Shah Shahid
Farazi-Pule Kheshti
Mahmud-Pule Mahmud Khan
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Weather

Skies throughout the country will be cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Farah with a high of 23 C, 73 F. The coldest area was Bamian with a low of -4 C, 25 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	11 C
	52 F
	22 C
Herat	72 F
Mazare Sharif	14 C
	57 F
Maimana	18 C
	64 F
Kunduz	13 C
	55 F
Ghazni	10 C
	50 F
Laghman	20 C
	68 F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian
film Sangi Sabur.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, and 9 p.m. Iranian
film Sangi Sabur.

A warning to Don Juan

(Continued from page 2)

It is inconceivable that Prince Carlos would have made such a statement expressing his willingness to accept the throne without the permission, or possibly the urging, of the Spanish Government. But so far General Franco has made no official announcement that would even suggest that Juan Carlos might be nominated as the official heir to the throne.

The interplay of statements, denials and letters has indeed created an air of confusion and distrust not only in monarchist circles, but also among previously uncommitted Spaniards. Thus Don Juan's warning, that his son may be the innocent victim of a plot to discredit the monarchy, may have some sound substance.

Don Juan is the son of the last reigning King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, who left the country in 1931 and was swiftly replaced by the ill-fated Spanish Republic. During the civil war, a small detachment of "Legitimists"—monarchists in fa-

vor of restoration of the House of Bourbon—fought with General Franco's troops. Don Juan lives in exile in Portugal.

The other Spanish monarchist party, the Carlists, provided a larger and more dedicated force for the Nationalist cause. The Carlists split Spain in two civil wars during the nineteenth century. Recently they have fallen heavily from grace in Madrid.

The Carlists Pretender, Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbon-Parma, who is a French citizen, was declared persona non grata by General Franco just before Christmas and ordered out of Spain along with his father, Prince Xavier, and two sisters. The person who is showing the Carlist flag in Madrid now Princess Irene of Holland, Queen Juliana's second daughter and the wife of Carlos Hugo. The Carlos Hugos have no children—unlike their rivals Prince Juan Carlos and his wife, Princess Sophia of Greece, who have three daughters and a son.

(OFNS)

Clay Shaw

(Continued from page 1)

Garrison had charged that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to carry out the assassination.

Oswald was shot by night club owner Jack Ruby before he could be brought to trial, and Ferrie was found dead before Garrison was able to bring charges against him.

For two years since Garrison first claimed that the official Warren Commission report—which said Oswald acted alone in shooting the President—as wrong, the colourful New Orleans lawman has been the central figure in a constantly developing legal thriller.

It began on February 18, 1967, when Garrison, prodded into making a statement by a newspaper report that he was investigating an alleged plot, said that he would be making arrests.

In a television broadcast a few months later he declared: "President Kennedy was assassinated by men who sought to obtain a radical change in our foreign policy, particularly with regard to Cuba."

On another occasion Garrison said that Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald at the Dallas police headquarters was himself part of the conspiracy.

The Central Intelligence Agency, Garrison maintained, also knew who was involved in the plot.

The all-male jury returned its verdict after a retirement of 53 minutes.

Garrison closed his case against Shaw Friday night and judge Edward Haggerty rejected a defence plea urging that he direct the jury to return a not guilty verdict.

Garrison had closed his case against Shaw with witnesses intended to rebut defence evidence that President Kennedy was shot from behind as he drove through Dallas, in November 1963.

Epitaphs

(Continued from page 3)

ssible to appoint women teachers away from their home towns?

These are only a few of the day-to-day major problems which occupy Sami Hamid's attention as they do that of the UNESCO Chief of Mission who works closely with him, deploying the UNESCO aid where it can best help Afghanistan's efforts to reform its educational system. Making sure the right man is in the right place is an important part of his job.

The Swedish educationalist, having helped with changes in Jalalabad, could transfer from the Academy's work there to help the Regional effort in Mazare Sharif. The W. German educational and vocational guidance expert from the Regional Programme headquarters in Kabul could go to Kandahar to carry out some in-service courses.

The expert from the United Kingdom with his wife and small children seems to be managing in remote Gardez where they are the only foreigners.

Human beings become activity points—each one integrating his speciality into the main project, testing against local conditions and then, through his Afghan colleagues, making sure that it has its impact on the whole effort.

This great move towards a complete overhaul of the educational system will take time and will meet many setbacks but there is a dogged and tireless spirit in Sami Hamid and his colleagues, both Afghan and UNESCO, which suggests that they will achieve a large part of what they aim at.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

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Afghan week in review:

Nation celebrates Eid holidays

By A Staff Writer

His Majesty returned to Kandahar Sunday from an official and friendly visit to Nepal. The joint communique released Monday in Kabul and Katmandu said His Majesty was highly impressed by the social and economic progress made by Nepal under the unifying leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra.

In their communique the two leaders also reiterated their firm belief in the right of every nation to choose its own political, social and economic systems free from any outside interference. They expressed their firm belief that it would serve the cause of international and mutual understanding if all nations respected these basic rights.

The two nations' adherence to the policies of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence among nations was also reaffirmed in the communique.

During their discussions the two heads of state expressed their concern over the situation in the Middle East and hoped that a settlement would be reached on the basis of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. With respect to the Vietnamese problem the two heads of state

opened there this year but there is still room for more to accommodate the winter visitors. Once the city parks in Jalalabad were the favourite grounds of the tourist. Nowadays they turn up in thousand in the grounds on the banks of Kabul river in Behsood.

Kite flying is not a pastime of the Naangharis. But Kabul tourists have introduced it there, and the sky over the bridge was full of kites during this Eid.

According to Deputy Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Khaled Roashan a step has been taken towards providing the public with cheaper radio sets. This problem has been occupying the Information and Culture Ministry for several years now.

Roashan on return from his trip to FRG, France and Britain last week said his talks with the executives of the Grundig company on the setting up of a transistor radio assembly plant have been encouraging.

With the rate of literacy still very low in the country the most effective medium of communication is still the radio. Due to high prices of radio sets, however, the number of receivers are increasing at only 25,000 sets a year.

Several new hotels, the Zeba, Gulshan, Khyber and others were

opened there this year but there is still room for more to accommodate the winter visitors. Once the city parks in Jalalabad were the favourite grounds of the tourist. Nowadays they turn up in thousand in the grounds on the banks of Kabul river in Behsood.

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World news in brief

LOS ANGELES, March 2, (Reuter).—Sirhan B. Sirhan yesterday interrupted his trial to say he wished to plead guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Senator Robert Kennedy.

His plea was refused by judge Herbert Walker who said he would have him manacled to his chair with a tape mask to prevent him talking if he did not cease interrupting.

NEW DELHI, March 2, (Reuter).—India will spend 420 million rupees (23 million sterling) more on defence in the coming year, Finance Minister Morarji Desai announced when he presented his budget yesterday.

The current year's budget provided for 10,150 million rupees (560 million sterling) for defence.

UNITED NATIONS, March 2, (AP).—Ambassador Karoly Csotorday of Hungary becomes president of the UN Security Council for March in the regular monthly rotation of the post, succeeding Ambassador Arrand Bernard of France.

JERUSALEM, March 2, (DPA).—U.S. President Nixon is to visit Israel "at an early date," American Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch said here Friday.

LONDON, March 2, (AFP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson will visit the United States, probably towards the end of this year, at the invitation of President Nixon, a spokesman for the premier announced.

KUALA LUMPUR, March 2, (Reuter).—France has offered Malaysia "exceptionally long term credits on low terms of interest to buy 11 Mirage fighter planes, the leader of a French mission said.

CAPE KENNEDY, March 2, (Reuter).—America's Apollo astronauts are catching colds through overwork and lack of sleep, according to Space Agency Med-

ical Director Dr. Charles Berry.

While the three Apollo-9 astronauts were still recovering from common colds which forced a three day postponement in their vital space test mission, Dr. Berry told a press conference here last night.

Instead of blasting off Saturday on a hazardous 10-day mission, Astronauts James McDivitt, David and Russell Schweickart—still nursing colds—were expected to undergo ground simulator flights here.

JERUSALEM, March 2, (Reuter).—The body of the late Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol was buried on a hilltop here yesterday after a state funeral.

JOHANNESBURG, March 2, (Reuter).—Five African convicts were sentenced to death here yesterday for the murder of a white prison warder.

Education

(Continued from page 3)

en entombed and epitaphed. The man who has been buried beside Razi is a certain Said Alam whose great grandfather was Mir Saifuddin of Istalif, a man mainly renowned for his piety.

Imam Fakhr Razi who was the author of 112 books is actually outshined by the grave next to his, especially when one takes a look upon entering the elevated resting place.

I would like to give a translation of the two lines this great scholar of his age had written a few moments before he died:

"My mind has never been weaned from the fountain-heads of knowledge,

There remained very little that I left undiscovered.

I studied for 72 years, day in and day out,

And I realised that I had understood nothing."

THE GOETHE INSTITUTE, KABUL, resume their CHESS EVENINGS

on Wednesdays.

Anybody interested is welcome and may come for the first meeting on Wednesday, March 5th 1969 6 p.m., at the Goethe Institute in Share-e-Nau. There are no costs involved.

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