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## Kabul Times (April 7, 1966, vol. 5, no. 12)

Bakhtar News Agency

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FOR SHEER DELIGHT

# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

VOL. V, NO. 12

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1966, (HAMAL 18, 1345, S.H.)

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## Candau's Message On Health Day

Director-General Dr. M. G. Candau of the World Health Organisation issued this statement to mark World Health Day which is being celebrated today.

Over the last hundred years, mankind has doubled in numbers, but during the same period the world's city population increased five times.

These figures amply illustrate the swift advance of urbanisation that is so characteristic a feature of the world today. In the process, health may tend to be forgotten. World Health Day 1966 is to draw attention to human needs, particularly mental health needs, in our complex urban settings today and to the contribution that health workers in co-operation with other professional people can make towards creating a more harmonious human environment in cities today and tomorrow.

All over the world, the mushrooming city growth has given rise to slums and shanty towns, in which as much as one third of today's city population are herded together in conditions contrary to the requirements of healthy living. But even when a minimum of basic physical requirements are met, the modern city threatens the health of its citizens in a number of ways.

Many a person coming to the city from the country has to learn to put up with less space, less daylight, less fresh air, less greenery, more noise, but less liberty to make noise. Both work and play are different. Old-established patterns of communal living are disrupted. The newcomers may fail to keep up with city ways, and adjustment problems of various kinds may arise. Psychosomatic and neurotic disorders are undoubtedly largely associated with the congestion and noise, the hectic rhythm of city life, its vast enormity and its many strident appeals to the individual to do this or that. Furthermore, as a counterpart to the glamour of the modern city, to its employment possibilities, its educational wealth and its cultural achievements, we have delinquency, crime, prostitution, alcoholism, and the excessive use of drugs.

The health worker clearly has his part to play in dealing with these problems. At the present state of knowledge, many questions still remain unanswered and by civic groups, but also by the citizens at large to make our cities better places to live in.

## Officials Meet To Coordinate Action On Health Front

KABUL, April 7.—In order to establish further cooperation and coordination among the different branches of the Public Health Ministry, Community Development, Dept. of Malaria Eradication Dept. and UNICEF, a meeting was held in the Public Health Ministry Wednesday.

The meeting, to be followed by several others, was attended by the representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Planning, WHO representatives and Department chiefs of the Ministry of Public Health.

## Nine-Nation Ministerial Meeting Opens In Tokyo

TOKYO, April 7. (Reuters).—A two-day nine-nation ministerial conference for economic development of Southeast Asia opened Wednesday with a Japanese promise to increase aid for regional development.

Eisaku Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister in his opening address to welcome the delegates, said "I am contemplating a significant expansion of our aid towards Southeast Asia." Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Laos, and South Vietnam have sent cabinet-level delegations.

## Thant May Visit Palestine Camps, Opposes Security Council Discussion Of Vietnam

NEW YORK, April 7. (DPA).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant Wednesday spoke out once again against discussion of the Vietnam problem in the Security Council on grounds that it would be unable to hear "both sides of the question."

At a press conference here, the Secretary General pointed out



On arrival at Herat airport Wednesday Mrs. Liu Shao-chi was presented with bouquets by school girls.

## Over 2,000 More Students Enrolled In Schools Here

KABUL, April 7.—The Ministry of Education says this year it has a total enrollment of 400,600 students in its village, primary, secondary and vocational schools. This is an increase of 2,718 over last year.

Mohammad Reshad, the chief of the Statistics Department of the Education Ministry said Wednesday the last year's total were 342,097 boys and 61,188 girls.

Last year there were 1,222 village, 656 primary, 122 middle, 30 secondary and 57 vocational schools in the country.

There were 1,285 teachers teaching in village, 5,478 in primary, 533 in middle, 827 in secondary and 710 in vocational schools. The total number of teachers was 8,806.

The official said this year 139 new teachers have been employed. He said that the teacher shortage adds up to some 1886 persons. However, this is overcome by teachers who work two shifts during the same day. There are 1,474 women teachers.

## Plane Crashes In W. Berlin River

BERLIN, April 7. (AP).—A plane crashed in the British sector of West Berlin Wednesday but first reports did not identify the type or nationality of the aircraft.

A British spokesman said the plane was in the water making it difficult to determine definitely its make and nationality.

He tentatively identified the plane as a two-seater Soviet jet trainer.

He confirmed that the plane had landed in the water in the British sector. First reports had indicated that the plane landed on a bridge spanning.

A spokesman for the West Berlin also said that "available evidence indicates that the plane was a Soviet twin engine plane."

Eyewitnesses at the scene said the plane came in from the east, missed a radio tower, started to wobble, hit the water with a loud bang and cartwheeled.

A West Berlin spokesman said divers had been sent to the scene. There was no immediate further word on the plane or pilots.

The spokesman said the plane hit no houses or river craft and apparently no one on the ground was injured.

## Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Wife Visit Historic City Of Herat Premier, Mrs. Maiwandwal Accompany Chinese Guests On Day-Long Trip

KABUL, April 7.—

President Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China on Wednesday made a one-day trip to Herat city in Western Afghanistan and returned here in the afternoon.

The Chinese President and his wife were accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and Mrs. Maiwandwal.

The plane left Kabul for Herat at 8:00 a.m. and after spending more than three hours in that historic city the visitors returned to Kabul.

On arrival in Herat, Liu Shao-chi

and his companions were greeted by Governor Meer Aminuddin Ansari and high-ranking military and civil officials of province and the Mayor and large groups of Heratis.

A group of small children presented flowers to Chinese guests.

Liu Shao-chi after a brief stay at the hotel visited the grand mosque, of Herat, Gawhar Shad Begum's mausoleum and the minarets.

The Chinese President and his companions later attended a luncheon given in their honour in Herat Hotel.

Abdul Satar Shaizi, Interior Minister, and Sardar Sultan Mahmood Ghazi, President of Afghan-Chinese Friendship Society also accompanied the Chinese guests.

The Herat airport and its streets were decorated with Chinese and Afghan flags and large groups of Heratis turned out along the streets to greet the head of state of neighbouring China.

The grand mosque of Herat was constructed by King Shahabuddin Ghori and latter major repair work was done on it by Sultan Hussein Baiqara and his minister Amir Ali Sher Nawai.

The mosque was again repaired, recently under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

To welcome the Chinese leader and his wife, the Etefaqi Islam of Herat brought out special issue. Pictures of Liu Shao-chi and his wife were on the front-page and in an editorial paper praised the sincere friendship between Afghanistan and China and hoped that President Liu's visit would constitute yet another step towards the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, the Chinese President attended a civic reception at Ghazi stadium where he was also to deliver a speech and watch a buzkashi game.

## ECAFE Delegation Arrives In Kabul

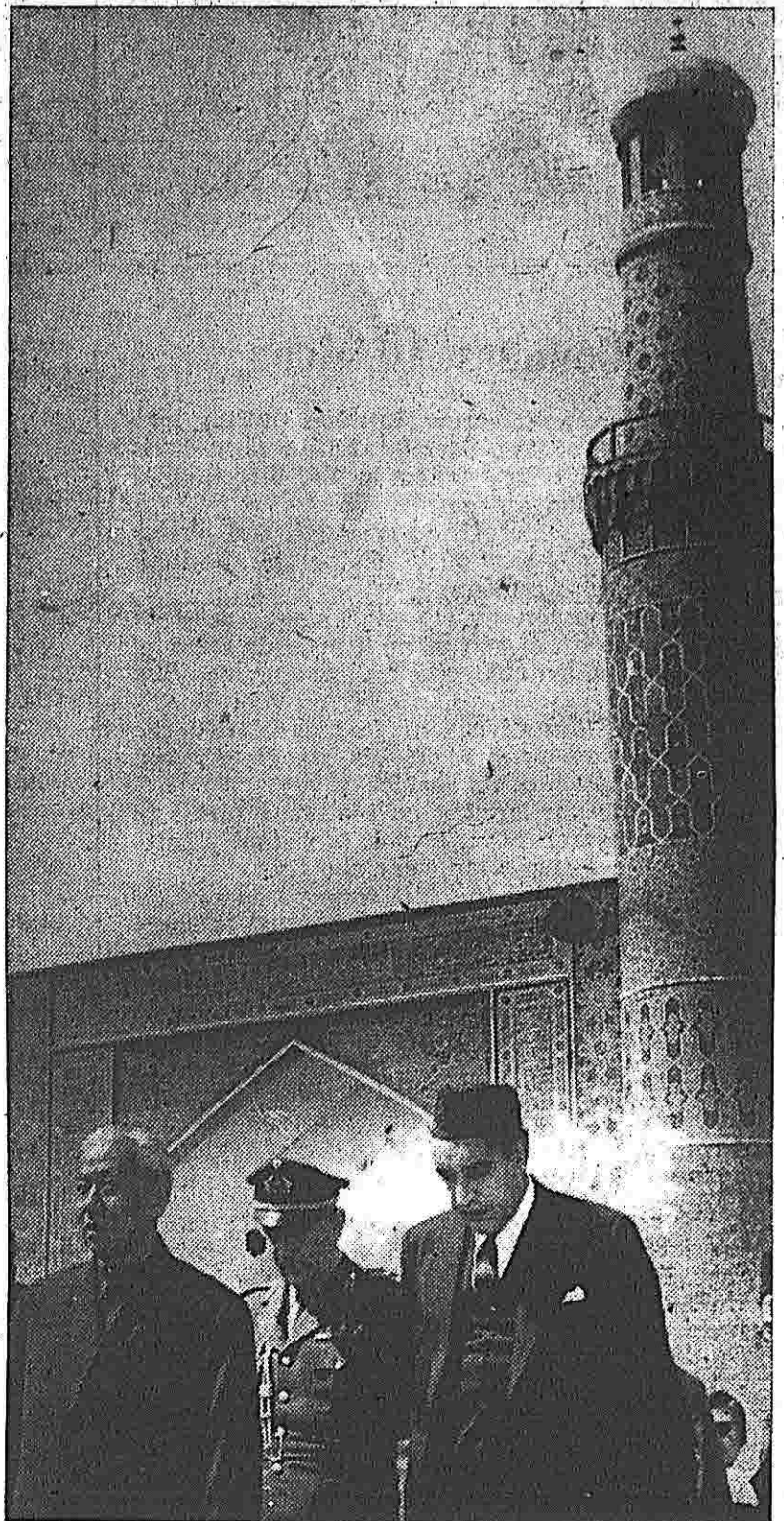
KABUL, April 7.—A four-member delegation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) arrived here Wednesday to talk with the officials of Public Works Ministry on various aspects of road building activities.

The head of the delegation Ambrzez, said at the airport on arrival that talks will also be held with Afghan authorities on Hazarajat highway which is now being surveyed through a United Nations Special Fund grant.

The delegation was received at the airport by Hedayatullah Azizi, chief of Economic and Technical Assistance Dept. in the Planning Ministry.

## Afghan Press Delegation Visits Bombay's Institute

KABUL, April 7.—The Afghan Press Delegation visited the Haffkin Institute and the Atomic Energy Establishment in Bombay on April 5. On Sunday, April 3, they visited the Elephanta Caves where they saw ancient monuments.



Chairman Liu Shao-chi during his Wednesday tour of Herat visited the Jami Masjed (Grand Mosque). Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal accompanied him.

## UN Colonialism Body Feels Time Has Come For Mandatory Sanctions Against Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, April 7. (AP).—Secretary General U Thant said Wednesday that attempts to import oil into Rhodesia in defiance of a U N Security Council resolution could result in a mandatory boycott of that African country.

Thant made the statement at a news conference where he was asked his reaction to news stories reporting attempts to unload 18,000 tons of oil for Rhodesia in Portuguese Mozambique.

"I am increasingly concerned about developments in Southern Rhodesia," he said.

Chairman of the U N committee on colonialism said Wednesday that "the time has come for firm mandatory sanction" against Rhodesia under the U N charter provisions authorising the use of force to maintain internal peace.

He suggested the Security Council should take action in that case.

Ambassador G. B. O. Callier of Sierra Leone made the statement to the 24-nation committee.

The Security Council called for a diplomatic and economic boycott and an oil embargo against Rhodesia last November 20 after the white supremacy regime declared independence from Britain.

Callier said Portuguese and South African attempts to get oil to Rhodesia, including the present loaded tanker off Mozambique, "have demonstrated convincingly the lamentable failure of the British government to bring down the illegal regime of Ian Smith through sanctions."

He added: "In recognising the inadequacy of the measures thus far taken by Britain we draw attention of the Secretary General to this appalling state of affairs and ask the Security Council to alert the president of the Security Council, since this matter is already under its jurisdiction, to take steps for the necessary action."

"The time has come for firm mandatory sanctions under the article 42 of the charter," he said.

The article says that in case of international peace being threatened beyond diplomatic and economic boycotts, the council "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary" to maintain peace and "such actions may include demonstrations, blockades and other operations."

## Greeks Cancel Registration Of Tanker In Beira

ATHENS, April 7. (Reuters, DPA).—The Greek government Wednesday cancelled Greek registration of the 12,000-ton tanker Johanna which is now in the port of Beira with an oil cargo.

Lord Walston, British Foreign Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary, arrived in Lisbon Wednesday to try to get Portugal to back Britain's oil embargo on Rhodesia.

Portuguese army patrols and aircraft are keeping a close watch on 302-kilometre-oil pipeline linking the port of Beira in Portuguese Mozambique with the Feruka oil refineries in Umtala, Rhodesia.

According to reports from Cape Town, secret police in the territory of Mozambique were tipped off on plans to sabotage the pipeline system, which will retain 14,000 tons of crude oil after tanks in Beira were pumped empty last year.

Police also stepped up surveillance over the newly-built oil tanks on Beira, which are to replace former installations operated by Anglo-Dutch-American oil companies abiding by the oil embargo imposed against Rhodesia.

Meanwhile the Greek tanker Johanna continues anchored two nautical miles off Beira port.

The ship's master, 31-year-old George Vardionyanis, was approached by Lieutenant Colonel Leslie, negotiator of the Rhodesian traffic ministry. Contents of the talks, were, however, not disclosed.

The Captain said he was awaiting new orders from the ships owners, a Panamanian-registered company.

While attention was centred on Johanna V. radio South Africa reported that a second tanker, the 11,022 ton Manualla, was in the Mozambique Channel, heading for Beira.

Similar to the Johanna V the second tanker changed name and ownership while on the high seas with a Greek crew.

It is registered in Panama, and was formerly known as Marie Venus, while flying under Liberian flag.

## STOP PRESS

UNITED NATIONS, April 7. (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant will lunch with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London on April 27 and with President de Gaulle in Paris on April 30, it was announced Wednesday.

(continued on page 4)

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## Conquest Of Moon

The successful launching and putting into lunar orbit of the Soviet satellite Luna-10 is another major step taken in the direction of conquering the moon.

Luna-10, which sends messages and photos to earth is in a position to photograph the invisible side of the moon.

The data obtained by the moon satellite and sent to earth will make it possible for man to choose a suitable site for landing on the moon.

This information will further clarify the nature of the moon itself—its topography and the composition of its surface.

The day for landing on the moon seems to be much nearer. Man, now it is virtually sure, will conquer the moon very shortly.

Meanwhile, in the last few weeks reports from America and Australia show that some people have seen large heavenly bodies crossing the horizon. It was reported from Australia yesterday that some people saw a spaceship-like thing passing through the sky. It had a tail of orange rays.

One does not know what exactly is the nature of these objects. But who knows the objects may be from some other planet trying to conquer the earth.

The conquest of the moon is also worth studying from the point of view of the armaments race. Even if a non-proliferation treaty is concluded, it may be broken by conducting nuclear tests on the moon particularly the invisible side of it.

The conquest of the moon will be a great setback to poetry and culture. For centuries man's thoughts were reflected in poetry about the

moon. Our modern poets better be on the look out for a replacement.

## Man And His Cities

The main theme of this year's World Health Day which falls on April 7th is "Man and His Cities".

The organisation, which has already played an important role in improving the conditions of mental and physical hygiene in the world in general and in the developing countries in particular, chose this theme with a view not only of anticipating the serious health problems resulting from the growth of population in the developing countries but also of alerting the countries which are faced with these problems now.

In cities like New York and Tokyo which are expanding both horizontally and vertically the impact of the city on its residents is well-known.

In the developing countries, with the building of new cities, adequate measures to provide the necessary amenities for the residents have not been undertaken. As a result, slum areas have been created. Mental retardation, it has now been scientifically proved, is caused partially by the dirty, suffocating and unhealthy environment of city life.

We hope on the occasion of this day, the municipalities in Afghanistan will consider the problems of their cities seriously and plan ways to provide our still small cities with safe drinking water, sewage systems and asphalt streets.

Something ought to be done about the mud houses and slum areas, too. The feasibility of prohibiting the construction of mud houses and instead using our abundant stone should be seriously debated.

## West Germany Calls For Armaments Reduction

In a note, which takes up scarcely three thousand words, the W. German government has just despatched to all governments—including those of the East European and the Arab states—its proposals for dispersing international tensions, for ridding the world of the military threat and for reducing armaments.

Against the backdrop of the Geneva disarmament conference, which has not yet produced a positive result, against the background of a very unstable peace in large parts of the world and also against the broad canvas of Germany's persistent division, the Bonn government has now come forward with its ideas on the subject of disarmament and has developed them as a goodly step further.

The appeal for disarmament and for guaranteed security remains a cheap manoeuvre, as long as those making it are themselves not prepared to set the pace by cutting down their own armaments. From this point of view, Bonn has every right to say what it is saying. The Federal Republic of Germany is

after all the only country to have renounced for itself voluntarily the production of nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons.

This renunciation was laid down in the Paris Agreements of 1954; the West European Union can arrange to have the implementation of the agreement controlled internationally at any time. Bonn has also promised to abide by the tenets anchored in the Character of the United Nations and abhorring the use of force.

This renunciation of the use of force has been further expressly applied to the question of German reunification and the settlement of Germany's frontiers.

Furthermore, all West German armed forces are placed under the supreme command of the NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which is exclusively a defence body. In other words, Bonn's renunciation of every possibility of resorting to force is well-nigh perfect.

In its latest note, the Erhard government takes the matter even fur-

ther. It appeals to all non-nuclear members of the military alliances in East and West to settle for the same renunciation of ABC weapons, as was made by West Germany in 1954. It turns to the nuclear powers with the plea for an agreement prohibiting the placing of any form of nuclear weapons at national disposal.

Finally, it states its preparedness to support any agreement, which aims at the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. Such solutions would however, continues the Federal government in Bonn, have to embrace the whole of Europe and exclude the possibility of a shift in the balance of power being brought about unilaterally.

The balance of power, hitherto always the best guarantee against every form of aggression, should also be maintained during the process of disarmament. Bonn takes the view that the military solutions outlined above should also be intrinsically bound up with steps for-

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## Gromyko Expounds On USSR Foreign Policy

Speaking at the CPSU Congress on April 2, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Gromyko, said that "today not a single politician, if only he does not turn a blind eye on the real state of affairs, can deny the ever growing importance of the foreign policy of socialist states."

Gromyko stressed that this policy is aimed at "preventing the unleashing of a new war and at rebuffing the intrigues of aggressive forces."

The Foreign Minister stressed that the Soviet Union's foreign policy was in the interests of all the peoples. Gromyko evaluated the Tashkent meeting as "one of the biggest international events of the recent times" and as recognition of the international stature of the USSR.

Andrei Gromyko said that the polarity of the two trends of foreign policy—peaceable and aggressive—was exposed with particular clarity in connection with the events in Vietnam.

To end the war in Vietnam, the Foreign Minister went on, the United States "must withdraw its troops from

Vietnam."

Andrei Gromyko said that the Soviet Union "completely supported" the programme of settlement of the situation in Vietnam set forth by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and also the platform of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Andrei Gromyko declared further that the Soviet Union has condemned and condemns those who "commit arbitrariness, who hatch plots in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America." The USSR opposes all attempts "to deprive the peoples of the right to choose their social system, and the right to defend, including with arms in hand, their choice."

"The Soviet Union," the Minister went on, "cannot fail to be interested in the situation in any area of the globe."

"The United States never had and does not have any right to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states," Gromyko said.

"It would be much better, for Soviet-

American relations included, if Wash-

ington had one doctrine instead of a multitude of doctrines, but a good one—a doctrine of peace, respect for the right of the peoples, non-interference into the domestic affairs of other states."

"In international relations," the Soviet Minister said, "there is a line which no government can cross, if it does not replace responsible policy by a dangerous and reckless gamble."

Gromyko said: "Europe occupies a special place in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The German problem is one of the key problems of European security."

The minister noted that the departure of the allies of the USSR from the Potsdam agreements "was avenging itself." It backlashed in the form of demands for rearing of the map of Europe and in the build-up of West German armaments. Gromyko described as "betrayal of Potsdam" the readiness of the western powers to give the Federal Republic of Germany access

(Contd. on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Daily Islah in its Tuesday's editorial welcomed the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's move in planting 28,000 saplings along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

It is obvious that forests not only play a significant role in making the land more beautiful but also are important in the economic life of a country, asserted the paper.

In a country like Afghanistan, said the paper, the products of forests are used as fuel as well as construction, noted the paper.

In the past, a series of measures have been taken in setting up sapling farms in the city and in the suburbs but due to several factors they have not been very successful, said the paper.

A department or a ministry alone will not be able to fulfil the job satisfactorily unless the public cooperates, suggested the paper.

The paper, while expressing the hope that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation would plant more saplings, urged the people to help the ministry in maintaining the saplings and thus have a share in the efforts to beautify the country.

In the same issue of daily Islah a letter to the editor said that Wazir Akbar Khan Roughtun is one of the modern hospitals in the capital which is well-equipped and well-staffed.

However, said the writer Ferozi, there are several points that I would like to make to the authorities of the hospital and I hope they will take appropriate steps in correcting them.

First of all, the nurses are very indifferent to patients and despite frequent complaints from the patients their services has not improved.

Secondly, the nurses there do not wear uniforms and at times they appear in a patient's room with torn and dirty garments.

Thirdly, in the corridors of the hospital people, especially nurses, talk loud and make noise and this naturally creates inconvenience for patients.

Yesterday's Anis carried a letter to the editor which suggested Farmers' Day should be celebrated in a different locality every year.

Celebration of the Farmers' Day is a part of our tradition but this should not be confined to one place but has to be spread all over the country not only in the big cities but also in the villages.

Since Farmers' Day is mainly for encouragement of farmers, said the writer Asadullah, all farmers of the country should have a chance to receive prizes and this can not be done unless the site of Farmers' Day celebration is changed from year to year, noted the writer.

In the same issue of Anis an article by Deputy Ismail Mayar inquired that

why people in Kabul do not contribute to education development and particularly in helping the teachers and shouldering the construction of small schools.

The newspapers and radio often carry news that in a certain province or woleswali or even in a village the people express the willingness to meet the expenses of construction a school and readiness to furnish the schools.

The writer proposed that the banks, commercial enterprises, and even the Afghan Red Crescent Society should raise funds yearly to be used in assisting the teachers.

## WORLD PRESS

Washington Star foresees what it terms non-communist Asia "on the march to happier times" if vigorous and wise use is made of the new Asian Development Bank.

The Star says the 31-nation member bank and a separate but complementary project of developing the Mekong River could significantly raise living standards for some 100 million Asians.

The Christian Science Monitor sees no healthy future for European-American relations which are built upon either excessive mutual dependency for exclusion.

It quotes President Kennedy's concept of the Atlantic partnership as one which "would not look inward only, preoccupied with its own welfare and advancement. It must look outward to cooperate with all nations in meeting their common concerns."

Soviet warships in the Mediterranean and "electronic" trawlers in the Red Sea have been "quietly stepping up" their use of UAR port facilities, the New York Times reported Tuesday quoting Cairo "diplomatic circles."

Their activities had reportedly led to speculation the Soviet are trying to persuade Cairo to establish regular servicing facilities for elements of the Soviet navy operating in strategic Middle East waterways.

All Peking papers Tuesday gave top front page prominence to Chairman

Liu Shao-chi's arrival in Kabul on a goodwill visit to Afghanistan.

The banner headline splashed over the People's Daily says: Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi arrive in Afghanistan for goodwill visit. King Zahir Shah and Queen meet them at airport, over 100,000 Kabul citizens line streets to welcome them.

The urban people's daily publishes a brief description of Kabul and a bird's eye view of this historic city.

Two leading West German newspapers yesterday forecast difficult times ahead for the Americans because of the deteriorating political situation in South Vietnam.

The independent Hamburg Die Welt said that Saigon Premier Ky's tough measures against anti-government demonstrators was "inconceivably unfortunate."

"The pacification" of the country, wanted by the Americans and of the utmost necessity, showed no progress. "Has it been tackled at all? Can it still be tackled in a country whose government has—an already threatened—authority only in the cities, the American bases and in a few isolated areas?"

Newspapers, one in America and one in Britain, commented Tuesday on Mrs. Gandhi's aid seeking trip abroad. The Chicago Tribune upbraided the Indian Premier for criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

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## World Health Day: Prepare Now To Deal With Life In Cities

More juvenile than adult offenders have been arrested here in recent years, the records show.

In many cases the acts in question can be classified as misdemeanours, and the alleged offenders have been released after being questioned and given a stern warning. There have been no instances of gangs of youngsters, armed or unarmed, walking around the town looking for trouble. Nor has the Afghan teenager completely destroyed his image as an obedient child but the rising number of minor offences committed by our youth deserves our attention.

Arrests, warnings and detention help but not much. Opening help, but it will not solve the problem. We should find the root causes of the problems and begin our work there.

It may very well be that the rapidly changing pattern of life here as a result of new economic, social and political developments and the growing population of the city is the underlying cause.

At any rate, in considering the Health Day theme this year of Man and His Cities, it may be wise not to content ourselves with marking the day by speeches on urban life and the problems inherent in it.

As urban life spreads and the process of industrialisation is carried out in a country certain problems are apt to occur. The traditional mechanisms of society tend to lose their grip on the individual living much higher than that of the

family and the local community lose their power as instruments of social control.

Delinquency may be partly due to this loss of control. As the hold of the family, or neighbourhood village over the individual weakens, and his relations become less personal, the influence of society at large, of schools, of cinemas, of papers and radio, becomes stronger and hence more significant.

The youngsters may try to, and will become able to, make a living from sources outside the family vineyard or farm. The parents may just not be able to support all their dependents in an urban locality, for what satisfied children yesterday

More transactions are concluded in the city between persons who do not know each other much less their fathers and forefathers. Dealings are made in accordance with the laws and regulations drafted, amended and approved by sources not very well known to the individual. What grandfather, on the basis of his grandfather's sayings, recommended back in the village seems to have no place in the bigger city, within the larger community.

All this isolates and estranges man from the society. He used to be somebody special, he is now just another individual.

The presence in the city of a number of people with a standard of living much higher than that of the

average man creates the added problem of rising expectations. As aspirations begin to soar and the means to achieve them fail to keep up, delinquency and crime are likely to increase.

Urban centres and industry have developed in different countries at different times. And each nation in turn has devised its own way of living with the machines.

So far we don't have cities of a million. Nor do we have gigantic industrial complexes. But both are coming. Large projects have been begun and plants are already in operation which employ several thousand of workers. The population of our cities is also rising rapidly as industry increases employment opportunities.

Our problems so far are not acute. But if a start is made now in tackling the existing difficulties of city life and plans are made to combat future problems, the next generation may not have to spend billions overcoming what could have been prevented much more cheaply. A study must be launched now to see how the role of the school should be revised and, what the mosque, the factory, and the district municipal office should be doing in the future.

As values and attitudes change, as the grandfather loses control, as what the neighbours say begins to make no difference, other mechanisms of social control must be developed to replace the old ones.

## Law Governing Municipalities

5. Prevention crowding in places where it would hinder traffic, with cooperation of government authorities.

6. Take measures to prevent outbreak of diseases and to transmission of contagious diseases, with the cooperation of concerned government authorities.

7. Take measures to prevent fire, floods and other catastrophes and take immediate action to preserve life and property of the citizens in case catastrophes do occur.

8. Supervise sale of all foodstuffs and beverages on the market so that they meet health requirements.

### CHAPTER IV The Municipal Council

Article 53:  
The Municipal Council, members of which are appointed by the general Municipal Assembly for a period of one year, consists of three to six informed professional persons. Members of the council, on the basis of the pro-

posals made by the municipality and approval of the General Assembly, can come from the membership of the Assembly or from outside. The Council shall include, if at all possible a physician, an engineer and an economist.

Article 54:

The duty of the Council is to study and express views on the projects and other questions submitted to it by the municipality or the General Assembly.

Article 55:

The mayor can invite representatives of the Ministries of Public Health, Public Works and Education and representatives of other legal entities to participate in the sessions of the Municipal Council.

Article 56:

The Mayor serves as chairman of the Municipal Council. There is no salary for membership in

the Council. The Council meets at the invitation of the Mayor, and as soon as possible, presents its views on the question referred to it by majority vote.

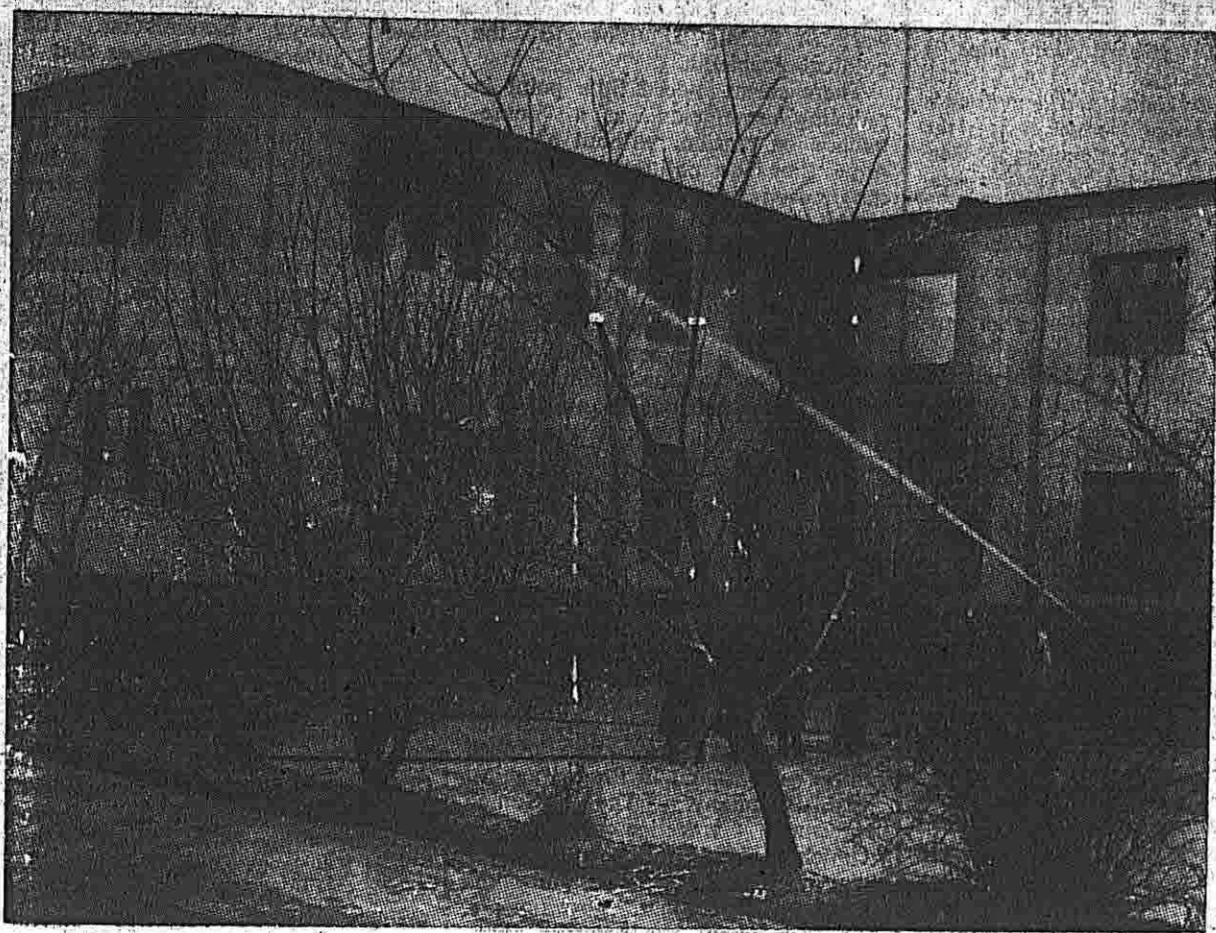
Article 57:  
The Council cannot express views on any matter in which a member's interest or profit lies.

### CHAPTER V Duties of the Municipality

Article 58:  
Duties of municipalities are described in the following list. The General Assembly is to make a list of priority to be given in discharging these duties. The Assembly shall ask the Municipal Council for its views before making the list of priorities.

1. Ensure proper sanitation in public places such as restaurants, hotels, cafes, tea-houses, public baths, and cinemas.

2. Supervise sale of foodstuffs and drinking water from wells, springs and streams to ensure that health standards are met.



Firemen put out blaze which damaged eight rooms in Rahman Baba school on the eve of New Year's.

## Rahman Baba Recovers From Fire Damage

Since 14 students and teachers at Rahman Baba school have been busy moving into the building next door to their old building in which eight rooms were damaged by fire on the eve of New Year's day. No one was injured by the fire which broke out during the night.

The boarding students are still living in the old building but classes are being held in the other building. Over 2,000 of the 3,000 students who attend the school live in the dormitory and get all their food and clothing from the school. Twelve teachers live with the students in the dormitory.

This year over 200 students entered Rahman Baba. Most of them came from the provinces in which there are few secondary schools after passing an entrance examination. About 70 students graduated from the school last December. The top five went on to higher studies in other countries under a unique programme sponsored by the school, the principal noted.

Rahman Baba is also unique in that all its classes are held in Pakhtu although, of course, the same materials are studied as in other schools. English is the major foreign language taught at Rahman Baba but there are also six classes in German.

The 54 different classes in the school are taught by 43 teachers including three from Germany, two from India and two from the United States.

The school was founded eleven years ago. Four years later it was separated from Khushal Khan.

Rahman Baba high school is located in Merwais Maidan. The principal of this high school is Abdul Basir Ahmad Zai. He taught at this high school for almost four years before he was chosen as the assistant principal and finally the principal in 1963.

There are 12 grades in the school but since there are not enough classrooms for all the students, the first through sixth grades are in a separate buildings in Karti Char.

## Student Interview Life At A Boarding School

"Right now our major problem is to find enough classroom space. Half the students are now studying outside in the school yard since the fire destroyed several rooms," commented Abdul Kadir when asked about the changes needed at Rahman Baba.

"I would like to see the school reorganised and set up in a new building," he said. "The present building was too small even before the fire," the twelfth section student pointed out. "The responsible people are considering the requirements of the school."

Abdul Kadir came from Rodat in Nangarhar after finishing the first three classes. He came to Rahman Baba as a fourth class student in 1960 and passed the exams for fifth and sixth grades and so advanced to the sixth grade while his friends stayed in the fourth. Now he ranks second in his class.

He especially likes physics and math and hopes to study them further and follow a career in this field. Kadir lives in the dormitory. Kadir adds.

## Backgrounder Production To Increasing Food Meet Population

We all need food. The more people there are the more there is a need for things to eat. No one can live without food.

In the last one hundred years the population of the world has doubled. But the production of food is the same. This means that if one hundred years ago we could have one man to eat, today we have to share half of it with somebody else.

Agricultural production in the Asian and African countries is particularly low. There are two main reasons for this. First, the population has increased a lot. Second, modern machines which help increase production of food are not available for the farmers.

If the farmers in our country had tractors they could save time by doing several days work in one hour.

We must also bring our dry lands under irrigation. For this more water is needed. We should make the best possible use of our rivers. For this we need more dams. Dams control and distribute water to the farmers properly and equally. They also save water so that in summer when there is no rain the farmers can water their crops.

Today most developing countries are faced with a shortage of food. They have too many people. For instance India has a population of 472 million. But she cannot produce enough food to feed them all.

One way to solve the food shortage is to import food from the foreign countries. Afghanistan gets food from the United States.

But for how long can we import. It costs money. Besides food may not be available to buy.

We should try to solve our problem now.

## Supersonic Waves Help Photograph Interior Of Heart

The interior of the human heart has been successfully photographed by a group of Japanese medical scientists. The breakthrough was revealed by Dr. Motono Tanaka, lecturer at the Tohoku University in Fukuoka, Southern Japan. He told a meeting of the Japan internal medicine society in Fukuoka he developed the method with Prof. Emeritus Toshiaki Ebina and three other faculty members of the university's medical department.

It is claimed to be the first time the interior of the heart has been photographed.

The five scientists were said to have succeeded in achieving the photograph in a series of three-millimetre-wide tomographic cross sections in which shadows of ribs and other structures before and behind the heart do not show.

This was done by combining supersonic wave patterns with wave patterns of electrocardiograms of the heart and by controlling automatically the time and length of the oscillating supersonic waves.

Interior heart photos of this type enable doctors to observe closely the functions of the inner part of the heart, such as the ventricle and the atrium.

They will also make it possible to find symptoms of heart diseases which cannot be discovered by ordinary x-ray photographs, electrocardiograms and phonocardiograms.

## Easy To Read: Pandora's Box

### Hope Helps Meet World Full Of Problems

Once upon a time there lived a beautiful young girl whose name was Pandora. She lived in the kingdom of Utopia. Her father was a very famous and kind man. In fact everybody in her country was intelligent honest and kind. There were no thieves, murderers, or cruel people. There was also no sickness, disease, or poverty. There was plenty of food, and everyone was wealthy. It was a wonderful country inhabited by hard working and friendly people.

One day as Pandora was walking along the ocean she noticed a small ship coming close to the land. Soon she saw a poor dying man lying at the bottom of the boat. Quickly she ran to the boat, and tried to help the poor man, but he was almost dead, and she could do nothing to save him. Suddenly he raised his head and said, "lady take this box, and keep it forever, but never open it. If you do you will be sorry."

Pandora was very sad. She had never seen anyone sick before, because everyone was healthy, and everyone lived forever. She took the box and ran home to tell her father and brothers, but they didn't believe her. They said Pandora, "you are very beautiful. Someday a handsome Prince will marry you. Don't think about that poor man. Throw that box away, it is very old and ugly, we will buy you a new one." Pandora remembered what the old man had said, and decided to keep the box, but never to open it.

Many years passed and Pandora married a handsome young Prince, and she lived in a beautiful house, surrounded by flowers, beautiful birds, and large blue lakes. Everything she owned was beautiful except for the old ugly box. She looked at it everyday, but never opened it. Slowly she began to forget the words that poor old man had said. She even forgot that she had ever seen him. Finally Pandora began to think, "why shouldn't I open that box, nothing can hurt me I have every thing." So one day she decided to open the box. She picked it up and slowly raised the top. Suddenly out of it escaped the bad ideas and problems of the world. Disease, dishonesty, poverty, hunger, sickness, and death flew off into her country. Because she had opened the box her country changed from a perfect kingdom into a land full of problems. After all the bad things had come out of the box Pandora began to cry. She cried and cried and cried. Oh! what have I done? I have been very stupid. She sat down and cried for a long time. Suddenly she was surprised to hear a soft sweet voice from inside the box. She ran and picked it up again, and raised the top. This time a beautiful lady with a shining white dress and long black hair appeared. She looked at Pandora kindly and said, "Please don't cry. You have opened the box, and all the bad things came out, but you let me out too. My name is Hope, and I will help all the people who meet the many bad things in your country. Your country will have many problems, but if the people listen to me and hope they will finally succeed. Then the beautiful lady Hope

flew away after the bad things. Today the world is filled with problems, but if we remember the words of that beautiful lady we will always have a good chance to succeed.



He is not old enough to make use of the Student Rage yet but he appears confident and eager to begin his schooling in southwestern Afghanistan.

## Future Teacher Studies New Methods On Nine-Month Fellowship in London

One of the first students who will take over teacher-training from UNESCO experts here is now studying for a teaching certificate in Britain.

Abdul Kadir Saleem worked in the Academy of Teacher-training in Kabul before going to Britain.

"I regard it as a heavy responsibility to take over some of the work of the UNESCO people," he said in London. "I have a nine months' fellowship from UNESCO but I am hoping to extend it so that I can do more studies."

Saleem attends classes at the Maria Grey College at Twickenham, south-west of London. The course covers the theory and practice of teaching in primary schools, with lectures on general education methods and principles, and on ways of overcoming problems in teaching.

As part of the practical training, Saleem has taught at two primary schools in London.

"I have seen, in English classes, how important it is to understand the children, plan their lessons and have effective programmes," he said. I also think it is a good idea to bring children right into the lessons—not just to have them listening to the teacher all the time."

Saleem would like to see many English methods adopted by teachers at home, but he said: "It is not always easy to convert ideas directly from a Western to an Eastern culture. However, I would like to see them adapted and introduced as soon as possible."

In Britain he has encountered a variety of modern teaching aids ranging from tape recorders and television to simple natural science tables. Children are encouraged to bring plants and insects to school until they learn to recognise them. "I want to find a way of bringing these aids into

greater use in Afghanistan. We can begin by using simple aids with local materials and cooperation. Perhaps later we can have better things," he said.

Saleem is one of only five men in a group of twenty-seven girls at Maria Grey College. But this does not bother him. He said: "All the girls are very helpful and friendly. I don't think it makes any difference that there are a lot of girls in the classes, because I will be instructing a lot of girls as well as boys in Afghanistan."

## A Limerick Or Two

A tutor who tooted the flute  
Tried to tutor two tutors to toot.  
Said the two to the tutor:  
"Is it harder to toot or  
To tutor two tutors to toot?"  
A flea and a fly in a flue  
Were imprisoned, so what could they do?  
Said the fly, "Let us flee."  
"Let us fly," said the flea.  
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

## Subscriptions

This is the second and last free issue of the Student Special which will be distributed to schools and the university in Kabul. Money for subscriptions will be collected this week from the chairmen of English departments. Subscriptions for the Student Page for the school year are Af. 30. Students who wish a year's daily subscription may get one for Af. 250.

## Man Must Learn To Deal With Disease In His Cities

Today is World Health Day. The Theme is Man and his Cities. The spread of disease is one of the major dangers when people live close together. And flies are one of the chief carriers of disease.

The fly is a dangerous insect. Now that seems like a funny thing for me to say. How can a little fly be dangerous? Why, I'm much bigger than a fly. How could a fly ever hurt me. Well, the fly is one of the dirtiest living things and it is a menace to our health.

The fly carries many disease germs to us in two ways. It carries the germs on its legs and feet and in its saliva. On the fly's legs and feet are many tiny, sticky hairs. These sticky hairs carry germs from dirty places in which the fly breeds and lands, from toilets and garbage and other dirty places. But the fly's eating habits are just as dangerous in spreading disease. The fly cannot eat solid foods so it drops saliva on solid material to dissolve it and then it sucks up the liquid, leaving behind some of the germs.



Young students in Ghana learn dangers of disease.

**World Briefs**

ROME, April 7. (DPA)—Workers in Italy's iron and steel producing industries went on a twenty-four hour strike Tuesday for better wages and conditions. Miners also went on a day strike all over Italy for the same reason.

TOKYO, April 7. (DPA)—Japan's external trade reached a surplus of \$308,200,000 during fiscal year 1965 which ended last month, in terms of customs clearance, Jiji press reported yesterday.

PARIS, April 7. (DPA)—Foreign beatniks are not wanted in France, and border police have instructions to turn back any long-haired bearded figures desiring entry. French authorities said most of the beatniks entered the country without a penny in their pockets. When Paris police tried to round up scores of them last summer the local population came out against the policemen. Official French sources said the consulates took too little interest in these foreign beatniks and France often had to pay for their repatriation.

ROME, April 7. (DPA)—Several leading Italian citizens and heads of women's rights organisations have founded the first Italian "divorce league" which hopes to mobilise public opinion to get parliamentary discussion of divorce and perhaps even introduce divorce laws. At the moment Italy has only legal separations, but no dissolution of marriage.

TOKYO, April 7. (Reuter)—The 17,500-ton American tanker Comet Commander was feared to be sinking in rough seas in the western Pacific early Wednesday according to radio reports received here. The reports said 31 seamen were rescued from the tanker, about 600 miles (1,000 kms) northeast of Midway Island.

OTTAWA, April 7. (Reuter)—The Canadian House of Commons rejected by 143 to 112 votes a motion calling for the complete abolition of hanging in a free vote.

WEST BERLIN, April 7. (Reuter)—Berlin wall will open early today for two weeks of Easter visits by West Berliners to their East Berlin relatives.

The five border crossing points earmarked for West Berlin visitors were to open at 0.600 GMT for the first of a total of 581,384 West Berliners who have obtained day-passes for the Easter visiting periods.

Each of them is allowed one visit until midnight. A total of 61,697 cars have also been granted permission to cross into East Berlin during this period.

**S. Vietnamse Premier Ky, Dissident Elements, Agree Upon Two Point Communiqué**

DANANG, SOUTH VIETNAM, (April 7, AP). Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu Co. South Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, said Wednesday night that political unrest in the Danang and Hue areas was quieting down.

Co said he had spent most of the day talking with various dissident elements, including Buddhists, students and Vietnamese military men who had been taking part in demonstrations against the Saigon government.

Co also conferred late into the night with Major General Nguyen Van Chuan commander of the first Vietnamese army corps which includes Danang and Hue.

During the conference two leaders of the "struggle committee" were called into Chuan's office. Later Chuan told newsmen the youths had agreed to use their influence to calm demonstrators. Chuan and Co said Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky had met in Saigon Wednesday with the mili-

tary directory and a two-point communiqué was agreed:

1. That Ky would begin Thursday withdrawing marines who entered the Danang air base Monday night at the height of the political unrest. They will be flown back to Saigon in Vietnamese airplanes.

2. Discussion will start within a week on the drafting of a constitution.

Elections and a civilian government are the key demands of the dissident groups.

Co said also that after the marines were withdrawn and the unrest completely quieted down Mayor Nguyen Van Man would be relieved of his duties.

Meanwhile blockades throughout the city remained up and troops were still guarding key roads leading into Danang.

Meanwhile police have arrested four more men suspected of having taken part in dynamite attack on American officers building Friday in which seven people were killed and 131 wounded.

Police believe an 18-man Viet Cong squad took part in the attack on the building located in the heart of Saigon.

**Gromyko Describes Soviet Policy**

(Contd. from page 2)

"The Soviet Union and our friends will never resign themselves to the plans of the Federal Republic of Germany to have access to nuclear weapons".

The main point in the recent note of the FRG government to the Soviet Union "was again the demand for a revision of the existing European borders".

"The question of borders in Europe has been solved ultimately" Gromyko said to the applause of the congress delegates.

The minister said that the Federal Republic of Germany "will yet have to traverse a great distance to gain a passable reputation in the eyes of the peoples", Gromyko described as "reasonable" Adenauer's acknowledgement that the Soviet Union is one of the countries which want peace.

"Peace in Europe," Gromyko went on, "is precious not only to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, but all European peoples need it."

"Unfortunately, until recently the governments of some western states had not taken serious efforts to find concuring points in the positions of sides, to outline what is common, what is in the interests of precisely European states". There were various reasons for this, Gromyko said, but one of them "was the influence by a big non-European power". "For some reason it is believed in the United States that Europe will not be able to do without its presence and patronage...but the peoples of Europe are already saying and will still say their view on this."

**West Germany Urges Arms Reduction**

(continued from page 2)

ward in finding solutions to the political problems. There seems indeed little point in reducing armaments as a consequence of tension, without at the same time the political causes of the tension being dispersed.

The seriousness of the West German government's proposals is discernible from a very characteristic section of the note. Bonn wants peace with its neighbours in Eastern Europe, and at the same time would like to hope that the Soviet government is also anxious to avoid war.

The Federal government of Germany would like to embark on an era of friendly relations with Czechoslovakia. Chancellor, Prof. Erhard told the West German parliament in this connection: "The Federal German government has no territorial claims with regard to the C.S.S.R. The Munich Agreement ceases to have any territorial significance whatsoever." This statement should at least remove one of the most frequent allegations levelled by the government in Prague against West Germany. The Munich Agreement was concluded in Munich in 1938 between the Hitler government of that time and the French and British governments. The government has however abandoned any territorial claims against Czechoslovakia, which might be inherent in this.

The further suggestions made by Bonn in the note are also worthy of interest. The transfer of fissionable material to recipients within the sphere of EURATOM should be controlled by the International Nuclear Energy Commission. The Federal government proposes that it should exchange the same statements renouncing force with its neighbours in Eastern Europe including the Soviet Union, as it has already exchanged with its Western allies.

The countries of Eastern Europe are also invited to send observers on a bilateral basis to military manoeuvres. Bonn finally gives the assurance that it is prepared to take part in any conference on disarmament in so far as this promises to be a success.

**China Protests Decision By Japan**

TOKYO, April 7. (AP)—People's Republic of China warned Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato Tuesday he could face the same fate of that Japanese Prime Minister who was executed for war crimes at the end of World War Two.

The official Peking "People's Daily" said this in an unusually bitter attack on the Japanese leader and his liberal Democratic party. It used terms seldom used by one country when referring to the government of another with whom it maintains ordinarily friendly relations.

Referring to Sato's refusal to permit the visit of a delegation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs, the paper said:

"The 650 million Chinese people are not to be bullied. If you insist on opposing China, you are heading towards the same destination as Tojo. What else can you expect?"

**IMF Authorises \$26.7 Million For Philippines**

WASHINGTON, April 7. (DPA). The International Monetary Fund has approved a stand-by arrangement for the government of the Philippines authorising drawings up to the equivalent of \$26.7 million over the next 12 months. The arrangement will support the efforts of the national authorities to maintain the country's exchange and trade system free from restrictions and to promote economic growth in conditions of monetary stability. The Philippines has maintained successive stand-by arrangements with the Fund since 1962, but it made no drawings under those arrangements.

**USSR Launches Cosmos**

MOSCOW, April 7. (DPA)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched another artificial earth satellite, "cosmos-114", the Soviet News Agency "Tass" reported.

All instruments on board were functioning normally.

**Thant's Press Conference**

(continued from page 1)

As regards the U N financial crisis, The Secretary General said his talks with members concerned had been "optimistic" concerning voluntary contributions to make solve the problem.

Describing India's food problem as "acute", the Secretary General said that further aid would be necessary for some time.

In reference to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's remark that press reports had exaggerated the food situation in India, U Thant said that differences of opinion on the situation there did of course exist.

He pointed out that the situation was not so critical as during the great famine in Bengal in 1942.

The Secretary General said he

was weighing the 'pros and cons', of an invitation by Jordan U N Ambassador, Mohammed El-Farra to visit the Palestine Arab refugee camps.

He would accept the invitation, if he arrived at the conclusion his visit would result in more positive results.

**53,000 Karakul Pelts Bought From Balkh, Faryab**

MAZARI SHARIF, April 7.—The Karakul Company purchased more than 13,500 karakul pelts last year in the Balkh province. The company paid more than 3,800,000 afghanis to make these purchases, according to an official of the company's agency here.

The company has also purchased more than 39,000 karakul pelts from Fariab karakul producers which has cost more than 11,400,000 afghanis.

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