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THE KABUL TIMES



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Smiles, Handshakes Mark End Of Second Summit

"World Less Dangerous"—Johnson "Together For Peace"—Kosygin

GLASSBORO, New Jersey, June 26, (Reuter).—U.S. President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin Sunday finished 10 hours of summit talks which both assessed as "useful". But they reached no specific agreements.

Johnson said after another five-hour session that he and Kosygin had agreed to keep in close, direct touch on the problems they had discussed.

The President told a cheering crowd outside Glassboro College President's home, the site of the conference, that they had hoped to make this "a significant and a historic meeting."

"We have made further progress in an effort to improve our understanding of each other's thinking on a number of questions," he said.

"I believe more strongly than ever that these have been very good and very useful talks."

The second session of the Glassboro summit was conducted in a warm, family-like atmosphere. President and Mrs. Johnson and their daughter, Lynda, saw Kosygin and his daughter Ludmila Gvishiani off as they boarded a presidential helicopter to New York.

The Kosygin appeared to enjoy immensely the small town atmosphere and the cordial and vociferous welcome they received from the townspeople and thousands of tourists who flocked into it.

Although the summit did not erase American-Soviet differences on Vietnam, the Middle East and other world problems, the two leaders obviously said goodbye with a better understanding of each other and other respective viewpoints.

The talks ended with the president and Kosygin exchanging broad smiles, warm handshakes and personal expressions of good will.

The talks yesterday appeared to have gone deeply into the Middle Eastern situation, Vietnam and the projected nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The main achievement—and this was said to be considerable—was that Johnson and Kosygin had established a personal rapport and opened the door to better relations between their two countries.

As the two leaders announced on Friday, there will be follow up talks in New York this week between U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk

and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. They are expected to concentrate on an effort to reach agreement on a nuclear non-proliferation treaty which can be laid before the disarmament conference in Geneva.

On the Middle East, Kosygin was reliably reported to have maintained his demand that the first requirement was the withdrawal of Israeli troops to their pre-war positions.

Johnson thus repeated his position that a withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory must take place in the framework of an overall peace settlement in the Middle East.

Although there were no specific agreements, the two men were said to have agreed on the great need to reduce arms budgets. But how to bring this about remained unsolved.

The Soviet prime minister has not yet agreed to a specific time for talks as suggested by President Johnson to avoid costly deployment of anti-missile defence.

President Johnson said at the end of yesterday's meeting:

"We have gone more deeply than before into a great number of the many questions before our two countries in the world. We have also agreed to keep in good communication in the future through Secretary Rusk and Foreign Minister Gromyko, through our very able ambassadors, Dobrynin and Thompson, and also directly."

Kosygin noted that he and the president had worked here in Glassboro for about eight or nine hours "and we have come to become accustomed to this place. We like the town and we think the people of Glassboro are very good people. We have come to like them. We have been very favourably impressed by the time we have been here ..."

"On the whole, these meetings provided the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States with an opportunity to compare their positions on the questions under discussion, and this both sides believe is useful."

To the enthusiastically cheering crowd, Kosygin said: "May I salute friendship between the Soviet and American peoples, and to all you I want to wish every success and (Continued on page 4)

Jordanian King Calls For Justice

UNITED NATIONS, June 26, (DPA).—King Hussein of Jordan said Sunday that there could never be any peace in the Middle East unless everybody is really sincere in having peace.

His statement was made in a recorded television interview. King Hussein, who arrived in New York Saturday night, is to speak to the General Assembly today or tomorrow.

In the interview, filmed in Amman last week, King Hussein said the Arab states wanted to have good relations with all nations of the world.

FIERCE BATTLE ERUPTS SOUTH OF HUE

SAIGON, June 26, (AP).—South Vietnamese paratroopers reported Monday killing 105 Viet Cong in a fierce engagement on coastal plains in the northern end of South Vietnam.

The paratroopers termed their own casualties light in the encounter Sunday afternoon south of the ancient city of Hue and about 380 miles (611 km.) northeast of Saigon.

At the same time, the U.S. Military Command announced a sizeable increase in the number of alleged North Vietnamese troops killed in an action in the central highlands last Thursday in which a company of American paratroopers was virtually wiped out.

The U.S. Command said reports showed 106 North Vietnamese were

Podgorny Returns To Moscow After Talks With Nasser

MOSCOW, June 26, (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny returned Sunday from Cairo where he reportedly promised Soviet military aid to rebuild UAR's battered armed forces.

Podgorny, who held three days of talks with UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, arrived here after a stopover meeting with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Official silence still obscured details of the Podgorny-Nasser talks, despite numerous confirmed reports of Soviet commitments for more military aid to UAR. Other reports suggested disagreements over the aid question.

An official communique, issued Saturday night, stressed "mutual understanding" in the Podgorny-Nasser talks, but made no mention of agreement on specific issues and said nothing about military aid.

There were reports that the Soviet Union had promised to rebuild the United Arab Republic's armed forces up to their strength before the Middle East war. The reports could not be confirmed.

Reports from Yugoslavia said a military pact had been signed but diplomats in Cairo indicated difficulties on the aid issue.

Marshal Matvei V. Zakharov, the Soviet Chief of Staff, remained in Cairo to complete the talks.

Reports here and in Cairo indicated Soviet military aid was continuing uninterrupted to Cairo. But that it would take some time to replace the UAR equipment lost in the war. Israel put these losses at 357 planes and some 600 tanks.

USSR, US Leaders Report On Meeting At Glassboro

KOSYGIN

JOHNSON

UNITED NATIONS, June 26, (Reuter).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin called again, at a press conference here Sunday night, for a United Nations condemnation of Israeli "aggression" and a formal demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops behind the old armistice lines.

The first step that must be taken was withdrawal. Without this the world could never be sure that the war would not be resumed, he said in an opening statement to correspondents from all over the world.

The Prime Minister, who returned to New York by helicopter from his Glassboro, New Jersey, meeting with U.S. President Johnson, said that during his stay he had been trying to understand better the views of the Arab states on the ways to approach a solution to the Middle East problems.

Talks with representatives of all the Arab nations attested to the fact that in order to start on the road to peace it was necessary to obtain Israeli withdrawal behind the armistice lines, he said.

This was the focal point. All the other ideas put up by other groups, aimed at considering the "whole package" of Middle East problems could not lead to the solution of primary problems which was to prevent a resumption of hostilities.

After withdrawal of the Israeli troops then the Security Council should look at the other problems, Kosygin said.

Turning to Vietnam, Kosygin said there could be no end to the war until Americans withdrew their troops. He referred to the Americans as "aggressors" in Southeast Asia.

Despite the fact that this was condemned by "all the progressive forces throughout the world" and that (Continued on page 4)

Troops Ring Crater Town; 24 UK Soldiers Buried

SILENT VALLEY, Aden, June 26, (AP and Reuter).—Hundreds of armed British soldiers, heads bowed, watched Sunday as 24 of their comrades were buried on a rare, grassy mountainside in this sweltering and tense protectorate.

The dead soldiers were all killed in terrorist ambushes last week. It was the largest military burial since the Korean war.

Helicopters circled overhead on watch against terrorist moves as squads of soldiers crouched on guard on peaks and vantage points around the cemetery.

Pressure is building up on Humphrey Trevelyan, British High Commissioner in Aden, to lift the six-day siege on the Crater Town district, which is still ringed by British troops following last Tuesday's violence there.

The powerful Aden Trades Union Congress (ATUC) in a statement Sunday, asked Humphrey to lift the siege immediately and to end ill-treatment of the people there by British soldiers.

Last night five South Arabian Federal ministers asked the high commissioner to lift all restrictions on traffic moving in and out of the densely populated Arab nationalist stronghold, which is Aden's oldest settlement.

According to the federal government radio they asked for a ban on the entry of British patrols in all areas where no British families live, and for the removal of all British military check-points in the town.

The radio said Humphrey agreed to consider the ministers' requests in consultation with his military advisers.

But last night it was understood that Humphrey had still made no decision either on the ministers' re-

PRINCE AHMAD SHAH SEES TENNIS MATCH

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah yesterday watched a tennis match between an Afghan and American team. The game was played at the Military Club tennis grounds. The secretary general of the Afghan Olympic Association and some members of the diplomatic corps stationed in Kabul also were there.

Marriage Draft Law Discussed

KABUL, June 26, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirga yesterday discussed the draft law on marriage and divorce.

The draft was previously debated by the house's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs. Today the house was to continue its study of the draft law.

In the Meshrano Jirga, the draft law on issuance of credentials and ratification instruments was debated and Articles 1 to 8 of the draft were approved. There are 13 articles. The draft has already been debated in three special committees of the house.

At yesterday's meeting proposals made by the house's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs on a number of petitions submitted by pensioners were approved.

It was also decided yesterday that due to pressure of unfinished business plenary session, hitherto held twice a week, will be held three times a week.

BROWN FACES TOUGH TEST OF STRENGTH

LONDON, June 26, (DPA).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown returned here from New York yesterday to face what is regarded as the toughest test of strength since he took over at the foreign office.

By two statements over the past week the unpredictable Brown has succeeded in creating two hostile camps going right through the ruling Labour Party, according to political observers in London.

Brown's unambiguous warning to Israel not to crown her lightning war over the Arab countries with territorial gains shocked many pro-Israel parliamentarians who had for many years charged Brown with having pro-Arab sympathies.

Hong Kong Governor Goes For Vital Talks In Britain

HONG KONG, June 26, (Reuter).—Governor of Hong Kong Sir David Trench flew to London yesterday while the leftist-organised general strike entered its second day.

Official sources said the situation was sufficiently under control for governor, chief target of the leftist agitation last month, to be away from the colony.

They said the strike has had no serious effect on the colony, apart from partial disruption of public transport services.

As Sir David boarded his yacht for the trip to the Kaitak airport, a small crowd gathered at Queen's Pier clapped and waved at him. There were no demonstrations.

The governor told reporters that while in Britain, he would have talks with the British government on a number of important questions.

These would concern not only recent events in the colony but other important questions such as improvement of labour legislation.

The leftists, while announcing the strike Friday, did not reveal its duration. However, it is generally believed to have been meant for the weekend only.

However, what was intended to be a paralysing general strike never got beyond the stage of a curtailment of public transport services.

Yesterday there were no interruptions in essential services and in the transport field there was a considerable improvement over Saturday.

With police parties providing protection for workers more buses appeared on the streets on Hong Kong island as well as in Kowloon. Tram services were normal following a warning issued by the management that it would suspend all workers who failed to report for duty. Cross-harbour ferry services were also near normal.

Buses in Kowloon were travelling in groups of two or three to avoid any attempt at intimidation of drivers and conductors.

The outcome of the strike showed that despite their all-out efforts the leftists in the colony had failed to win over the majority of the workers.

At the same time the fact that they were able to disrupt public transport, even if partially, proved

EEC COUNCIL TAKES UP UK'S ENTRY

BRUSSELS, June 26, (Reuter).—Britain's attempt to join the European Common Market is expected to come up against French delaying tactics when the market's council of ministers begins a two-day meeting here on Monday.

The council is due to have its first full discussion of the British application since it was submitted on May 11.

However, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and his Dutch counterpart Joseph Luns might not be able to get away from New York, where they are attending the current UN General Assembly debate on the Middle East.

Since France's attitude towards British membership is a key factor in the discussions, Couve de Murville's absence would prevent any useful debate on this problem.

The subject of Britain's application was originally on the agenda of the last meeting of the council on June 5, but was postponed because of the absence of several foreign ministers due to the Middle East crisis.

If the discussion of Britain does take place this time, France will be under strong pressure from her five partners to agree to the opening of negotiations as soon as possible.

But the French are insisting that before any meeting with Britain can take place an extensive study must be made on whether any new members should be allowed to join the market.

ARAB BOYCOTT OF FRG, UK, US SOUGHT

DAMASCUS, June 26, (AP).—The head of the Arab League's Boycott-of-Israel Office called Sunday for a total break in economic relations between the Arab countries and the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Mohammed Mahjoub, Commissioner-general of the office, said in a press statement the total Arab boycott of the three Western countries would be in retaliation for their support of Israel against the Arabs.

He said his four-point plan would figure prominently on the agenda of the next conference of the Arab League. It called for:

1. A ban on commercial, financial or business agreements between citizens of Arab states and any American, British or West German firm or organisation.

2. A ban on imports from the United States, Britain and West Germany by all Arab countries.

3. A ban on all Arab exports, including oil, to the three Western countries.

4. Seizure of the assets of all American, British and West German oil companies in the Arab countries.

Meanwhile, Arab refugees continued to stream out of the Israeli-occupied area of Jordan Sunday, but the Israelis—apparently reversing their previous attitude—allowed some Arabs to return to the west bank.

In contrast to the previous day, no shooting was heard from the western, Israeli-held end of the broken bridge across the Jordan River.

Israeli guards on the bridge were allowing people to move to the west bank. During the past week most Jordanians trying to get back to their homes in the west were turned back.

Unofficial estimates reported between 4,000 and 5,000 persons crossed eastward and more than 100 went westward by midday Sunday.

There was no panic and little hysteria Sunday, in marked contrast to the rush days of the exodus in the middle of last week.

The refugees appeared to be better organised, and were able to bring some of their possessions.



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New Town Planning Department

The government's decision to set up an independent organisation for city and town planning under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works is to be welcomed. So far there has been no central organisation to plan and regulate all matters related to the construction of cities and towns throughout Afghanistan. The work was distributed haphazardly, not only among the municipal corporations of the main cities but also among departments in various ministries and the municipal corporations themselves.

For instance, in Kabul alone the responsibilities for town and city planning were entrusted to the Construction Department of the Kabul Municipal Corporation, the Town and Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works, and an independent commission which was established some time ago.

Efforts made from time to time to coordinate the endeavours of these various departments proved futile.

The haphazard approach was detrimental to the smooth growth of housing in the city and the clashes that inevitably occurred among the various authorities and administrations of these departments slowed down progress considerably.

There is no doubt that the City and Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Public Works did some good work. It prepared development maps for some provincial capitals after extensive surveys by experts. It also launched projects for modern, inexpensive houses. But the main drawback was the lack of a single agency to take over all responsibilities for town and home construction without interference from other departments.

Food For Thought

The pound of an acquaintance is only 12 ounces.

An Eastern Proverb

A Great Wall On The 17th Parallel?

For months now the U.S. Department of Defense has been studying the possibility of building a barrier of man, mines and electronic sensory devices at the 17th Parallel in Vietnam.

It seems to the U.S. an obvious and logical solution. U.S. says it could go far to halt infiltration from the North, it would make the bombing of the North unnecessary. It would enable the United States to deescalate in a conspicuous way. It would limit the war to the South and it would set the pattern for a peace settlement along the 17th Parallel, which is the American objective.

The idea has the support of some American military thinkers. General Ky has come out in favour of it. Also it has been adopted by some "doves". Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, supported it, and recent reports in newspapers suggested that plans for such a barrier were "well advanced".

The facts are that this U.S. idea has been studied by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for many months and that they and the civilian leadership of the Pentagon concluded that this scheme is not practical and would not succeed.

The principal reason given is that

this barrier, to be effective, would have to run across Vietnam but also through the plains of Laos to the Thai-Lao border.

Politically, this is a hazard the United States does not want to take; it would involve one more violation of the 1962 Geneva accord which established the neutrality of Laos.

Other reasons given which militate against this idea are less convincing. They are the costs of construction, variously estimated around one billion dollars, and the need for three or more divisions in addition to the American forces already in Vietnam.

From an engineering point of view it would obviously also be a difficult test.

It would involve cutting a clearing through jungle-covered mountains in the western part of South Vietnam, it would mean building well-protected observation posts to monitor the electronic alarm devices which would signal in advance enemy troops approaching even in small numbers, it would mean laying a minefield and electrified concertina wire, and organizing helicopter patrols designed to call in artillery air strikes and mobile infantry.

Yet there is serious doubt whether even this combination of obstacles would effectively block the alleged infiltration from the North.

Those who disagree with the conclusions reached—and, officially, the project, it is said, "continues to be under examination and is still in the hands of the planners"—believe that many of the military are afraid this plan would revive the "Magnet Line spirit" which they believe has had a detrimental effect too often in the past and is no longer compatible with modern warfare; the Air Force, of course, is bound to be the strongest opponent of this idea.

Perhaps if Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, were not absolutely opposed to extending this barrier across Laos, there would be broader support for it among the civilians; though there are some in the State Department who see considerable merit in this proposal. To build a barrier only across Vietnam, however, would do nothing more than deflect the flow of infiltration into Laos. The idea of the barrier, though persuasive, remains therefore on the drawing boards of the planners.

Slim Chances For Mid East Settlement

Neither the United Nations nor the big powers are believed to be able to find a formula acceptable to all sides without their losing face.

Even if one assumes that the Arab governments are interested in peace with Israel, they could not accept an Israeli dictate.

The Arabs regard as such a dictate anything that gives Israel more than it had on June 4.

Israel, meanwhile, appears unwilling—judging from the words of its Foreign Minister Abba Eban—to renounce all its positions achieved by military operations and raises demands unacceptable to the Arabs.

The next round of the Middle East conflict therefore seems to be inevitable.

As a diplomat put it, in the United Nations the big powers would necessarily have to fail because they could no longer remove the cause of the conflict.

In the Arab eyes, the cause of the decade-long quarrel is however

the existence of Israel—the coercive foundation of a state against the will of a large part of its original inhabitants.

In the background, of course, is the Arabs' fear of Israel's vitality, which they regard as expansive and which they feel threatens them.

With every round "fought" between the Israelis and the Arabs, the hatred and feelings of humiliation, which are so important in the Orient, were growing on the Arab side.

What the delegates in New York might achieve is "a sort of political cosmetics", as politicians put it.

But even if the international leaders succeed in healing all wounds of the latest Arab-Israeli armed conflict, the "disease" itself would remain uncured, they argue.

The Egyptian leaders appear convinced of the necessity to be prepared for fresh eventualities. As

early as four days after the defeat they began to make preparations.

Soviet MIG fighter aircraft arrived in Cairo, whose delivery had already been promised before the outbreak of hostilities.

The smashed military units of Sinai army were being regrouped and reinforced by units rushed in from the Yemen.

The UAR cannot tolerate the Israelis remaining at the Suez canal. Many political observers are convinced that a possible new armed conflict would necessitate another arms race.

Egypt's armament is heavily damaged but is far from being destroyed completely. She can, however, re-arm only with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

(AP)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carries a report on the Sare Pul Valley in northern Afghanistan, which says has good prospect of becoming a tourist attraction. Sare Pul, the report says, is a fertile area about 35 km. from Shibergan. The area is inhabited mostly by farmers and livestock owners. The mighty river flowing through the valley, besides irrigating its banks, contributes to the scenery and beauty of the area.

The report says that undoubtedly the area is among the most scenic in the country, with its green hills and snowy peaks and the thickly forested valley. That is why, it says, the concerted authorities should exploit the possibilities of making the area another tourist resort.

Describing the mode of living of the people in Sare Pul the report says that while those engaged in farming bear the full burden of their families' upkeep, almost all members of a family raise livestock. However, the report claims, even at harvest time quite a number of people remain unemployed. The report says that the people of Sare Pul are keenly interested in their children's education. There is a constant demand for more schools.

Rateb, the reporter, then gives his personal impressions of the sort of competition that is going on between boys and girls in the co-education middle school of Minhajus Seral. It is fascinating to watch how earnestly the girls try to score over the boys in answering questions. At the same time it is depressing to know that the area is still infested by various diseases such as tuberculosis. These diseases have been pestering the inhabitants of the area on a progressive scale for the past 50 years. Farmers and school children alike look weak and pale, with frustration in their eyes.

The reporter then gives the views of Abdul Wakil, woleswal of Sare Pul, who claims that the area is potentially very rich. Farming is generally dry, and as such at the mercy of the rains. Last year, for example, there was little rain and most farmers had a bad harvest. The food situation was made worse by the activities of speculators.

Quoting the woleswal, the report says that the food situation now seems to be much better and prices are expected to fall in the area by as much as 50 per cent. With the

launching of irrigation projects and rendering of assistance and advice to the farmers in the area things could be much better, the report says.

Yesterday's *Anis* carries an editorial entitled "Improving seeds and promoting wheat production." The

editorial attributes the wheat shortage in Afghanistan not only to the gradual rise in population but also to the continuous degeneration of wheat seed. It expresses the hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will establish special farms to grow better seeds not only for wheat but also for other crops such as cotton.



International Herald Tribune said that Arab capitals had been disturbed by the stand of the Soviet Union as well as that of the United States and Britain in regard to Israel's demand for a permanent peace settlement as the price for withdrawal from newly won territory in Sinai, Jordan and Syria. Kuwait was solidly opposed to such a settlement regardless of the cost of holding out.

King Hussein of Jordan told Cairo's *Al Akbar* that he was doing his utmost to bring about an Arab summit meeting at once to make a comprehensive assessment of the Middle East conflict and to draw up new political and military plans. He said that the Arab leaders should have met before the United Nations General Assembly to agree "on a concerted stand" on the present situation.

He also expressed the hope that the Arabs could iron out their differences, "of which we have had enough, so that we may devote ourselves to ... defend ourselves against world Zionism."

The *Times* said: "Anything that happens in Jerusalem, particularly in the old city, is of worldwide concern. Already there have been some physical changes, some caused by the fighting, and some, such as clearing a space in front of the walling wall, since the fighting stopped. It would be a matter for universal regret if the character of the city were permanently altered in the present limbo of government. This is something that the United Nations should watch carefully, even if it has not at the moment, unfortunately, any constructive proposals of its own to offer."

The Soviet paper *Pravda* said the work and decisions of the recent plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee "have been a striking reaffirmation of the correctness of the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party."

International Herald Tribune said U.S. intelligence officials believe China dropped its hydrogen bomb from a plane.

"This would mean that China already has a multi-megaton weapon small enough to deliver by bomber, not just a crude laboratory device."

The paper noted that China went from an initial atomic bomb test (October 16, 1964) to a deliverable H-bomb in less than three years compared to seven years for the United States.

The ability to develop a first H-bomb small enough to put aboard a plane was a technical feat in itself. The next logical step would be to put a smaller H-bomb atop a missile, the paper said.

A report in the Soviet weekly feature magazine *Ogonyok* (Little Flame) said "oppressed minority groups" in China were fleeing to Soviet Union. It quoted tales of starvation, long working hours and escape to neighbouring Soviet Kazakhstan by members of Kazakh and Uigur minority ethnic groups in China's far western Sinkiang province.

Pointedly comparing life in China with life in the Soviet Union, the correspondent quoted refugees as saying daily bread rations in China were drastically reduced if paper quotas failed to fulfil production

Thermoelectricity In The Space Age

If we solder the ends of two heterogeneous metals and keep the joints under different temperatures, then an electric current will appear in the circuit. This current is called thermoelectric, and the two soldered heterogeneous conductors are thermocouples or thermocouples. The magnitude of thermoelectric current depends on the temperature difference of junctions and increases with the growth of the temperature difference.

That was discovered in the 19th century. Today we explain thermoelectric phenomena by that the free electrons on the hot end acquire higher energies and velocities than at the cold end. There appears an electron flow from the hot end to the cold end, a negative charge accumulates on the cold end, while a non-compensated positive charge remains at the hot end. The process of charge accumulation goes on until the difference of potentials, originating at the conductor ends, creates a reverse flow of electrons, equal to the direct flow.

With the aid of the thermoelectric phenomenon we may convert heat energy into the energy of electric current directly. Here, the hot junction of the thermocouple plays a part which is similar to that of a boiler or steam engine heater, while the cold junction plays the part of the cooler.

If we effect the reverse process and pass electric current through the thermal element, then the electrons which take part in transferring the charge will, as they pass from one conductor to the other, either transfer the surplus energy to the surrounding atoms or will receive energy from the atoms. As a result of that, the absorption of heat takes place at one thermocouple junction and the emission of heat—on the other. By ensuring the take-off of heat from one of the junctions, we may use such a thermocouple as a refrigerating machine or heat pump, where electrons perform the part of the working medium.

Thermoelectric phenomena are made extensive use of in measuring facilities, especially for measuring temperatures. If one junction of the thermocouple is kept at a constant temperature—room temperature, for instance—then the current in the circuit will depend on the temperature of the second junction only. Having determined the dependence of current on the difference of junction temperatures (by graduating the thermocouple), we may determine with a high degree of precision the temperature of the medium which the second junction is in. Metal thermocouples may be used to measure both very high (over 2,000°C) and low temperatures.

Combining a large number of thermocouples we may measure temperature differences to a thousandth and millionth fraction of a degree. They are used for measuring the intensity of visible and invisible radiation by the thermal effect (heating) produced by that radiation. With the aid of metal thermocouples we may measure the heat radiation of the human body and of not too hot objects from a considerable distance away. This principle underlines direction finding by heat emission, i.e., the long-distance location of, for instance, cities, plants, ships and aircraft by their heat radiation.

The low efficiency of energy conversion (lower than 0.5) is an important shortcoming of metal thermocouples, which prevents their use as electricity generators.

Investigations have shown thermoelectric effects to grow with the diminution of the free electron concentration. For instance, in semiconductors where there are few free electrons, the thermoelectric effects are tens and even hundreds of times greater than in metals or in metal alloys. The efficiency of converting heat into electric power in semiconductor materials reaches several tens of per cent theoretically.

A Soviet Academician, Abram Ioffe, developed the theory of semiconductor generators and showed that thermoelectric installations would come into extensive use in the various spheres of science and technology, due to their economic efficiency. It was under his supervision that the first thermoelectric generators for supplying low-power radio transmitters were created.

Such generators were of a rather simple design. Several score semiconductor thermocouples were installed on the bottom of a special kettle. Water was poured into it, and it was put on a fire. The boiling water produced the cold junction temperature on the kettle bottom. Such a generator produced electric power of a capacity sufficient for supplying portable radio stations. Other designs of generators were subsequently developed, and the most powerful of them generated 100 watts and received thermal energy from burning wood. 1953 saw the beginning of the mass output of "TGK-3" thermoelectric generators for supplying battery receivers of the "Rodina" type. The generator received thermal energy from a kerosene lamp and generated a capacity sufficient for supplying the radio set. The hot gases coming out of the lamp's glass heated the internal junctions of thermocouples located on a metal tube attached to the glass. The outer junction of the thermocouples were cooled by ambient air; the thermocouples were connected with the metal fins

of a radiator so as to boost cooling. The temperature of the internal junctions reached 300-350°C, and the temperature of the outer junctions did not exceed 60°C. This generator, recently modernised, is well-known outside the Soviet Union, too.

The thermoelectric generators operating on the principle of direct energy conversion possess a number of advantages over conventional power-generating plant. They have no such bulky units as a steam generator and turbine. This permits, on the one hand, to reduce the dimensions, weight and cost of power generating devices and, on the other, to enhance their reliability and service life and to automate the process.

In the late 1950's there was a marked increase in the demand for autonomous, small-size electric power sources capable of operating for a long time without servicing personnel. Such power generating plants are necessary for supplying the equipment of spacecraft, satellites, automatic weather stations, and other facilities.

Thermoelectric generators are capable of operating continuously for several months and even years without repair, replacement of parts, lubrication, and other kinds of maintenance. However, it is inexpedient to utilise their possibilities by heating them with lamps, firewood, etc. because of the short service life of conventional heat sources.

The development of atomic science and technology, especially rocketry, paves the way to creating thermal heat sources with a long service life, i.e. nuclear heat sources. Both in the USSR and in the USA work was started to evolve thermoelectric generators using the heat of the decay of radioactive isotopes and the energy of nuclear fission reactions. Investigations have shown the combination of thermoelectric elements with new heat sources to allow for considerably extending the sphere of the practical uses of thermoelectricity.

The design of a thermogenerator with an isotopic heat source does not differ in principle from Ioffe's thermogenerator with the kerosene lamp. Only a radioactive isotope is employed instead of the lamp. Confined in an ampule of high-temperature resistant material, the isotope emits in the radioactive decay process alpha particles or gamma rays which are decelerated in the ampule material and heat it. Semiconductor thermocouples convert this heat into electricity. Such thermoelectric generators are called isotopic generators, or isotopic current sources.

(Contd on page 4)

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Mrs. Amini Teaches 400 How To Type

By A Staff Writer

Over 400 staff members of five ministries and government departments have learned to type under the direction of Mrs. Rahima Amini during the last six years.

Her most recent crop of trainees were 45 employees of the Ministry of Information and Culture. This group received its diplomas from Deputy Minister Najim Arya at a ceremony two weeks ago.

Earlier she taught 160 students at the Ministry of Finance, 70 at the Afghanistan Bank, and 100 at the Government Monopolies Department.

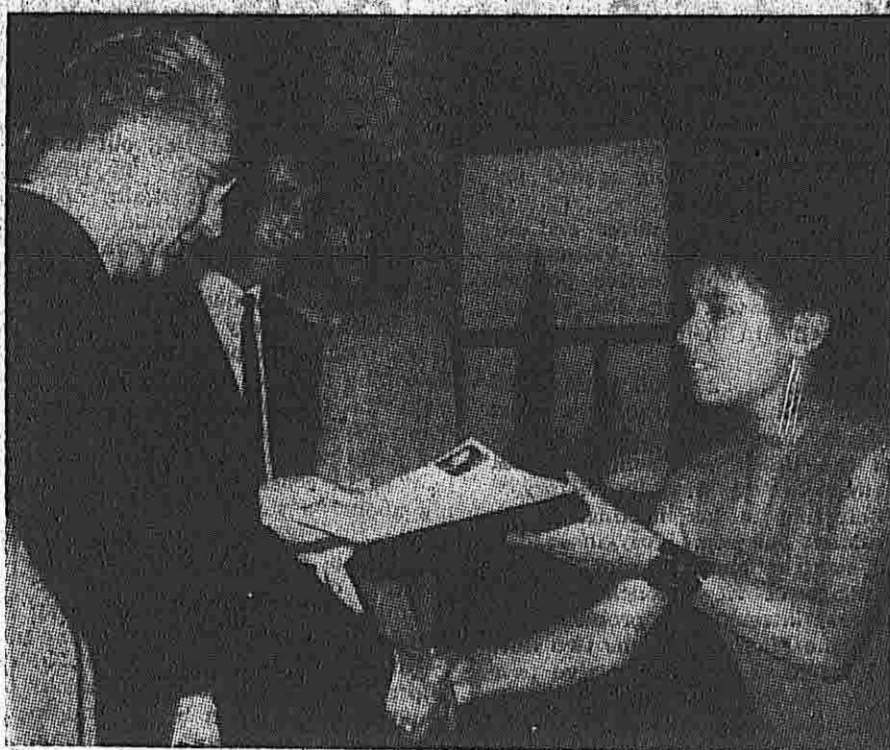
Courses usually last six months though some are finished in five. Both Dari and Pashto typing are taught by Mrs. Amini who learned this skill in a secretarial course she took in 1960.

From her work Mrs. Amini has developed a Pashto and Dari key book and manual for use in Afghanistan based on modern teaching methods. The book is now in the process of being printed.

Now she is preparing a manual to help modernise office filing and secretarial methods in Dari and Pashto.

Teaching business courses is only one of Mrs. Amini's occupations, however. She is married to the president of the supervisory board of the Afghan Textile Company. They have six boys all of whom are in school. Together the family enjoys sports such as swimming, table tennis and badminton.

Mrs. Amini has also travelled a good deal in the Soviet Union, Germany, France, England, Italy, Turkey and Iran.



Deputy Culture and Information Minister Mohammad Najim Arya awards a certificate to a student who completed the typing course held in the ministry in recent months.



Mrs. Amini and her family. From left to right are Lemarai, Homayun, Shapur, Mrs. Amini, Toryalai, Mr. Amini, Nazrat and Najib.

All About Women

CULINARY SKILL AND ARTISTIC EFFECT

The Japanese are epicures. Their food is simple and it must delight the eye and the nose as well as the taste buds.

To be a good cook in Japan you need not only skillful hands but an artistic eye. Colour combinations, arrangement of design, and table decorations are all as important as the preparation of food. Food is prepared with painstaking care. Beautiful tableware is considered a "kimono" for food.

Many have a preconceived idea of Japanese food. They know tempura, a splendid dish, but one which requires an expert for its perfection. Then there is sukiyaki, resembling the Swiss Fondue Bourguignonne. This is cooked in front of guests, always on a low table over which presides a girl in a kimono. Diners sit on cushions on the floor, watching the girl using her long (cooking) chopsticks with consummate skill as she drops the thinnest possible slice of tender beef and vegetable into bubbling fat.

Rice is the basic food. There are almost as many sauces in Japanese cooking as in French.

Soup with Egg Custard
6 eggs, lightly beaten
Good pinch of salt
Scant teaspoon of light soya sauce (if not available, use dark)

ing on how many shrimps to have the effect of a crusted pie top. Serve this in four plates or deep bowls with some of the sauce over each portion.

Chicken, Vegetables and Egg
1 pound white chicken meat
4 ounces dried mushrooms
1 sliced onion
handful of snow peas (small green peas; use shell as well, but first trim the strings)
Cooking oil

3 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons soya
3 tablespoons dashi—or strong meat stock
3 eggs

1. Since the chicken is even thin strips. Soak the mushrooms for twenty minutes in tepid water, slice thinly and remove the stalks. Wash the peas and cook them until tender in salted water. Heat a little cooking oil in a saucepan. Add sugar, salt, soya and stock. Add onion and mushrooms. When half-way tender, add slivers of chicken, keeping them well on top of vegetables. Cover pan and gently cook until chicken is tender; drain and add snow peas.

Beat eggs until very frothy and, while still frothy, drop this mixture over the top of the chicken and vegetables while they are still boiling. As soon as it sets, take the whole carefully from the pan, for you now

have the effect of a crusted pie top. Serve this in four plates or deep bowls with some of the sauce over each portion.

This dish can be served at the same time as the shrimp and oamoo, and with rice.

Note to readers: Gingko nut is an Oriental nut with a hard shell a genuine green colour, with an elusive flavor.

Dasni is a clear liquid used as a soup stock or foundation. It is a favorite Japanese seasoning and is made either from dried bonito or tangle. In its place use a good flavored meat or chicken stock. I have used canned turtle soup. Flavour any of these with ajinomoto which is, of course, monosodium glutamate.

Soy, soya or shoyu, is a sauce made from the soy bean. Originally it was Chinese, but in Japan the sauce has undergone considerable change and now is different from the Chinese soy sauce. It is a salty, liquid brown, but the depth of colour differs according to the kind used. There is one variety which is almost colourless. With out the sauce it is not possible to produce a Japanese meal. When Japanese-style shoyu sauce is not available, use best quality Chinese.

Press On Women:

Key To Happiness, Prosperity Described In Islah Article

"The Key to Happiness and Prosperity is in Your Hand" is the title of a write up on the women's page of Friday's Islah.

ADD EGGPLANT TO LAMB STEW

1 large eggplant
4 tsp. shortening
3-4 lamb shanks or 1 1/2 lb. shoulder of lamb
2 cups tomato sauce
2 cups water
1 tsp. salt

1 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. lemon juice
... Slice the unpeeled eggplant lengthwise. Wash, sprinkle with salt and let stand for 20 minutes. Sauté the eggplants in shortening and let stand.

... Sauté the lamb shanks for a few minutes. Add chopped onions and sauté them for another five minutes. Add tomato sauce, water, seasoning and lemon juice and cover and let cook from 30 minutes to an hour. About ten minutes before serving add the sautéed eggplants and let simmer.

... As a variation try the following. Braise the lamb. Do not use tomato sauce and replace the eggplants with a couple of quartered apples. Add these to the lamb shanks 15 minutes before serving. Or instead add several quartered quinces 25 minutes before serving.

The article describes the life of a woman who always darkened the atmosphere of her everyday life with her husband by engaging in groundless disputes based on unjustified pride.

The woman said: I adore my husband, but I do not show this. Whenever my husband is a little late, I cannot control my temper and I shout at him until we both become exhausted. But after a few minutes I am remorseful and I want to embrace my husband and apologise for what I have done. But, again I feel a kind of unjustified pride and this feeling hinders me from doing so. As a result we do not talk for days while in my heart I feel remorse.

Commenting on this the women's editor says that women should not develop such pride. Couples who love each other should live like friends and see that their every day affairs are carried out in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship and cordiality. Men and women should respect each other. Thus, the key to your happiness is in your hand and if you want to be happy you can be happy. As the saying goes—"Laugh at the universe, so that the universe will laugh at you".

The editorial on Islah's women's page discusses the importance of a mother caring for her children.

There is no doubt that a city needs playgrounds for children. We should see that this problem is solved. The majority of families in the city have backyards and if a little attention is paid to these spots they can be turned into good playgrounds.

But, the paper pointed out, many (Continued on page 4)

TWO WOMEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia and Mrs. Eugenie Anderson of the United States are pace setters at the United Nations for the women of the world.

They have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the UN Trusteeship Council—the first time in UN history that women have held down the two top jobs in one of the organization's three Councils. (The other two are the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council).

Miss Brooks, the senior African diplomat at the United Nations, says UN emphasis on equality of the sexes has helped women emerge from a position of servility to one of leadership. She sees this new role being played by women as one of the most dramatic and promising developments in human history.

Being a woman may be an advantage at the UN, she adds, because male diplomats notice them more and "if they find out you're a hard worker, they'll give you plenty to do. That's been my experience".

Miss Brooks was chosen unanimously to be president of the Trusteeship Council. She succeeded the late Francis D. W. Brown of the United Kingdom. Mrs. Anderson succeeded Miss Brooks as vice president. Miss Brooks is deputy chairman of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations and her government's assistant secretary of state.

Just before her election, Miss Brooks returned to UN headquarters from a tour of the only three remaining trust territories under the Council's jurisdiction.

One of these, Nauru, is scheduled to become independent in January of 1968. The others, New Guinea and Papua, administered by Australia, and the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, have limited internal self-government.

When they become independent, which Miss Brooks thinks "will not be very soon", the Council will have discharged its responsibilities to the 11 territories once under its jurisdiction.

Those which have been guided to independence over the years under the guidance of the Council are the Cameroons, British Togoland (which became a part of Ghana) French Togoland (now the independent state of Togo), Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Tanzania and Samoa.

Miss Brooks, a lawyer who was educated in her native country and the United States, is now serving her thirteenth year at the UN. She has been on hand here to greet the first representatives of every African state to join the United Nations except for Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic and Liberia.

Having studied the problems of African countries during her long term of service and having visited all those in tropical Africa, she has some very definite views as to their needs.

"No country", she said, "can hope to make any progress unless its people acquire an education and technical know-how. Too many people think of technical know-how only in connection with industrial development. But it is also essential to an agricultural economy, which most African states have".

Although she is concerned about all phases of development, as a woman she has a natural interest in the progress of women in developing countries. She believes women's emergence from servility was due largely to efforts of the United Nations in support of equality of the sexes, along with the scholarships and other assistance provided by individuals and foundations in the developed world.

It was surprising to many to learn,

she said, that women were not satisfied with an inferior role in society. The proof, she said, was in the eagerness with which women seized upon the opportunities when made available.

When she came to the United States as a student, she said, she was regarded as a curiosity because practically all the Africans who had preceded her had been males.

A survey of the 121 governments represented at the General Assembly last year showed that more than half had at least one woman on their delegations and that the majority of the 127 women diplomats attending the session came from developing countries. Asked if she didn't think it was a contradiction that the countries where women are reportedly denied their rights had the largest female representation she replied in the negative. She said:

"It is not, as it would seem, that the small countries have a greater proportion of trained women, but rather that educated women in the industrial nations have more outlets for their services.

"In most of the smaller countries", she observed, "the government is the greatest employer of educated persons. The two avenues open to most African women who are educated are teaching and work in government offices. That is the possible explanation for the great number of female diplomats from developing countries."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Brightly Coloured And Flowered Material Kabul Fashion

By a Staff Writer

Many Kabul fabric shops sport brightly coloured, flowered materials this year, and young girls are eagerly making themselves sundry skirts and suits to keep up with the fashions.

Although they like miniskirts, few girls dare to wear them but other modes from abroad are popular, as well as several Afghan national costumes.

Green and blue are the current favourite colours in synthetic fabrics which are increasingly available. At the Zarghooma intersection near the fruit bazaar one can find nylon in pink, blue, green and and yellow, as

well as many shades of dacron, satin, boucle and cotton.

Flowered French and German dactrons are available at the Darbari Singh and Baghwan Singh shops in Sanjeev Maidan next door to the Parkash photo store, and in Mohammad Jan Khan across from the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Red, white and blue curtain materials can be found in several shops along Jade Maidan and near the Baghi Omomi and ready-made clothes and materials for children are for sale at the Zarghooma intersection and on Jade Welayat and Jade Termurshah.



(CONTINENTAL PRESS) Small flowers are favoured at Darbari Singh shop in Share Nau.



Boucle from France is featured at Mahtab Zada Sardar's shop.

THREE NEW FERTILITY DRUGS

While millions of women the world over are now taking birth control pills to keep from having babies—thousands of others are seeking medical assistance so they can bear children.

Doctors estimate that about 10 to 12 per cent of all married couples are unable to have children, no matter how much they may want them. Not all of them do, but scientists are searching for better fertility drugs to help those women who want to become mothers.

Studies of fertility drugs began before the discovery of birth control (contraceptive) pills. Few people know it today, but Drs. Gregory Pincus and John Rock, two pioneers in early "pill" research, stumbled onto their contraceptive ideas while working with drugs which, they hoped, would help childless women conceive.

Three new drugs have been used to treat women who want to have babies but have been unable to do so. They are gonadotropin, menotropin and clomiphene citrate. The first, especially, is hard to come by. Gonadotropin is obtained from the

pituitary glands of cadavers and it takes about 10 glands to provide enough for one series of injections. The second is processed from the urine of women who have passed their change of life. The third is a synthetic.

Until these drugs were discovered, women who wanted babies got little help anywhere. They underwent injections of extracts from mare's urine, from dogs, pigs, mice and rabbits. These injections often produced violent reactions but very seldom babies.

The new fertility drugs are so successful on the other hand that they frequently make woman too fertile. Dr. Carl-Axel Gemell of Sweden, who was first to extract and use gonadotropin in 1957, found that about half the women he treated gave birth to more than one child. A study made of 21 women injected with menotropin at a New York hospital shows that 15 became pregnant. Of the seven who completed pregnancies, three bore single babies, three had twins and one gave birth to quadruplets.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS) Small flowers are favoured at Darbari Singh shop in Share Nau.

World News In Brief

DACCA, June 26 (DPA)—Eight Chinese diplomats, who were injured in a mob attack on their embassy in New Delhi on June 16, flew into Dacca Sunday from Kathmandu on their way home.

They were met at the airport by Hsu Chin-wu, deputy director in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, who arrived earlier Sunday in a special plane from Peking with a doctor and two nurses.

One diplomat had to be brought down on a stretcher.

OSLO, June 26 (DPA)—West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt arrived here yesterday on the last leg of his tour of Scandinavian countries. Yesterday evening he was guest at a dinner given by the Norwegian government. Today he will meet Prime Minister Per Borten and Foreign Minister John Lyng.

LONDON, June 26 (DPA)—Thousands of sharp-eyed Britons spent a sleepless night Saturday on rooftops, high-lying moors and mountains looking for flying saucers.

The vigil was organised by the International Sky Scouts Association to mark the 20th anniversary of American pilot Kenneth Arnold reportedly spotting the first nine flying saucers.

BONN, June 26 (DPA)—Hans Juergen Wischnewski, West German minister for economic cooperation and development aid, leaves today for a brief visit to Amman to discuss further aid measures to Jordan. This is the first call by a member of the Bonn government on an Arab country since the Mid-

east war and since the Arab countries severed diplomatic relations with West Germany two years ago.

NEW DELHI, June 26 (Reuters)—The All-India Committee of the ruling Congress Party has voted to deprive India's princes of privy purses and privileges granted them when they merged their states into independent India 19 years ago.

The vote by this policy-making body stems from a rising feeling against the political power still wielded by the maharajas as demonstrated in last February's general elections.

ROME, June 26 (DPA)—Marine authorities near here are investigating an accident which occurred in thick fog Saturday night when the Turkish passenger vessel Caradenis collided with an Italian fish cutter.

The 18-metre long, 33-ton cutter broke in two and sank within minutes. Its four-man crew was rescued.

LONDON, June 26 (DPA)—Freemasons from all over the world celebrated the 250th anniversary of the founding of the movement here yesterday. The function took place behind locked doors at the Royal Albert Hall.

There are said to be six million Freemasons in various countries. The most prominent British members are Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, and the Duke of Kent, who tomorrow will be elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Thermoelectricity In The Space Age

(Continued from page 2)

The first isotopic generator of a capacity of about 6 watts was made in the USSR on the basis of the polonium-210 isotope and semiconductor thermoelements of silicon-germanium alloy. The stainless steel ampule was heated to the temperature of 750°C. The interior junctions of thermoelements were pressed to the flat ampule on two sides, while the outer junctions were connected with the air-cooled generator body. Such a generator body weighed about 3 kg.

The development and tests of the first isotopic thermoelectric generator soon permitted to evolve another plan—the "Beta-1." The isotopic thermoelectric generator "Beta-1" with an electric capacity of 5 watts consists of an ampule containing a radioactive cerium-144 isotope and of semiconductor thermoelements which adjoin by their hot junction to the ampule and by their cold junction to the housing with a finned surface. The plant is provided with reliable biological shielding so as to guarantee the safety of the personnel during assembly and transportation.

The "Beta-1" experimental plant supplied with current a standard automatic radiometeorological station near Moscow for about a year. Testing results showed the "Beta-1" to be able to operate for a long time without recharging (unlike chemical storage batteries), without technical personnel and without the fear of short-circuit current.

A similar installation—the "Beta-2" supplied a meteorological station which measured the temperature, force and direction of wind and other weather data. The "Beta-2" is designed to work 10

years in succession. It was awarded a gold medal at the 1965 Leipzig Fair. In September, 1965, an isotopic generator supplied with power the apparatus and systems of a man-made satellite which was launched into outer space. The data on the work of the generator confirmed the possibility and prospects of using such devices in outer space conditions.

A series of isotopic generators was constructed and operated for a number of years in the USA. These isotopic current sources are used for supplying the equipment of ground meteorological stations located in the ice of Antarctica and Greenland, waterborne weather stations, beacons and navigation buoys, deep-water seismic stations, and other facilities. Isotopic generators are also used in space for supplying the devices on board communication and navigation satellites.

The existing isotopic current sources have an efficiency of about 3-5 per cent, an electric capacity from 5 to 100 watts, and a service life of the three months to 10 years without replacement of the isotope ampule, depending on the disintegration rate of the isotope used. (APN)

Press On Women

(Continued from page 3)

mothers send their children outside to play in order to be free of the strains of caring for them. By so doing they endanger the lives of the children.

Dear women, says the paper, if you try hard to entertain your children at home under your own care, your children will be much safer and happier.

Thursday's *Anis* advises women how to enjoy a happy married life. The article makes the following suggestions:

1. Try to smile and be happy with your husband.
 2. When talking with your husband never complain about your life. Do not show signs of sadness or melancholy.
 3. Do not criticise. Be willing to forgive.
 4. Keep the house tidy. Be dressed neatly when you go out with your husband.
 5. Respect the pride of your husband and try to avoid any acts or signs which indicate any lack of respect.
 6. Be sympathetic with your husband. Be a good, close friend so that he can trust you and share his burdens when the need arises.
 7. Make an effort to make sure your husband's suits and shirts are ironed and his shoes polished.
 8. Do not talk about things your husband dislikes.
 9. Respect your husband's parents and relatives and treat them well.
 10. Keep your children clean.
 11. Prepare the kind of dishes your husband likes.
 12. Try not to act like a teacher of ethics. If you see some defects in your husband's behaviour, mention them indirectly.
 13. Do not ask your husband many questions. Do not start an investigation of his office work.
 14. Have confidence in your husband and never make him think you are suspicious of him.
- By following these suggestions, a woman can conquer the castle of prosperity and happiness, says the paper.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—A five-man West German trade delegation, headed by Dr. Ulrich Von Rhamm, Assistant Undersecretary of State in the West German Foreign Ministry, arrived here yesterday for a series of talks with Afghan authorities.

Yesterday afternoon the FRG delegation paid a courtesy call on Dr. Noor Ali, the Commerce Minister and was scheduled to begin talks this afternoon.

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that President of India Dr. Zakir Husain, as his plane crossed Afghanistan on its way to Canada, sent a message of good will to His Majesty the King.

JALALABAD, June 26 (Bakhtar)—The eighth class of graduates from Nangarhar high school in Jalalabad received their graduation certificates yesterday. There were 48 this year.

GHAZNI, June 26 (Bakhtar)—A village school was opened in Yousuf Khel village, Katawaz, by the rural development project in the area. Forty-one students were enrolled.

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—The embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday presented a number of books to the library of the Pashto Academy.

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—Frantisek Petruzela, ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Kabul, and Jalal Jaf, the Iraqi charge de affaires, yesterday morning called on Information and Culture Minister A.R. Benawa.

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—The Committee on development of the national language of Pashto met yesterday under the chairmanship of Prof. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, Information and Culture Minister A.R. Benawa also attended the meeting. Suggestions of a study subcommittee for prompt action were discussed at the meeting.

MOTORIST BITES OFF POICEMAN'S NOSE

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—A motorist Saturday bit off part of the nose of a policeman who stopped him for an alleged traffic law violation.

Officer John Nalepa said he and his partner, Richard Blaa, halted Wayne Titler, 33, a railroad brakeman, because Titler's car lacked license plates.

Nalepa gave this account: Titler was unable to produce a driver's license after he was stopped, and he was arrested. A fight developed. Titler, bit Blaa's nose.

Titler was charged with aggravated battery and was given four traffic tickets.

Blaa was taken to Hennrotin hospital in the hope surgeons could stitch on the severed left section of his nose.

SECOND SUMMIT ENDS

(Continued from page 1)

happiness, and express the hope that we shall go forward together for peace."

Johnson said it was fair to say the Glassboro sessions had made the "world a little less dangerous."

The two chiefs' determination to continue the discussions is perhaps the main promise for peace resulting from the seventh U.S.-Soviet summit since the 1940's and the first since 1964. No solutions to major issues had been expected.

The President said "it does help a lot to sit down and look a man right in the eye and try to reason with him."

Following are the texts of President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin speeches at the close of their summit meeting Sunday:

Johnson: "The chairman and I met again today and talked some-

Bolivian Troops

Occupy Tin Mines

ADEN, June 26 (Reuters)—Arab Troops moved in to occupy tin mines in the Oruro area Saturday and unconfirmed reports said that at least 16 were killed and 36 wounded in the clash.

The incident was blamed on current demands by the miners for wage increases and protests against the jailing of union leaders.

A military communique claimed that extremists among the miners planned to attack an army engineers battalion Sunday, destroy its machinery and take its officers, as hostages.

It said the battalion is engaged in road construction in the area. Foreign Minister Alberto Crespo Gutierrez said Saturday that three foreigners being held on charges of connections with guerrilla factions were in good health and had been treated well.

At the same time Crespo charged that "extremist" foreign newspapers had launched a campaign "to bring into disrepute the government of Bolivia, making it appear that it does not know the elements of human rights."

Kosygin Reports On Summit

(Continued from page 1)

all nations wanted it ended, the United States government was continuing its "aggression against the Vietnamese people."

This struggle would never end until the aggressor left Vietnamese soil. All the "progressive peoples of the world will help the Vietnamese people in their just cause," he said.

Vietnam was a small nation, in arduous conditions, waging a "just struggle" against the United States. Yet the USSR was confident that Vietnam would win the victory.

Referring to his meetings with President Johnson, Kosygin read a statement in which he said that the exchange of views touched upon "several international problems."

On the Middle East, the two sides had set forth their respective positions. On the Soviet side the main thing was to achieve the prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces behind the armistice lines.

This was of "signal importance for the restoration of peace in the Middle East." It must be positively resolved without delay.

On Vietnam, the exchange of views had revealed again the "profound differences of view between the USSR and the United States."

The Soviet Union called for the end of bombing North Vietnam and withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam.

Both sides stated that they believed it important to reach agreement on a nonproliferation treaty.

The meetings offered the two governments an opportunity to compare their positions on the subjects discussed and both sides believed the talks to have been useful, the statement said.

Kosygin said that he had also had useful talks with Secretary-General U Thant and General Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.

The Prime Minister, having completed his opening statement, agreed to answer questions.

He said he and Johnson had not reached agreement on the question of troop withdrawals but it was agreed that Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko would remain in contact to consider all questions relating to the Middle East.

He also said that "no decisions were reached" on Vietnam, though the matter was discussed at length. "We still have profound differences on that question," he observed.

Asked about the prospects for a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO members, Kosygin said the USSR had suggested the conclusion of such a pact and even that both blocs be disbanded to eliminate international tensions, but NATO had not accepted these proposals.

On the work of the General Assembly and Security Council before the Glassboro summit and, in the wake of the talks, the Soviet leader said that results so far had been positive. A majority of speakers had condemned the aggression of Israel and called for troop withdrawals, he said.

The UN now was duty bound to adopt decisions favouring the withdrawal of troops, because further procrastination in carrying out that step could only enhance the risks of war's breaking out again. All who favoured peace should vote for the immediate withdrawal of forces.

If the Assembly decided in favour of withdrawal every state, great and small, should comply with that decision, he added.

On the limitation of arms shipments, Kosygin said this must wait the troop withdrawal. After that they could consider ways of bringing about "a stronger peace in the area."

The right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba was also a matter for consideration after the troop withdrawal.

Kosygin said that the cause of improving Soviet-American relations could best be served by an end to American "aggression" in Vietnam. Then a course could be charted to improve relations in a "big group of questions," cultural, economic and political.

He said that Johnson would be given the same welcome in the USSR that he had received in America if the Vietnam war ceased.

Kosygin called his principles for solving the Middle East question "quite realistic." If the Assembly adopted a resolution along those lines the Security Council could be entrusted with the task of implementing it. If the Council's decisions were not followed then it could impose sanctions.

JOHNSON

(Continued from page 1)

just what our purposes and policies are—and are not to have a chance to what these particular areas.

"The Chairman, I believe, made a similar effort with me."

"When nations have deeply different positions—as we do on these issues—they do not come to agreement merely by improving their understanding of each other's views. But such improvement helps."

"Sometimes in such discussions your can find elements of common grounds, even within a general disagreement. And it was so the Middle East two weeks ago we agreed on the need for a prompt cease-fire."

"And it is so today in respect to such simple propositions as that every state has a right to live, that there should be an end to the war in the Middle East—and that in the right circumstances there should be withdrawal of troops."

"This is a very long way from agreement—but it is a long way also from total difference."

"On Vietnam, the area of agreement is smaller. It is defined by the fact that the dangers and difficulties of any one area must never be allowed to become a cause of wider conflict."

"Yet even in Vietnam, I was able to make it very clear with no third party between us that we will match and we will outmatch every step to peace that others may be ready to take."

SUMMER BALL

The Diplomatic Wives Association holds its annual summer ball to aid charities at Baghe Bala on June 29 from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Admission Af. 150 per person. Free Dinner Raffle Door Prizes

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CLERKS: with storekeeping experience and a good working knowledge of building materials and office procedures concerning their distribution and receipt. Applicants must know English.

CHECKERS: with experience in recording the distribution and receipt of building construction materials, tools and equipment.

WORKERS: with experience in stores and warehouses.

Applications should be submitted in writing, giving past experience and references.

Send to: Post Office Box 234, Kabul.



Agriculture Team Meets Ministers

KABUL, June 26 (Bakhtar)—The Agriculture delegation from the United States yesterday met Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mohammad Akbar Reza.

They met Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee and Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi Thursday.

The mission discussed with the two ministers the wheat production programme included in the Third Plan and financing the project.

Mohammad Yasin Mayel, deputy minister for irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, was also present at the meetings.

Mayel said Afghanistan is exerting special efforts during the Third Plan period to approach self-sufficiency in wheat production with due consideration for population growth.

FOR RENT

MODERN TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH FULL AMENITIES, ADJACENT NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY, ANSARI WATE. CONTACT: DR. FAIZI SEKAN-DAR, JADI TEMOOR SHAHI, NEAR MAIN POST OFFICE BETWEEN 17 AND 19 HOURS

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
TUESDAY JUNE 27th.
12.30 (noon)
"MEN'S LUNCHEON"
AFs: 65.
Guest Speaker: Mr. D. Climenhage. (U.N. Population) Census Adviser (1964-67)
Subject: A Statistical Portrait of a City, Kabul



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Shah Pasand—the best vegetable oil available.
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Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be blue. In the afternoon the central regions and Kabul will have strong winds and dust. Yesterday Farah had the warmest temperature yet. The high there was 47°C, 116°F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 25°C, 77°F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	30 C 18 C
Kandahar	44 C 21 C
Herat	36 C 24 C
N. Salang	13 C 5 C
Kunduz	30 C 16 C



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7 and 9:30 p.m.
American cinemascopie colour film in Farsi MARCOPOLO THE MAGNIFICENT
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Joint Italian, and French film cinemascopie colour in Farsi IL TRIONFO DI ERCOLE