

6-15-1966

## Kabul Times (June 15, 1966, vol. 5, no. 68)

Bakhtar News Agency

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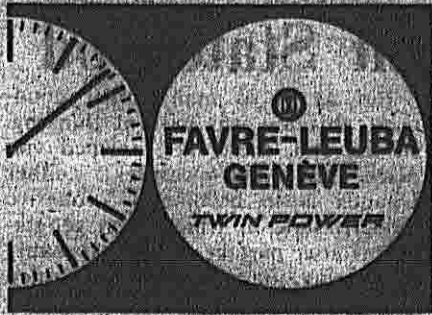
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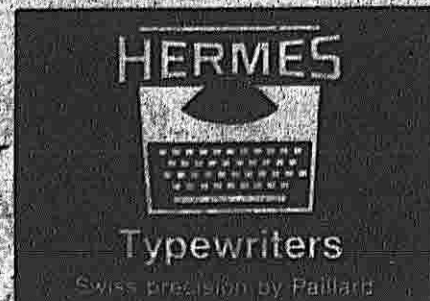
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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 88

JULY 1 1966 KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1966, (JAUZA 25, 1345, S.H.)

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## Goal Of Culture, Information Ministry Explained By Sidki

**KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**During the Wolasi Jirgah question hour yesterday Mohammad Osman Sidki the Minister of Information and Culture, threw light on the goals of his Ministry.

The aim of the Ministry of Information and Culture, he said, was to publish educational articles for public enlightenment.

It was on this basis that the Ministry, in its news media published legal, economic, scientific and educational features.

Sidki, who appeared before the house in the afternoon told the deputies that in accordance with principles of the Constitution and Press Law and taking into consideration historical and cultural realities, his Ministry was endeavouring to make its publications serve a useful purpose to Afghan people.

Sidki, who appeared before the plenary session of the Lower House for the third consecutive Tuesday said the duty of Information and Culture Ministry was expanding with the increase in the political and social maturity of our people.

He said the press had an important role in realising this maturity.

Answering questions put by deputies on the work of Bakhtar New Agency, Sidki said; since its establishment, the news agency has been considerably progressing.

Today the news agency serves the nation 24-hours a day and it matches in scope of activities agencies of the countries in this part of the world, he said.

The Minister added that our news coverage has acquired a reputation for its objectivity and we will try to preserve it.

Sidki said that his Ministry had special interest in collecting the literature and folklore related to local Afghan languages. There are some 33 of such languages.

Concerning Radio Afghanistan programmes, he said they are aimed to appeal to the people.

"Our radio programmes fall into three categories:

a. Those programmes aimed at all groups of people—educated or illiterate.

b. Programmes aimed at people with little or no education.

c. Programmes serving educationally advanced groups of Afghans."

He explained that these aims were set forth on the basis of well-recognised principles of radio

## Asian-Pacific Meeting Works For Cooperation

**SEOUL, June 15, (Reuters).—**President Chung Hee Park opened the Asian-Pacific Ministerial conference here Tuesday with an appeal for regional solidarity against what he called communist aggression.

The South Korean leader told Ministers from nine countries, in an unexpectedly political speech, that Asia and the Pacific were "overshadowed by dark clouds of violence which threaten man's life, freedom and prosperity."

"That violence is posed by communist acts of aggression and subversion which defy human reason and seek to undermine international order."

He warned: "Freedom can only be enjoyed by those willing to fight for it, peace only by those willing to defend it."

But the President did not seek to rally the delegates to any scheme for military cooperation. Their first and last task was to pave the way to closer and more effective regional cooperation, he said.

DPA reported according to sources close to the South Korean delegation, Seoul wants to propose to the conference a permanent organisation grouping the 10 participating countries, with a secretariat.

These plans reportedly meet with complete approval only by the Philippines, Formosa, Thailand, and South Vietnam, while Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Laos are either disinterested or against it.

## STOP PRESS

**AMSTERDAM, June 15, (Reuters).—**The Dutch Parliament was summoned to an emergency session today to discuss two days of violent clashes between police and strikers and rowdies. Police last night used firearms and tear gas to disperse rioters. By the end of the day at least 50 civilians and 16 policemen had been injured.

## Interior Minister Inspects Prisons In Takhar Province

**TALUQAN, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**Interior Minister, Abdul Satar Shalizi, now on an inspection tour of northern provinces visited prisons for men and women in Taluqan and closely acquainted himself with the conditions of prisoners.

He exchanged views with the security commandant of the province on expanding handicraft in prisons.

Sunday afternoon the Minister visited the administrative headquarters in Farkhar and Rasaj and told a large group of people that the government needed their cooperation in the implementation of its development plans.

## Cooperatives Effective In Increasing Farm Production, Says Reza In Jirgah Testimony

**KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**The Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, Mst. Mohammad Akbar Reza, told the Wolasi Jirgah Tuesday that cooperatives have proved effective in increasing the production of farmers.

Furthermore these organisations have resulted in creating a sense of unity among the farmers and cattle raisers. Better methods of farming and animal husbandry have also been introduced by the cooperatives.

In answer to questions from the deputies the Minister said the reason for low agricultural yield

in Afghanistan was that the same land was cultivated time and again and the soil was not fertilised.

He added that the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry was working hard to solve these problems.

He also said that laws to improve the conditions of farmers and regulate relationship of farmers and landowners are being drafted.

He said that low agricultural production in Afghanistan had many causes and efforts were being made to eliminate them.

The Minister added that among the main difficulties in his Ministry was the lack of sufficient experts in different fields. However the Ministry was trying, with the cooperation of Education Ministry, to solve the problem.

He said the "Green Corps" is playing an effective role in improving the country's agricultural position.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry has so far, due to lack of resources, not yet been able to repair and improve canals and irrigation networks built earlier. The improvement of these networks would have a great impact on increasing agricultural products.

On raising rice, he said in places where this raising of the crop caused water shortage or made the land unproductive, the Ministry had to stop its cultivation.

## Commonwealth Delegates Study British EEC Entry

**LONDON, June 15, (DPA).—**Britain's determination to safeguard the interests of Commonwealth countries, and consult with them in the event of her making a new approach to join the European Economic Community, was reiterated by Douglas Jay, president of the board of trade, here Tuesday.

He emphasised that it was too early to think in terms of when Britain might make such an agreement.

Jay's statement, made at the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' meeting at Marlborough house, was in response to pressure for more details about Britain's intentions.

Speakers on the Common Market question Tuesday included representatives of India, Trinidad and Tobago, Ceylon, Singapore, Kenya, Cyprus and Sierra Leone.

In some cases there was apprehension that particular interests might be harmed by Britain going into the Common Market, and Jay sought to reassure them that these would be safeguarded. Britain's relations with the Common Market occupied a large part of the talks.

This topic formed part of a wider ranging discussion which also took account of the position reached in the Kennedy round, prospects for the second United Nations conference on trade and developments, and the implications of such general developments in relation to Commonwealth preferences.

## Rapacki To Visit Here Next Week

**KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**The Foreign Minister of Poland will shortly pay an official visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Foreign Minister, and the Afghan government. The Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of Poland Adam Rapacki will be in Afghanistan from June 22 to 26.

## USSR Asks UK To Return Parts Of Crashed Jet

**LONDON, June 15, (DPA).—**The Soviet Union Tuesday called on the British government to return parts of a Soviet jet plane which crashed into a West Berlin lake on April 6.

The USSR embassy here in a statement said Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky went to the foreign office "to demand the parts allegedly retained by the British, and at the same time protested against the 'improper behaviour of the British authorities in West Berlin'."

The statement said Soviet authorities were not permitted to be present when British army engineering units recovered what was left of the jet plane from the lake.

Following the return of the wreckage on May 2, Soviet experts discovered that some sections had been dismantled, the embassy statement alleged.

According to the British version of the incident, all pieces of the wreckage recovered from Stossensee Lake in West Berlin's British sector were handed over to Soviet authorities.

In the mean time British newspapers claimed that some electronic equipment had been taken to England for a careful scrutiny.

The Soviet plane, a twin-engine Yakovlev 28 all-weather fighter, is reported to be one of the most modern in Russia.

## Japan Bans Further Import Of Asbestos From Rhodesia Fires Set In Salisbury

**TOKYO, June 15, (DPA).—**The Japanese government has taken further steps towards imposing a total ban on imports from Rhodesia in line with the December resolution of the UN Security Council.

Especially, measures are to ensure that there will be no further import of Rhodesian asbestos into Japan, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

The Ministry's announcement recalled that Japan has suspended imports of Rhodesian iron ore and sugar, and had banned exports to that country of ammunition and petroleum since last year, Jiji press reported.

According to official sources asbestos has been added to the embargo list at the strong urging of the British government.

Britain has charged repeatedly over the past months that several countries, including Japan and West Germany, were still doing substantial trading with the breakaway African colony.

According to Japan's international trade and industry ministry, Japan imported 9,000 tons of Rhodesian asbestos in 1965.

This year 17,000 tons have so far been contracted for 11,000 tons of which have already been delivered.

In Salisbury heavily armed Rhodesian police patrolled the streets after a factory, a warehouse and several cars were burned and house of white citizens were stoned.

Africans threw a petrol bomb into the Seven Miles Hotel and burned a car outside the hotel.

Firemen struggled in vain to put out a fire in a warehouse. A second fire at a factory could be extinguished. An attempt was made to set petrol pumps at a petrol station.

## Tarzi Named Counsellor

**KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Jalaluddin Tarzi, director general of the Archives Bureau of Foreign Ministry, has been appointed as the counsellor of Afghan Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

## Pakhtunistani Jirgah Comes Here To Meet PM

**KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**A Jirgah from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan including representatives of Salarzai, Monday, Chay Mang and Sapi tribes has arrived here.

The members of Jirgah hope to meet and hold talks with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

## Two Killed, 49 Injured In Amsterdam Clashes Between Police, Workers Supported By Provos

**AMSTERDAM, June 15, (Reuters).—**Rioting bands of demonstrators threw up barricades against armed police changes in the heart of Amsterdam last night following a day of violence in which 49 people were injured, and two workers were killed.

Long-haired youths joined build-up of a plasterer during labour disturbances Monday.

Youths tore up pavements, parking metres, smashed store windows and stoned trams. Eyewitnesses described the scene in the city as chaotic.

Police fired on demonstrating building workers near the royal palace here Tuesday, wounding 14 people, and seriously.

The workers, angered by the death of a plasterer during clashes with the police Monday night, had earlier rampaged through the city burning a lorry and smashing windows of a conservative newspaper.

The firing came after police reported the situation was quieting down following dispatch of steel-helmeted police armed with rifles.

But trouble flared up again, with workers strewing tacks on the roads to puncture tires of police cars.

Police opened fire on the workers. Police called for mounted reinforcements to keep the huge crowds on the main square in front of the royal palace on the move.

On the square near the stock exchange, close to the palace, cars were overturned and parking metres smashed. Police cordoned off part of the road thickly strewn with tacks.

Amsterdam Attorney General J. Hartsuiker said the plasterer, dead when admitted to hospital after Monday night's demonstrations, had died of natural causes.

Building workers downed tools at sites all over the city Tuesday and headed for a mass protest meeting in the middle of town. They were trying to get support from organised union workers for a 24-hour protest strike.

There has been a public controversy here on police method after accusations of rough crowd-handling during the wedding last March of Crown Princess Beatrix and former West German diplomat Claus Von Amsterg.

Tuesday a crowd chanted "murder, murder, murder", referring to the plasterer's death. In another street, a police chief inspector had to flee into a nearby house from a threatening mob.

DPA adds: Amsterdam police last night for first time since World War Two used tear gas to disperse several thousand demonstrating building workers.

The crowds of demonstrators intermingled with an increasing number of young "provos" hurled stones, bottles.

(Contd. on page 4)

## FRG Asks French For Clarification On Troops' Status

**BONN, June 15, (DPA).—**West Germany yesterday asked France to clarify whether she will withdraw French air force units from West Germany.

Word of this planned French move reached official Bonn Monday just as French and West German negotiators were meeting in secret for preliminary talks on the future status of French troops in W. Germany after they leave NATO integration on July 1.

Bonn, which Monday said it had received "French hints" only concerning the planned move, Tuesday asked French Ambassador Francois Seydoux to seek clarification and convey "French intentions more precisely."

The foreign office said that undersecretary Karl Carstens discussed "the question of an eventual withdrawal of French air force units from West Germany" with the ambassador, who assured Carstens he would pass on the West German request to his government.

A foreign office spokesman could not state when bilateral negotiations with France would start but repeated Bonn's intent is that they be held simultaneously with multilateral negotiations within the NATO Council on the French troops future cooperation and commitments in western defence.

The Bonn government wishes to keep the about 70,000 French troops and air force units in W. Germany after July 1. But insists that a new bilateral agreement on their stationing becomes necessary following their withdrawal from the alliances integrated command.

## Thant Continues Consultations With Thailand, Cambodia

**UNITED NATION, New York, June 15, (DPA).—**UN Secretary-General U Thant on Monday discussed Thailand's request for a UN civilian observer mission with Cambodia's delegate Hout Sambath.

According to sources close to the Secretary General, Thant will continue his consultations with both countries concerned, Thailand and Cambodia.

The same sources said that Cambodia has not taken an altogether negative stand on the Thai proposal judging from indications that talks are to be continued.

They claim Thant regards the consent of both parties concerned as indispensable for the creation of a civilian observer mission.

Cambodia, instead of agreeing to a UN mission, might request an International Control Commission similar to that working in Vietnam, the same sources said.

Thailand and Cambodia have repeatedly in the past lodged complaints with the world organisation about all.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Nanghar Medical College To Admit 45 This Year

**JALALABAD, June 15, (Bakhtar).—**The results of the final examination taken by Nanghar University Medical College students were announced Monday.

Of the 74 students enrolled 60 received passing grades and 10 others are to take second term exams, according to the Dean of the College, Sayed Abdul Qadir Baha.

The University was established three years ago and this year the students have advanced to fourth grade.

Dr. Baha said the college will enroll 45 students in September when the new academic year starts.

The ceremony which was held on the occasion was attended by Governor Mohammad Siddik of Nanghar.

## Militant And Moderate Buddhist Factions Differ On How To Oppose Ky, Thieu

**SAIGON, June 15, (Reuters).—**An open split appeared to have developed Tuesday between the moderate and militant factions of South Vietnam's Buddhist anti-government movement.

A Council of Buddhist leaders Tuesday morning overruled the moderate stand of one of its members at a meeting shortly after two jeeps had been burned in a violent Buddhist street demonstration.

The moderate monk, Tich Tam Chau Monday made a public appeal to Buddhists to stop putting altars in the streets as a form of passive resistance to the government.

In a communique after Tuesday morning's meeting, the council of the Buddhist secular affairs institute Vien Hao Doa said Tam Chau's appeal was not valid because it had not been approved by other council members.

The monk's appeal was disregarded by Buddhists in Saigon, who last night placed about 12 altars, decked with candles, flowers and burning joss sticks, in the middle of the street outside his house.

Meanwhile, monks in the northern

city of Hue called for prayer meetings today around the altar road-blocks there. Broadcasting from a secret pagoda transmitter, he ordered a 24-hour general hunger strike for today.

The northern Buddhist leader, Thich Tri Quang was Tuesday in the sixth day of an indefinite hunger strike in protest against the military rulers and the United States government for supporting them.

Government riot police set up three machine-guns near Hue's central market "to impress the people" and patrolled through the main streets of the old university town.

Saigon demonstrations Monday night and Tuesday were small compared with those preceding the lull of the past week, but they were persistent.

American paratroopers clashed again Tuesday with North Vietnamese troops on jungle ridges in the central highlands 35 miles (56 km) north of Kontum.

A U.S. military spokesman said units of the 101st airborne division engaged a company-size force—about 100 men—in a fresh outbreak of fighting

that began last Tuesday.

The latest clash continued through the afternoon but the spokesman said he had no word on the outcome.

He reported the N. Vietnam toll so far in the week-long engagement rose to 465 killed, or about half of the North Vietnamese 24th regiment that was reported on the ridges when the battle started.

Over the North Vietnam coast, two U.S. navy Phantom jets from the aircraft carrier Ranger intercepted two propeller driven planes and probably shot down one of them with a radar-guided sparrow missile.

A Buddhist nun, tending Tri Quang said he had refused to take intravenous feeding and as a result is very weak. The monk on his seventh day of fast is in municipal hospital.

The Buddhist leader began the hunger strike last Wednesday, saying he would fast until Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky and Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu resigned, and until Americans stopped supporting Ky and Thieu.



## THE KABUL TIMES

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### MEDICAL LEGISLATION

In this era of legislation in Afghanistan there may not be any other sphere which requires legislation so much as medicine. Because the term medicine is general, any law-making body assigned to codify its regulations should consider three main areas—pharmacists, doctors' behaviour, and the coroner's office.

We are happy that the Ministry of Public Health has appointed a committee to study the law of developed countries in this matter and to prepare a medical code for Afghanistan. There is no doubt that any medical code drafted and endorsed will be "a patch work" from existing codes of the more developed and experienced countries.

But the drafters of our law ought to bear in mind that since they have such a wide scope to choose from they should not leave any loopholes.

As the Ministry of Public Health has already pointed out, great irregularities have been observed both in the import and sale of medicine in the country. From every family of medicines there are different varieties available on the markets here. There are about 40 antibiotic products alone, a source close to the Ministry of Public Health revealed to a reporter of this paper. Dr. Eshaq and Dr. Habib Del, from the College of Pharmacy at Kabul University have helped the Ministry with the preparation of a list of 532 types of drugs to be imported which can cure most illnesses.

We hope that this list is not considered irrevocable and that the authorities in the Ministry will periodically revise it.

The Ministry of Public Health has also been encouraging local production of certain combined preparations. Some types of vaccines previously imported are now prepared in Kabul.

We hope that the Ministry of Public Health will keep a close check on these drugs to insure proper mixing and inclusion of all the components. It is the duty of the College of Pharmacy and the Public Health Institute to ex-

### Food For Thought

The ideal of independence requires resistance to the spirit of the herd which is now so widespread, to our worship of quantity and indifference to quality, to our unthinking devotion to organisation, standardisation, propaganda, and advertising.

Daniel Gregory Mason

Since time to time these home produced pharmaceutical preparations, and if analysis proves that they have not been prepared properly, those responsible should be punished in accordance with the public health code.

The public health code itself ought to set up penalties for pharmacies that sell their commodities above the fixed price, for pharmacies that hide their medicines so that they can offer it to black marketeers; for doctors who do not give injections under sanitary conditions or who overcharge their patients.

A public health code may also take notice of the conditions that ought to prevail in the hospitals. We have visited some hospitals in the provinces that are infested with flies and mosquitoes. Doctors in charge of hospitals should be bound by law to follow all public health regulations and penalties should be imposed on those who disregard them.

Nursing is another area which should be covered by the Public Health code.

A public health code should also clarify once and for all the position of hakims in the country. We still do not know how hakims of local tabibs are supposed to function. The herbs they prescribe for the sick have sometimes proved harmful.

The duties of municipalities in so far as the health of the public is concerned should also be specified in the code. Municipalities have unfortunately been lax in enforcing sanitary conditions on shopkeepers, samawarchis (tea shops) and local restaurants.

We also propose that the public health code devote some of its provisions to sanitary conditions in schools, colleges, and even prisons.

Finally, with the rise of a modern judicial system in Afghanistan there is a need for doctors who are aware of the needs of the courts and who can provide both police and the attorney general with scientific knowledge. The new public health code should include references to such doctors and the role that they should play.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Why was electricity nationalised, was the caption of the editorial in yesterday's Anis.

Commenting on the steps taken by the government to establish the Afghan Electric Corporation the editorial said electricity is the prime prerequisite to raising the living standard of the people. Adequate power supply for domestic consumption as well as for operating industries is essential.

Since the formation of the new organisation, the rates have been lowered for the first 50 kilowatts of power consumed by house owners. This is a step that directly benefits the public.

With the completion of the Naghloo and Mahipar hydro electric projects and the increasing of the government's share in the corporation to over 90 per cent, regulation of the country's power supply will be controlled more or less completely by the government. The editorial urged the authorities to follow similar steps in the import and manufacture of drugs. This is also a field in which the public interest should be taken into consideration first. The only way this could be achieved is through complete government control and nationalisation of the import and manufacturing of pharmaceutical products.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Nour Ahmad Malal, complaining of the high price of tea. It said, one day I noticed an advertisement in the paper announcing the sale of a high quality tea at the rate of Af. 40 per pound while it is selling at the rate of 60 in the market. On buying the quantity required, I took the liberty of asking the sales man why he was selling at this low rate.

He said, it was set by a whole seller who was astonished to see the retailers demanding such high prices. A pound of tea cost the retailer only Af. 38 per pound. They should be satisfied in making a profit of two afghanis per pound.

The letter called on the authorities to see if the situation can be improved since tea has become one of the essentials on the family shopping lists.

Today's Islah carried an editorial

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50  
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20  
(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

### WORLD PRESS

One of the Saudi Arabian news-cent virtually the same level as a year ago. Those who replied they did not support the Sato government increased to 28.5 per cent from 23.1 last year. The main reason given for the drop in Sato's popularity was the rising cost of living.

The privately published weekly magazine said Monday June 13 that UAR's President Nasser "twice in recent months has had to deal with attempted revolts."

The magazine said in a copyright article that one was "by dissident army officers. The other by a group called the Moslem Brotherhood."

"Spreading unrest and rising tension are related to numerous reverses suffered by Egypt both at home and abroad. At home there is discontent over shortages of food and high prices. Outside Egypt is being down in a civil and unpopular war in the country of Yemen."

The Malay Mail of June 13, says editorially in its issue of June 13: "One thing is certain: big cracks are appearing in the monolith of the Chinese leadership. Under the strain of the Sino-Soviet quarrel and reversals suffered by Chinese policy in Indonesia, Africa, and even in Cuba, unity at the top which has endured for so long and which compares so remarkably with the Soviet experience, is beginning to give way."

S. KHILJI, Editor-in-Chief

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SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

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## Obote May Hold Key To Ugandan Statehood

Many years before colonial emancipation, the forecast could reasonably be made, that certainly often was that Uganda would and it more difficult to become a nation-state in the modern sense than any of its neighbours.

Either it would be dominated by the Kingdom of Buganda (whose capital, Kampala, is also the capital of Uganda itself) or else this kingdom would prevent its existence as a cohesive state.

We see now that this is a problem which is faced with varying degrees of urgency by many of Africa's new states. But previously it always looked as though Uganda's African kingdoms stood on a special level of development and would prevent Uganda's modern history starting off from scratch as the histories of most other African states would start on achieving independence.

Undoubtedly, as things have turned out, both these exterminities of thinking were untrue. The existence of Buganda did not prevent the emergence of Uganda as a nation-state, although it very severely hampered it; and, on the other hand, the problem posed by the existence within the new state of the African kingdoms was not peculiar to Uganda alone.

Many, if not most, of the birth troubles of the new states of Africa have come from elements similar to this and it is no longer necessary to regard Uganda as a unique case. But the importance of the Kingdom of Buganda and of the person and office of the Kabaka, or king, of Buganda should prevent people from judging with too much haste the actions of Dr. Milton Obote, the Prime Minister of Uganda, in taking the royal palace by storm, and setting up what amounts to a

military dictatorship under his own leadership.

The European, or even the citizen of a stable African country, is apt to have a sigh about any unrest and bloodshed in an African country, and suppose that this is caused by some common basic trouble which must have a common basic solution. This is never true, and the case of Uganda can be shown to be even more apart from any general rule than most.

The British saw these dangers perfectly well, and before they left in 1962 they did all they could to bring about a compromise. This was a very hard task and the Kabaka's men were talking about secession up to the very day of independence—a secession, needless to say, which would have been impossible for Uganda, approximately equivalent to England seceding from the United Kingdom and leaving the rest in a state of limbo without a capital or any administration worth the name.

But a compromise was eventually reached—partly before independence and partly in the months which followed. It ended by the Kabaka of Buganda being made President of the new state of Uganda—a sort of constitutional cross between a monarchy and a republic.

Though the British had to provide Uganda with a constitution before they left, however, they were certainly aware that they could not really solve the Buganda problem by decree, and that this was a matter that in the end the people of Uganda would be forced to work out for themselves. The best that could be hoped was that the constitutional settlement prior to independence would give them a framework in which to do it.

But as in so many other countries, this too was wishful thinking. In the end, there has seemed no place for half-measures: either Uganda is to become a cohesive modern state in which each geographical area partakes in a reasonably equal way, or it is to be ruled through the kingdom of Buganda by the man who stands at the head of the kingdom of Buganda.

This sketch should give some idea of the obstacles in the way of Dr. Obote in creating a modern Uganda. They are enormous. It is perhaps too early to justify the attack on the royal palace of Kampala (and it appears that the death roll was very much greater than was officially admitted) but this was not a cynical act of violence ordered by a power-hungry politician.

As long as it lasts, this popular confidence in Obote is now the most important element in Ugandan politics. It gives a certain aura of respectability to a regime which now depends on military force alone. For the moment the army's confidence in the President is not in question, but it is by no means rare for soldiers to get a taste of power and to turn out the non-military man who helped them to it.

Now that, for the moment at least, the Kabaka's claims have been settled by force of arms, Dr. Obote's main task is to lead Uganda back to a kind of constitutional rule which enjoys the support of the Kabaka's subjects without restoring the special position of Buganda.

It is by his success in this that he will be judged; and any would-be supplanter should reflect on the fact that in the present Ugandan political constellation Dr. Milton Obote is the only man who has the least chance of achieving it.

(Swiss Press Review)

## Precedent For S.V. Problems In U.S. History

The enlargement of the ruling directorate last week by ten civilians in S. Vietnam is viewed by some observers in Saigon as an important step forward in the government's attempt to restore political stability to S. Vietnam, U.S. officials said last week.

Another move in this direction was made when a 29-man electoral commission completed its task of drafting an election law and defining the organisation of the Constituent Assembly. Voting for this Assembly is scheduled to take place throughout the nation on September 11.

The formation of the new directorate members was conceived as a way to establish the base of the interim government until a constitution is written and a civilian legislative assembly is established.

The law had been a subject of discussion for some time in political circles and was formally proposed by Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky on May 24.

The ten appointees were named on June 6 to join the directory or national leadership committee of 10 generals who have been in power for almost a year. The military group was led by Prime Minister Ky and chief of state Nguyen Van Thieu.

Heading the list of new members is the present Foreign Minister, Tran Van Do, who has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the government. The other nine are also well-known political figures.

Of the new men, most are Buddhists. This is understandable in a primarily Buddhist country. There are also two Catholics, two Cao Dai and two Hoa Hays, the latter two

being important minority sects in S. Vietnam.

Two of the new directorate appointees are originally from North Vietnam, one from the Centre and the remainder from the South, mostly the Mekong delta area. This might satisfy many S. Vietnamese who have felt that too much of their leadership is northern-born.

Although all naturally are considered anti-communist in outlook, there is a wide range of political shading especially on the two major issues of the day: the people's proper role in the government during wartime and the next way to bring about peace.

Most have in common the fact that they were in opposition to the Diem regime or even imprisoned by Diem. Others have served governments in the Council of Notables or participated in the electoral commission.

Meanwhile, President Johnson urged the American people Thursday to remember when they grow impatient over S. Vietnam that it took 13 years after the revolution for the United States to become a nation with a President.

Johnson talked about S. Vietnam in the White House garden while awarding diplomas to 25 experienced foreign service and state department officers who have just finished a nine-month seminar in foreign policy.

"Those who bear an operating responsibility in foreign policy," he said, "cannot be content merely to handle today's problems with efficiency and discipline. They must every day ask each other: what can we do—that we are not doing—to tip the balance in favour of order, progress, and peace?"

Johnson said he wasn't criticising, and hoped the sensitive wouldn't mind what he was saying.

"I urge you to remember that Americans often grow impatient when they cannot see light at the end of the tunnel—when policies do not overnight usher in a new order."

"But politics is not magic, and when some of our fellow citizens despair of the tedium and time necessary to bring a change—as, for example, in S. Vietnam today—they are forgetting our own history."

Expanding on that, Johnson said that not for many years after adoption of the Declaration of American Independence did the shape of true order and security emerge in America. He recalled that the best of national government moved nine times from city to city before it

He noted that the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777, but not ratified by all the states for four years. And even after George Washington was elected President in 1789, Johnson said, Congress needed nearly four months to get a quorum to organise.

"We ought never to be complacent," the President said, "when change is so painfully slow, we must constantly work to accelerate its pace."

Meanwhile Premier Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam told a radio interviewer Thursday that "there is not true anti-Americanism in S. Vietnam only a minority sentiment inspired by the communists."

"We like and respect the American fighting man, we are intelligent enough to know that without him we would be lost."

The Premier said in an interview with Peter Kallischer of the Columbia Broadcasting System. (DPA and AP)

## Criminal Procedure Decree Law

### Article 263:

The forgery case is prosecuted on the grounds of a motion made by a contestant during the preliminary investigation or the court proceedings and recorded therein. Likewise, the forgery case can be initiated by a written request placed in the records. For the initiation of the case of forgery it is essential to designate the document deemed forged as well as the grounds for the case.

If the organ adjudicating the case finds it proper to conduct an investigation on the sub-case of forgery, it may then dispatch the documents to Saranwali. Had the consideration of the main case depend upon the outcome of the document deemed forged, the said organ may delay the trial process until the forgery case is handled in the legal terms.

### Article 265:

In case the criminal prosecution has been delayed and forgery claim is rebutted, it is necessary then to file the forgery contestant for a sum not exceeding two thousand and five hundred Afghanis.

### Article 266:

The court which writes the forgery of all or part of the official null its order prior to the termination of the trial. The order of the annulment or correction of them as deemed proper. The process shall be recorded and marked in a note.

### Chapter 7:

#### Maintenance of Order in a Court Session.

### Article 267:

The presiding judge is responsible

### PART XX

for maintaining order and disposition in the session. Anyone disturbing the order shall be excluded from the court room. If the person fails to obey the court order, it may immediately sentence him for 48 hours imprisonment or a fine of up to three hundred Afghanis therefor. This sentence shall instantly be executed and is not subject to appeal.

If the order is disturbed by a court employee, the court may reprimand him during the session in accordance with the disciplinary measures provided for the Judiciary members and employees.

The court, however, may annul its order prior to the termination of the session.

### Article 268:

If someone commits a misdemeanor or petty offence in the session, the court may prosecute the accused in the same session and pass a judgment on him after hearing the Saranwali and the accused.

Prosecution of the crime in this instance is not subject to the provisions made by Articles 2 and 3 of this Law.

In case a felony is committed at the trial, the presiding judge orders the accused to be deliberated to Saranwali. The issuance of this order does not disrupt the execution of Article 8 of this Law.

The presiding judge in any event, shall make recordings of the incidents and, if found necessary, shall issue a warrant of arrest against the accused.

### Article 269:

If a defence counsel, in the performance of his duty or as a re-

sult thereof, performs an act which is deemed either disturbing the order or punishable by law, then the presiding judge shall arrange the recordings thereto. If the action is found of disciplinary nature, the defence counsel shall be referred to the court President for reprimanding and to Saranwali for interrogation in the otherwise charges. In neither instances shall the court President or the court members participate in the trial involving the crime committed at the session.

### Article 270:

Adjudication of the crimes committed at the time of trial but not prosecuted at the same session, shall take place according to the ordinary provisions made by the law.

### Chapter 8:

#### Court Findings (Sentences)

### Article 271:

Except as otherwise expressly provided by the law, the courts are not exclusively bound to base their findings on the evidence gathered in the preliminary investigation or the records of evidence collected.

### Article 272:

In respect of petty offences, circumstances recorded by the respective officials shall be considered as evidence unless their negation has been proved.

### Article 273:

The court is at full liberty to pass a sentence if it is fully convinced of the sufficiency of the evidence that has been examined at the trial. However the court cannot base its findings on evidence not examined during the trial.

## RADIO AFGHANISTAN

### Programme

#### WEDNESDAY

#### Foreign Services

#### Western Music

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.  
m band.  
**English Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62  
**Russian Programme:**  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs  
on 62 m band.  
include local and international  
news, commentary, talks on Af-  
Foreign language programmes  
ghanistan.

## Air Service

#### THURSDAY

#### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0830  
Mazar-Kabul  
Arrival-1240  
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1615  
Amritsar-Kabul  
Arrival-1615  
Kabul-New Delhi  
Departure-0800  
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Mazar  
Departure-0900  
**IRANIAN AIRWAYS**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0830  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-0930  
**P.I.A.**  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1130  
**AEROFLLOT**  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow  
Departure-1030

#### FRIDAY

#### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Departure-0830  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1605  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1330  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1030

#### SATURDAY

#### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1030  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1030  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-0830  
**P.I.A.**  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1130

## Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731
	24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24222

## UN Delegates Urge French - English Equality

UNITED NATIONS, June 15 (AP).—"Egalite" (equality) was the cry Tuesday as heads of 11 UN delegations called on Secretary-General U Thant to put in a word for the French language.

The delegations all use French. Informed diplomats said their leaders asked Thant to give that language equal treatment with English in the issuance of UN documents.

The delegations said they pointed out that French is an official language of the United Nations, as is English, and suggested that whenever possible, documents should come out in French and English simultaneously.

## Three Factors Govern Success Of Volunteer

"Few countries in the world have utilized the Peace Corps as effectively as Afghanistan," says Robert L. Steiner, who leaves Kabul Thursday after serving here almost four years as Director of the U.S. Peace Corps.

"Authorities here have been very helpful and as a result the Peace Corps has seen one of the most rewarding programmes in the world develop in this country," he says.

"Although in the beginning it was looked on as a kind of junior technical assistance programme, after two years people began to realize that our biggest contribution is an attitude toward work and a sense of responsibility toward a job."

About half of the Volunteers in Afghanistan teach English while others teach physical education, maths and science, or serve as secretaries or nurses. In early June there were 220 Volunteers here but by July the number will be down to 180.

The number and skills of future Volunteers depend on the requests of the Afghan government. Right now one area of future expansion would appear to be agriculture. Some are already working in farm mechanics, surveying, and irrigation. Afghanistan also has the largest Peace Corps nursing project.

The success of a Volunteer depends on three factors, Steiner has found—a good volunteer, an ambitious Afghan supervisor, and a job to be done. Perhaps the most difficult kinds of jobs are

those of rural development in which the Volunteer must use his own imagination to decide what to do.

The Peace Corps tries to stay away from jobs which require much equipment and financial support such as research or highway construction, Steiner explains. The important thing is person to person communication. Hopefully out of an exchange of ideas, new ways of solving problems will be found.

"The first six to eight months are usually the worst for the Volunteer just as they are for an Afghan who goes to another country," Steiner points out. It is in the second year that the Volunteer is most productive. To say that a Volunteer is doing a good job is the highest compliment an Afghan could pay us, he says.

Generally those in the provinces are the happiest because they feel more useful and can see the impact they are making. About 70 Volunteers are now in over half the provinces.

About four per cent of Volunteers are sent home before their two-year term is over for failure to do their job. But the great majority of Volunteers leave feeling they have gained a lot from their experience.

Knowing the language is an important factor in helping the Volunteer enjoy himself and do a good job, Steiner believes. He learned Farsi as a child. He was born in Iran where his father was teaching in a college.

Steiner arrived in Kabul in August 1962 two weeks before the first group of nine Volunteers. He and his wife and four children leave Thursday morning having seen the eighth group of Volunteers begin work.

In connection with his job Steiner traveled around most of the country several times. His favourite city is Herat. He also enjoyed Bamian during a short vacation.

Steiner goes back to Washington to head the Division of Volunteer Support in Washington, D. C. Peace Corps headquarters. The Division is responsible for everything from handling baggage to deciding policies.

The new Director Walter Blass arrived last week. He comes from a job as an economist for American Telephone and Telegraph.



Robert L. Steiner

## Babur Garden As Large Now As History Books Say It Was, Visitor Notes

Following is an article about Babur garden by Professor M. A. Aziz which appeared in the May 29 issue of Morning News of Karachi.

It is a notable fact that the tomb of Babur presents a striking contrast with the grand mausolia of his descendants, for example: Humayun's at Delhi, Akbar's near Agra, and Jahangir's at Lahore. The sepulchre is quite an unostentatious grave in a garden at Kabul; and the site used to be one of the Mughal Emperor's favourite pleasure grounds.

In a stirring poem, the late Allama Iqbal gave it his praise not only for its beauty but also, and in particular, as the Kabul Valley dared challenge the Fanning Hills. According to Babur's own wish, he was buried in an ordinary grave—"open to the sky, with no building over it and no need of a door-keeper".

Under later emperors and kings certain buildings were raised near the grave. They lend to it a touch of distinction without destroying its original air of simplicity.

The body was temporarily consigned to earth in the Nur-Afshan, later known as Rumbagh (Agra). Some ten or twelve years later, it was conveyed to Kabul and, in accordance with the directions of his will, buried, in the garden of his

choice—a pleasant picturesquely situated to the south-west of Kabul, a city which he loved for its climate and the natural scenic beauties of the surrounding country.

The site of Baburiah, where the mortal remains of the founder of the greatest line of Emperors of India are buried, is one of the most beautiful in the region. To its east rises a mountain known as the Takht-e-Shah, a dark mass which dominates everything else in the neighbourhood, pushing five hundred feet into the blue sky.

On a spur of it, to the north is a small fortification whence a time-gun signals the mid-day hour.

To the west, below a road that follows the bends of the river bank, the Kabul stream sings its way sweetly through fields and rocks. Here its water sparkles brightly against the green crops and the black mass of the mountain; there it gleams in the deep shade of mulberry trees which overhang the edge, and seem to peep at their reflected image in the rippling flow below.

Across the river, beyond suburban villas and recently erected public buildings, stretches a broad valley full of orchards and fields, & is known as the Char Deh and forms the granary of Kabul.

### GARDEN OF BABUR

As it stands today, the Garden of Babur does not show what it

must have looked like about 400 years ago, when its surrounding walls were new-looking, and freshly built stone pavilions, towers, gates, and baths stood in it.

One of the best views, now is that seen just upon entering the gateway. Much of the garden can be seen thence, rising in stages to a pavilion of recent construction. The five hundred yards of garden-land, as mentioned in the books, are there; and they have been divided into numerous terraces, stages, and slopes, forming a hanging garden.

They are covered with trees, flower-beds and grassy lawns, and slopes bright with different coloured flowers which form the accents of rich green carpets of well-kept turf. The steps and various tiers of Baburiah, Kabul, are far more numerous and much smaller than is the case with the Indo-Pak gardens of history.

It is probable that the general formation of the terrace continues to follow the pattern of the original garden, which Babur used to love; but the splendid gateway, reservoirs, and rows of fountains which decorated it were spoiled and destroyed long before the present age.

It was in the time of King Nadir Shah Shabheed that this writer, first, photographed the grave and garden; however, he had seen it earlier.

## Gina Lollobrigida Film Confuses Reality, Dream

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Some men dream about Gina Lollobrigida. Gina Lollobrigida dreams about some men in her next movie, a picture called "Le Placevoli Notti" (The Pleasant Nights). The film should be pleasant indeed for fans of the curvaceous Italian star.

Directors Armando Crispini and Luciano Lucignani are working with a 16th-century story about an amateur astronomer (Adolfo Celi, the mallevolent Emilio Lao in "Thunderball") who is more enraptured by the distant stars than by his eager bride (Gina).

The frustrated bride, Dolcilla, begins to dream—and in her dreams a different man makes love to her every night.

If one wants to recover from these hallucinations, the astronomer-husband Bernardino lectures her in a scholarly tone, "one must not rebel against them but relax and accept the dreams without resistance."

A legion of soldiers encamps in fields nearby—led by a handsome captain. The men in her dream begin taking on the features of the dashing captain.

Following her husband's advice, Dolcilla stops straining against her dreams. In fact she starts calling on the captain at his tent each night. Dream and reality become confused.

Confused, too is Voynadazzo. He spies his wife one night through his telescope. He becomes suspicious but his wife hides him. Suggesting that perhaps he himself is having some kind of dream in thinking he saw her straying.

## U.S. House Increases Defence Allocation

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The U.S. House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate Tuesday a \$17.8 billion bill that authorizes the Defence Department to buy ships, planes and guns in 1967.

The amount is \$931 million more than requested by the administration.

The added money include \$258.3 million for two nuclear powered naval frigates that were not asked, as well as extra millions for work on an anti-missile missile system and a new manned bomber.

Representative L. Mendel Rivers, democrat of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee added the extra \$931 million to the bill because it felt the amount the defence department had asked was "not enough."

## Pilots Strike Hits Scandinavian Airlines

COPENHAGEN, June 13 (DPA).—Tuesday's strike of about 1,000 pilots of the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) is threatening the very existence of the airline, jointly owned by Sweden, Norway and Denmark, according to informed sources in the Scandinavian capitals.

These sources said that the airline may have to lay off some 14,000 employees if agreement fails to materialise soon between the pilots and the SAS management.

## Vehicles Designed For Future Use On Lunar Surface



been 2.5 seconds before. The strangeness of the situation would be compounded by the fact that when you apply the brakes or turn the steering wheel nothing happens for more than one second.

Granted, moon traffic (motor and pedestrian) will be considerably less than that on earth and the vehicles will have a low speed limit. But, Grumman studies with a lunar rover simulator, employing a built-in 2.5-second delay, so confused a group of subjects that performance of the rover vehicle was severely limited.

Furthermore, as speed of the vehicle increased, human control of its movements rapidly deteriorated. A partial solution to the problem was design of a predictor display that shows the operator where he would be in the future if he used a certain control.

When the first U.S. Apollo astronauts come down in their lunar landing craft, their first concern, of course, will be a safe landing. Except for details, Grumman's design has already been fixed for the craft, known as LEM (Lunar Excursion Module).

Basically, LEM's landing gear consists of four legs angling out from the front, back, and sides of the craft at 45 degrees. Each leg will have a landing disk affixed to its bottom. Shock absorbers will be cylinders filled with crushable honeycomblike metal.

Such gear is designed to enable the LEM to land on a flat, hard surface; a somewhat sloping surface; a slightly crushable surface; or a surface shallowly covered with loose dust. (Should the moon be covered with a thick layer of dust, most likely the LEM would have to be thoroughly re-designed at a great setback to the manned landing schedule.)

These few examples of the design and development problems associated with the surface of the moon bring into focus both the frustrations and intellectual excitement of the technologists, engineers, and scientists involved in the planned United States' manned trip to the moon known as Project Apollo.

sets down on the moon. Design of roving lunar vehicles will have to be completed, however, before the surface features are determined. This places a multiple drain on the designer's ingenuity, for his vehicle must have mobility and reliability on any of several possible surfaces.

The Grumman-wheel is capable of moving over sandy, crunchy, and loose surfaces, as well as rough and textured ones. Its flat rim also enables it to behave like a caterpillar tractor, providing both traction and a large area over which to spread the vehicle's weight.

A different problem involving unmanned lunar vehicles is how to control them from earth, keeping in mind the 2.5-second delay in communications from the moon to earth and back.

This would be somewhat like driving a car and seeing where you had

able and dangerous "flights."

Some of these problems are the responsibility of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation (Bethpage, New York) which is working under contract to the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

To solve the potential lunar leaping problem the Grumman people have developed an elastic wheel. It has a flat, flexible metal rim held in place by flexible metal spokes spiralling out from the hub.

In tests over rough, textured ground, the wheel hugged the surface and "flowed" over bumps. The rides were remarkably smooth.

However, the nature of the lunar surface is still a controversial subject among scientists. Presumably, the surface characteristics will be well-known before the first American manned craft

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Daily Sanayee, published in Ghazni, comments in its editorial on Pakhtu courses.

Pakhtu courses have been offered in the provinces for several years but they have done little to spread the language, claims the paper.

The paper attributes this failure to two causes. First, usually no final examination is given at the end of a course. Secondly, those in charge of conducting Pakhtu courses do not have enough experience in teaching the language.

Since there is no fear of a final examination the participants in the Pakhtu courses show hardly any interest in learning the language with the exception that they regularly attend the course to avoid being marked absent, says the paper.

The article urges the Pakhtu Academy in the Ministry of Education to see that the participants in Pakhtu courses are always given examinations so that they can judge their progress.

In another issue, the daily Sanayee considers the problem of food commodity prices and calls the attention of the authorities concerned to the need to stabilise the prices in the local markets and also see that by strict control a further increase in prices is avoided.

The paper claims that people, and particularly government officials, in the provinces face more difficulties in case of scarcity of food commodities, especially wheat than people in Kabul encounter because the food procurement department copes with the situation by providing adequate wheat and flour for the public and bakers in Kabul.

The paper expresses the hope that the same facilities will also be provided in the provinces so that in case a problem of food shortage arises they can make use of such facilities.

Daily Bedar, published in Mazari Sharif, in its editorial complains about the hoarding which the paper feels is the main cause of prices going up in the markets.

The paper believes that if the prices in the markets are not strictly controlled and if the hoarding is not brought to an end it will create more concern for the public and will lead to further weakening of the financial position of the people.

The paper expresses the hope the commission recently established in line with the policy of the government and entrusted with task of bringing the price's under the control will be able to do so by applying set programmes and regulations.

Daily Tuloo Afghan published in Kandahar, carries an article by Abdul-Khaliq Fakiri in which complaints are, made about the disorders of traffic system and mal-management of the hospitals in the province.

On traffic the writer claims that the drivers, bicycle riders and gadi drivers do not observe the traffic rules and regulations and the traffic authorities are either not in a position to control such mal-practices or else they think that people themselves should observe the traffic regulations without being guided.

It has happened that when there is a traffic accident one can not find a traffic police to handle the case or else if it happens that there is a traffic police he settles the case right on the spot by receiving a bribe, claims the writer.

It is also noticed that when some one is injured in a traffic accident the traffic department has no means available to transfer the injured person to the hospital as a result of which the person by losing blood dies before getting to a hospital.

The writer gives an eyewitness report of how he took an injured friend to the hospital where to his surprise, he found no one on duty able to treat the man who was bleeding to death.

The writer urges the authorities concerned to see that facilities, needed for a traffic department are provided and that the department is always alert to cope with situations where lives may be involved. Likewise hospitals should always have someone on duty to deal with emergencies.

In another issue of Toled Afghani an article appears about the disadvantages of unemployment in a society.

The writer, Sayed Abdul Zahir Raufi, believes that unemployment is the root cause of all social evils.

He expresses the hope that more industrial plants will be set up in every part of the country in order to provide greater sources of employment and income thus reducing the causes of robbery, pickpocketing and other crimes, which the writer feels are rooted in unemployment.

Daily Dewa, published in Jauzjan, carries an article without a by-line, in which reference is made to the tasks and responsibilities of governors. Governors are the sole representatives of the aspirations and wishes of the government.

The government wishes to establish permanent contact with the people. It wants to see that development projects are properly carried out on schedule and finally it desires to improve the social and economic status of the people. It is the responsibility of the governors, as the link between the people and the central government, to see that these objectives are accomplished.

## World Briefs

NEW YORK, June 15, (AP).—A total of 50,557 cases of smallpox, were recorded in the world, during 1965, approximately the same number as in 1964, the World Health Organisation says.

There was an increase of between 3,000 and 4,000 in Africa but this was offset by a reduction of similar size in India, the organisation said in a report to the United Nations.

MOSCOW, June 15, (Reuters).—Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, left yesterday for home after a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which she attended early rounds of the Tchaikovsky music competition.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 15, (DPA).—The committee of 33, set up by the General Assembly to discuss all aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations, yesterday adjourned until August.

BEIRUT, June 15, (DPA).—King Hussein of Jordan Tuesday, sharply attacked the Palestine Liberation Organisation and criticised the Soviet arms deliveries to the Middle East.

In a speech in Ajlud, the King said the present leadership of the Liberation Organisation was destructive and did not serve the cause of liberation of Palestine.

For some time, differences of opinion about the activities and the privileges of that organisation had been existing between it and Jordan.

AMBALA, June 15, (Reuters).—Five people were killed and seven badly injured by a severe storm in parts of Punjab state last night.

One man was killed by a shock from a fallen power cable, three more by falling trees and a 13-year-old child died when a house collapsed.

ADEN, June 15, (DPA).—One person was killed when an explosion rocked a house in Aden's Crater district—scene of repeated violence—on Monday, radio Aden reported.

The house, in which weapons were found, belonged to a cousin of former Aden Premier and now Secretary General of the "front for the liberation of occupied South Yemen" (FLOS). Abdelkawi Mekki.

CHICAGO, June 15, (Reuters).—Seven Puerto Ricans were wounded by gunfire as an estimated 1,000 people roamed the streets of a Puerto Rican neighbourhood here Monday night.

Thirteen people were arrested. It was the second night of violence in the area, touched off when a policeman shot a young Puerto Rican in the leg while attempting to arrest him.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 15, (AP).—Malaysian High Commissioner Tun Lim Yew Hock, who disappeared from Canberra Friday, was still missing Tuesday.

The mystery of his four-day disappearance was reported in front newspaper page stories but there was still no real clue to where the 51-year-old diplomat might be.

CAIRO, June 15, (DPA).—Syrian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Machus Monday had talks here with United Arab Republic Premier Sakaria Mubiedin, radio Cairo reported. He will meet President Gamal Abdel Nasser later this week. Main topic is believed to be a counter-action against King Faisal of Saudi Arabia's Pan Islamic pact.

ROME, June 15, (DPA).—The social democrats made significant gains, the two strongest parties—the Christian Democrats and communists—maintained their positions and the rightwing parties lost votes in Italy's weekend communal elections, according to official results announced Tuesday. The elections are regarded as a barometer of Italian political trends and indicate a consolidation of the centre-left coalition.

## WEATHER

For the next 24 hours the forecast is clear skies with strong dust-laden winds.  
Temperatures:  
Minimum 15 C. tonight.  
Maximum 34 C. tomorrow.

## PHARMACIES

Pharyabi: Sherpur Tel. 20887.  
Mairwand: Near Puli Kheshti Mosque Tel. 20580.  
Yusuf: Sha Shad, Near Jashan ground Tel. 21584.  
Asri: Second Part of Nadir Pash-tun avenue Tel. 24231.  
Zalal: Near American Embassy Tel.

## U.S. To Propose Extension Of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty USSR Accuses U.S. Of Escalation

WASHINGTON, June 15, (DPA).—The U.S. delegate at the Geneva disarmament conference plans to submit a new proposal aiming at the extension of the nuclear test ban treaty to subterranean tests. Although the U.S. Government does not believe the chances for success are good particularly after the new sharp Soviet attack on America Tuesday, it will nevertheless try to refloat the Geneva negotiations.

U.S. Government quarters expect the Soviets to reply reviving the UAR suggestion which provides for the suspension of underground tests without any international controls.

The suggestion had been submitted to the Geneva conference last September as a joint effort of the neutral countries.

Tuesday's accusation by Soviet Chief Delegate Alexei Roshchin that the U.S. was stepping up its "aggressive war" in Vietnam came as a surprise to Washington.

Hitherto the impression had prevailed here that the Soviets had purposely refrained from touching on the Vietnam problem in order not to block the possibilities for progress in the field of disarmament.

In a first official comment on Roshchin statement, U.S. Democratic Senator Joseph Clark said here Tuesday the speech indicated that the Soviet Union had changed its course.

When he visited Geneva a

month ago, he said, he had been given to understand by the Soviet delegate that the Vietnam war had nothing to do with the disarmament talks.

Reuter adds: The United States said Tuesday the time had come for East and West to reconcile differences and rivalries and work together for nuclear disarmament.

Preoccupation with short-term objectives only impeded agreement on a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, chief U.S. negotiator William C. Foster, told the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva.

"We must look beyond the immediate future, we must not be obsessed with any one country but rather with the danger of the nuclear threat," he told the conference, which resumed Tuesday after a five-weeks pause.

According to AP, the Soviet delegate blamed United States insistence on international verification machinery for lack of progress towards a treaty banning underground nuclear weapons testing.

He said "it becomes all the more apparent that these demands are put forward by the United States in order to impede an agreement on banning underground explosions and thus have a free hand for carrying on dangerous experiments with new nuclear weapons."

Roshchin said the Soviet Union attaches great importance to such a ban and "is prepared to give every kind of assistance" to achieving it. But that failure to reach agreement is solely due "to the groundless demands" of the western powers for setting up control machinery.

American delegates Foster expressed his "deep regret" over Roshchin's propaganda blast.

"South Vietnam was attacked by the North, and the United States is in the south to help those people to resist aggression and choose their own way of life," he said.

Foster added that all American efforts to negotiate an end to the war had been turned down so far.

"If Soviet Union wants to make a positive contribution, then it should try to get Hanoi to the conference table," he remarked.

## Amsterdam

Contd. from page 1  
ties and home-made smoke bombs against the reinforced police units.

The chairman of the action committee of the striking building workers, Staphorst, in a television interview dissociated himself from the riots in front of the "Telegraph" newspaper building earlier Tuesday.

The pacifist socialist party, on the other hand, in a message of solidarity described the riots as the result of a wrong policy conducted by police and justice authorities.

Policemen should no longer be allowed to carry arms. Policemen fighting the demonstrators were only doing their duty, he said.

The domestic policy committee of the Netherlands Parliament will meet in the Hague today to discuss the situation.

Shortly before midnight last night young demonstrators blocked the tramway roads causing traffic chaos in some districts. They hurled stones into shops and smashed window panes of office buildings.

At the same time, Staphorst declared the strike as finished and called on the building workers to return to work today.

Unrest still continues in the heart of Amsterdam. Striking workers are roaming the streets, smashing windows, damaging cars and throwing rocks on the streets to block traffic.

The new clash between police and strikers climaxed 24 hours of demonstrations which erupted last night.

## Two Elephants Hold Up Bank

CAIRO, June 15, (AP).—Two elephants tied up in Alexandria harbor broke loose and attacked a bank, the daily newspaper Al Akhbar reported Tuesday.

Inside the bank they chased terrified employees until the elephant trainer arrived breathless in pursuit and claimed them.

Then the bank returned to normal business and the manager counted his losses: ten desks crushed.

## FAO Discusses Fish Harvesting

ROME, June 15, (DPA).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Monday urged rationalisation in fish harvesting.

Addressing the opening meeting of FAO's thirty-nation committee on fishery, FAO director said for production to be further increased and gains maintained, it was urgently necessary that the exploitation of the resources be carried out in a rational manner.

Otherwise, the director added, fishing would become uneconomical and the resources itself be impaired.

Since most of the fish stocks available for further exploitation were found in international waters, an international agreement on harvesting international fish was now a necessity, he said.

Machinery for accomplishing such rationalisation must be created where it does not exist, he said.

Nations must agree in good time on management measures when yields were approaching the levels, as ascertained by fishery scientists and economists, that should be maintained indefinitely.

The seas and inland waters of the world had an enormous unrealised potential of high-quality protein, and it was only recently that the application of science and technology, together with modern management and improved marketing, have made possible a much greater contribution from the fisheries to protein supplies.

## UK To Withdraw As Many Units As Possible From East

LONDON, June 15, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night Britain intended speedily to withdraw from the Far East every unit which ceased to be necessary when confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia ended.

He told the House of Commons, in answer to a question: "We hope that the agreement reached in Bangkok, will be ratified by Indonesia and brought into practical effect as soon as possible."

"This will enable us to start reducing our forces in the theatre because many of them have been sent there solely for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Malaysia and Singapore against Indonesia."

The move came on the eve of a labour party caucus at which the government's military and foreign policies are to come under heavy attack.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Fatah Hamrah, a faculty member of the College of Medicine of Kabul University left Tuesday for Tehran, to attend a seminar on Medicine in that city.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—Juma Gul Bandehwal, director of the Teachers' Training Institute, left for the United States Tuesday to study education under a UNESCO scholarship.

JALALABAD, June 15, (Bakhtar).—An official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul presented a set of microscopes to Nangarhar University's Medical College Monday. The set was sent to the college by the Education Ministry of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Sayed Abdul Qadir Baha, Dean of the college, thanked the Czech government for its cooperation with Afghan educational institutions.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Zackman, Chief of the Asia Branch of the World Food Programme met Dr. Jamaluddin Jalani, Chief of Social Services of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Tuesday.

Dr. Zackman praised the advances made by the Afghan Red Crescent Society, according to a Red Crescent official, and promised that his organisation would cooperate in some projects of that organisation.

KABUL, June 15, (Bakhtar).—A team from the Communicable Diseases Department in the Public Health Ministry left yesterday to make a survey of the incidence of tuberculosis in Uruzgan province.

## Torch For Blind Developed

LONDON, June 15, (Reuters).—An electronic torch for the blind will be demonstrated at an international conference on sensory devices here next week.

The hand-held torch, weighing about 14 ounces (397 grammes), transmits a beam of ultra-sonic sound, which varies frequency when reflected by an obstacle. The wearer picks up the sound, on a special hearing aid and can tell from pitch and quality where the obstacle is and what it is like.

More than a hundred scientists and representatives of organisations for the blind from Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand will attend the conference.

## Scrap Iron For Sale

A Pakistan firm has offered to sign a contract with Jangalak Factories for sale and export of scrap iron. Individuals and companies wishing to bid should come to Jangalak factories sales department.

## Thant On Cambodia

(Contd. from page 1)  
leged border violations and intrusion into each other's territory.

Meanwhile, in Bangkok, Premier Thanom Kittikachorn says he is surprised by a delay in UN action on a Thai request for a UN observer to inspect the Thai-Cambodian border.

Thailand requested UN Secretary-General U Thant June 9 to send an observers to insure against further shooting incidents between Thai and Cambodian forces patrolling their borders. The traditional enemies have engaged in periodical shooting incidents recently.

"I am surprised at this attitude taken by U Thant because Thailand's request does not require any observations to be made in Cambodia," Thanom told a news conference Monday. The UN representative was requested to observe the situation only in Thai border.

Thailand made the request in an effort to insure that the shooting incidents do not cause more trouble in the region.



## ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. combined Italian and English cinema-scope colour film Operation Beirut.

## PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. combined Italian and English cinema-scope colour film Operation Beirut.

## KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film Shahnaaz.

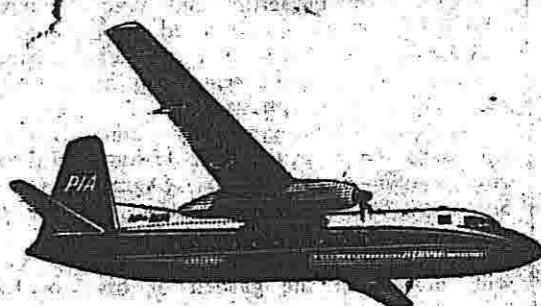
## BEHZAD CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film Eshara.

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# KABUL PESHAWAR

# 4

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