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Bakhtar News Agency

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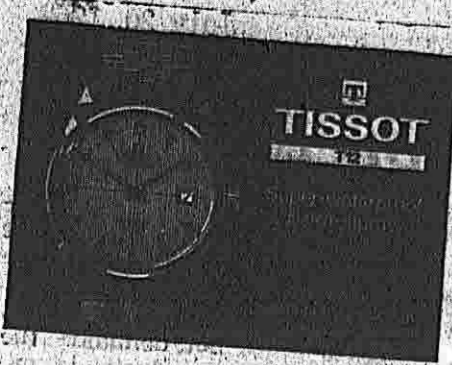
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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 97

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 20 1967 (SARATAN 28, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## US Gives 4.3 M. Dollars For Food Purchases Shipment Begins In 90 Days, Loan Accord Signed In Kabul

**KABUL, July 20.**—A \$4,337,000 American loan to provide Afghanistan with 40,000 tons of wheat and 4,000 tons of edible oils was signed in Kabul Wednesday by officials of the U.S. and Afghan governments. Shipment of the commodities from the United States is expected to begin within 90 days.

The agreement was signed by Abdul Karim Hakimi, Minister of Finance, and Robert G. Neumann, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan. The loan, under the U.S. Food for Freedom programme, is the second food loan to Afghanistan in the last seven months.

The new low-cost U.S. loan provides for repayment in 40 years. During the first 10 years, there is no payment on the principal, with interest of 1 per cent. Thereafter principal repayments begin, at a continuing rate of interest of 2 1/2 per cent.

The finance minister told a

Bakhtar reporter that the government, in addition to importing some quantities of foodgrains from abroad, has prepared a law to govern the sale, distribution and purchase of foodgrains. "These steps are taken to ensure the comfort of the people at large," he said.

The law provides for the purchase of foodgrains from farmers at their own free wish and at competitive prices.

The law also lays down the methods to combat hoarding. "Some people buy foodgrains at a cheap price in large quantities during the harvest season and sell them to the public when the prices in the market are high," he said.

The Food Procurement Department was established with the express purpose of regulating foodgrains supplies, he said.

"In line with Article 74 of the Constitution, and in order to protect the interests of farmers, and to establish stability of prices in foodgrains throughout the country, Prime Minister Maiwandwal has issued necessary instructions," he said, adding, "On these lines, foodgrains will be purchased during this harvesting season which is good."

Among those present at the signing yesterday were Deputy Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziayee, Deputy Planning Minister Abdul Wahab Haider, Director of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, Secretary to the Supreme Economic Council Sabir Kazimi, President of the Treasury Attaee, Chief of the USAID Mission in Afghanistan Maclure, and the economic and commercial attaches of the American embassy.

Afghanistan will use the proceeds from the local sales of wheat and oil for programmes of economic development in the Third Five Year Plan.

Meanwhile selfhelp measures for self-sufficiency in agriculture Afghanistan has adopted are:

—Highest priority to agricultural development in the Third Five Year Plan;

—A continued accelerated wheat production programme, with a goal of self-sufficiency in wheat by 1972; work toward self-sufficiency in edible oil production;

—Continued expansion of research into the use of fertiliser and improved seeds;

—A full complement of students and steady improvement of instruction in agriculture at Kabul University.

Earlier this month, the U.S. government agreed to negotiate a \$12,000,000 loan to Afghanistan to help finance construction of a major hydroelectric facility at the Kajakai dam, to serve the valley's expanding residential and commercial needs.



HRH Princess Maryam yesterday evening distributed graduation certificates to 11 girls who passed their final 12th grade examinations of the Nursing School. A reception in honour of this occasion was held at the Women's Welfare Institute. HRH Princess Khatol, Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, College of Medicine Dean Dr. Abdul Wali Zaki and officials of the Ministry of Public Health attended.

## CZECH EXPERTS TO ASSIST HERAT CEMENT PROJECT

**KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).**—A contract on the employment of Czechoslovakian experts for the cement factory project in Herat was signed yesterday between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the firm Astro Export of Czechoslovakia.

Under the contract, the experts will undertake an economic feasibility survey and examine the possible sources of power supply and the raw material and technological requirements of the plant.

The contract was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Abdullah Gulijan, president of the industries department, and Ato Pruska, representative of Astro Export.

Preliminary surveys for the project, which is included in the Third Plan and aims at producing 200 tons of cement daily, were carried out by Czech experts, who later recommended that the plant be set up in Herat.

The cost of the plant has been estimated at \$218 million and Af. 90 million.

Cement production six years ago in Afghanistan was 46,000 tons annually. Five years later it was 177,000 tons.

The Pule Khumri and Jabul Seraj cement plants were established during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

New plans have been launched by the company to increase sales. Contacts have been made with 300 firms in more than 100 countries and 30 countries in Europe and South American countries have made bids to buy its products.

## AWI Opens Sixth Shop In Kabul

By Our Own Reporter

**KABUL, July 20.**—The Afghan Wool Industry today inaugurated its sixth shop in Kabul. The shop, in Haji Yakoub Square, (Blue Mosque), sells all the products of the factory, including camelhair blankets.

At the opening ceremony, which was attended by the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Moltmann, the president of the firm, Heinz Guenter Scholmann, said that four or six more shops may be opened.

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## Soviets, Latin Americans Fail To Agree On Middle East

**UNITED NATIONS, July 20, (Reuter).**—Diplomatic consultations were at a standstill yesterday with the apparent collapse of all efforts to reach an acceptable political resolution on the Middle East.

Diplomats predicted that the General Assembly's special emergency session—summoned on June 17—would end this week with a formal procedural resolution turning the problem to the Security Council.

Hopes that delegates would reach agreement before the Assembly re-opens that an end to belligerence between the Latin American group and the Soviets petered out. Both sides refused to budge from their respective viewpoints.

The Soviets insisted on unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory. The Latin Americans wanted some assurance that an end to Arab belligerence would accompany an Israeli pullback.

Strong indications that backstage consultations had broken down came in letters to the General Assembly and Security Council from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. He said it was essential that Israel should immediately withdraw its forces.

Gromyko, who has been here since the special assembly session began, accused Israel of continuing acts of aggressive military provocation in the Suez Canal area. He warned that the situation could again grow into a wider military conflict.

According to AP, Israel rejected Wednesday Soviet charges that Israeli troops were violating the ceasefire in the Suez Canal sector and setting the stage for a new war.

## Israeli Troops Withdrawal First Step, Says Kosygin

**MOSCOW, July 20, (Tass).**—"The withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories must be the first step to the road to settlement and stable peace in the Middle East. Only after making this step it is possible to expect normalisation of the situation and the solution of many other problems in this area Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said here.

Speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida of Iran, Kosygin stressed that the position of the people and government of Iran on this question "is in line with the just interests of the peoples of Arab countries."

The Soviet-Iranian talks that were opened yesterday proved that "we agree that it is now necessary to make more efforts to bring about the speediest liquidation of consequences of Israel's criminal aggression Arab states," he said.

## Leaders Of Four Arab States Continue Talks In Cairo

**CAIRO, July 20, (Tanjug).**—The Presidents of the UAR, Algeria and Iraq—Nasser, Boumedienne and Aref and Sudanese Prime Minister Mahgoub yesterday continued here the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Middle East.

The four Arab leaders Tuesday night held a meeting immediately after Boumedienne's and Aref's return from Moscow. The meeting lasted over two hours.

The leaders of Algeria and Iraq have submitted their report on the talks conducted with the Soviet officials in Moscow.

The Moscow talks, which lasted 12 hours, included a review of the entire situation in the Middle East in the light of the analysis of the recent Cairo talks of five leaders of Arab countries, including the President of Syria.

All possibilities have been taken into consideration, it has been emphasised.

Observers in Cairo said that the situation in the zone of the Suez Canal is explosive and that it will remain so as long as Israel keeps its forces there.

As for the announcement published in Moscow after the end of the visit of Boumedienne and Aref, the necessity for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the elimination of the consequences of aggression have

been underlined here as the first step towards the restoration of peace in the Middle East.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union and Hungary have officially informed the United Arab Republic on the results of the recent consultation of the leaders of the seven socialist countries in Budapest. President Nasser Tuesday received the ambassador of the Soviet Union and Hungary. They presented to him the documents of the conference.

## AID Director Tours Africa

**WASHINGTON, July 20, (AP).**—The new U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) director for Africa, R. Peter Straus, is, making a two-week tour of six African countries.

The visit to Africa is his first since he was appointed Africa director.

The purpose of the trip was not given, but it was believed the new regionalisation AID programme would be discussed with special emphasis on the former French colonies.

## Iranian Premier Visits USSR

**MOSCOW, July 20, (Tass).**—Prime Minister of Iran Amir-Abbas Hoveida said here: good neighbourly relations and cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union "were fruitfully developing in the past few years, particularly since the trip of the Shah and Her Majesty the Queen to the Soviet Union. The agreements on technical and economic cooperation on the increase of trade, and cultural exchange, are the best evidence of the welcome changes and the best signs of fruitful cooperation between our countries."

The Prime Minister spoke at a dinner in the Kremlin the Soviet government gave in his honour yesterday.

Iranian Prime Minister said, "Our views on the need to safeguard and strengthen the world peace and peaceful coexistence of the countries regardless of their regime are completely in accord in this complex, tense and dynamic world which is being shaken by clashes."

He stressed that "the people of Iran fully recognise the significance of economic, social and scientific activity of the Soviet Union."

## USSR Begins Work On Gas Pipeline

**DONETSK, July 20, (Tass).**—The Gas Industry Research and Designing Institute in Donetsk, the Ukraine, has started designing the Soviet section of the Iran-USSR gas pipeline.

This 1,000 km. stretch of the pipeline, which will be laid from the border city of Astara to Karadag, is intended to pump annually 10,000,000,000 cubic metres of gas.

The trans-Caucasian system of gas pipelines, now supplying Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, will be reconstructed and their capacity will be doubled. Pipes of bigger diameter will be laid across cotton fields, vineyards and tea plantations.

The first prospecting team left for the Caucasus Tuesday.

## Shooting Again In New Jersey

**NEWARK, New Jersey, July 20, (AP).**—Shots broke a deadly calm in Plainfield—south of Newark—Tuesday night after a racial truce seemingly had ended six bloody days of shooting and pillaging in New Jersey cities.

Newark, which counted all but two of the states 27 dead in the Negro violence, was calm. But sporadic trouble was reported in other communities in the metropolitan area.

Plainfield, where a white policeman was slain and three persons—two of them white—were critically injured Sunday night, was calm until shortly before midnight. Then some shooting began while authorities sought return of 36 military rifles stolen from a munitions factory and struggled to preserve the peace under a truce reached Sunday.

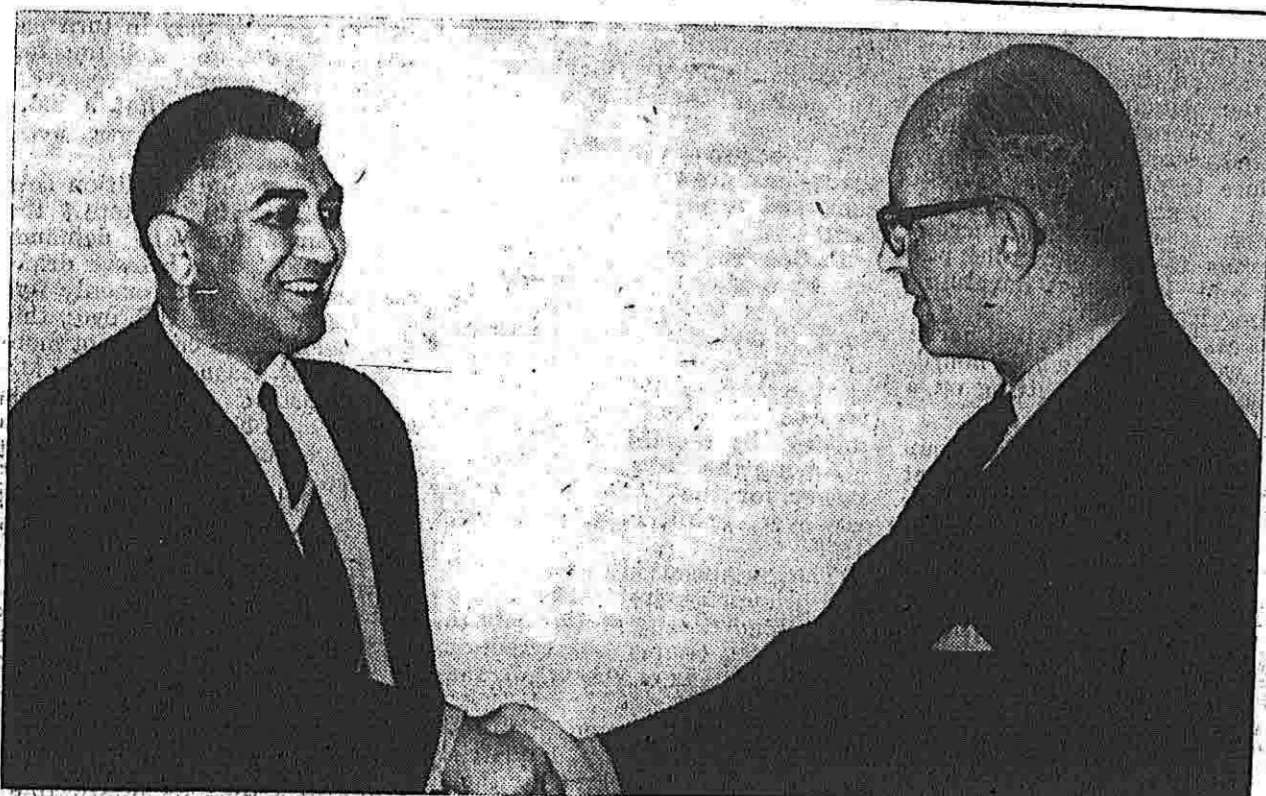
"The immediate problem is to preserve this calm—this deadly calm," said Prosecutor Louis Kaplowitz in Plainfield.

New Brunswick city officials met leaders of the New Brunswick Negro Union. Negroes protested against patrols by armed and helmeted police. After the talk patrols were cut back to normal—a single cruising car—and quiet prevailed.

Jersey city—separated by the Hudson River from New York—where a Negro hurt in a firebombing died Monday, was quiet. So was Montclair, near Newark.

## New Palace In Japan

**TOKYO, July 20, (DPA).**—Shinto priests yesterday carried out traditional "purification rites" at the new imperial palace currently under construction here. The building is in the style of the old palace in Kyoto, but erected with modern construction methods. It consists of seven wings, and the overall costs are expected to top \$36.25 million.



Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi (left), and American Ambassador Robert G. Neumann, shake hands after signing the agreement.



# THE KABUL TIMES

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## CULTURE DEPARTMENT'S TASK

The cultural affairs department of the Ministry of Information and Culture ought to review its activities and try to accelerate its programmes so that the people's interest will grow in better music, good cultural shows and preservation of the art and culture of this ancient land.

As a developing country, the people's tastes change. The cultural department should be able to draft plans by which the ancient music of this land and its cultural and theatrical heritage may be developed. The department is the only agency which is equipped—or if it is not should be equipped—to make our own music and art liked by members of the younger generation eager for variety and modernity. Gone are the days when classical tunes were liked by the majority. Gone are also the days when too literary and high-sounding verses, sung by anybody, could be admired.

What the younger generation is looking for is speed—in sound, in colour, and in the theatre. The culture department should look for ways to combine the essence of modern life, in its true sense and culture, which is speed, variety, loudness and energy, with the sense of leisure and space of older days so that the traditional colours of our national life are not lost. The task is difficult, and the methods are not too many. But if there is the will there will be the way; if the department earnestly tries to meet the demands of the rising generation, it can certainly solve the problems it is confronting.

The department, in the main, has two tasks: to retain what is worthy and discard what is not in the old and to adopt and adapt anything that is of merit in the new. Once these objectives are accepted, an action plan could be drafted and adopted for various phases and sections of art and culture in Afghanistan.

In music, the department must accept the existence of two extremes to cater to two completely different tastes—the old and the new, the classical and the modern. The department divide its activities in music into these two categories, and must not permit intrusion of specialists from one field into the other. The

## Food For Thought

Each year to ancient friendships

add a ring,  
As to an oak.

—James Russell Lowell

department should not rule out any song, any music just because it is old or it is new.

We should not be shy of borrowing tunes if they are good. This is being done all over the world. Every English hit has German and French versions sung by the German and French singers. Some Arabic songs have been adapted by Indian movies and some Indian songs rendered into Russian. The culture department should get records of the latest hits—both classical and modern—and have an adaptation department to render them into Dari and Pashtu.

Nothing substantial has been done for the development of the arts and the theatre. The situation in this respect was far better 15 years ago than it is now. As a first step, a school for artists should be established. The school should play the role of guiding educational institutions and students in the country.

To start with some short plays should be translated into Dari and Pashtu and given to students for performance. Every year there should be play competitions between schools and colleges and prizes should be instituted. The school of art should also scout for talent.

The department, in conjunction with Kabul University, could take measures to establish a college of art and culture also. Degree courses in art, including painting, sculpture, music, dancing, ect. should be offered.

We have been at the crossroads of civilisation, and this has given us culture, and helped us assimilate all sorts of cultural trends. But unfortunately a kind of narrowmindedness has prevailed lately. We must again try to enliven our cultural heritage, and permit new trends in culture, including modern dancing, to flow into this land.

The study of languages is also a part of culture. The cultural department should get in touch with Kabul University and prepare a dictionary of all the languages of our country. That would be a great national asset.

We wish the department of culture success and hope that it will arrange a seminar or meeting to study ways to improve its activities.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial entitled *Wheat for the Farmers*. The problem of food shortage is a world wide problem. It is especially felt in developing countries, it said. Up until now, the food shortage in certain parts of the world was being offset by the surplus food produced elsewhere.

But the ever-increasing population in the surplus food producing countries makes it rather difficult for them to continue feeding the hungry nations. It is, therefore, imperative that developing countries become self-sufficient, in food production.

As a developing country Afghanistan, too, faces food shortages. Increasing food production has been the major concern of the government in the past and will be so in the future.

The Third Five Year Plan lays great emphasis on improving land productivity and on reclaiming more land. Side by side with efforts to build dams and improve methods of land cultivation, the editorial went on, developing nations will also have to look after the lot of their farming communities.

It was for this end, mainly, that the food grain procurement department was established. In order to strengthen the financial status of the farmers while keeping a stable wheat price throughout the country, the department has drafted regulations for the purchasing, storing and distribution of wheat.

These regulations are aimed at providing a stable economic status for the farmer and protecting him from the exploitation of speculators and hoarders.

The editorial praised the facilities that these regulations provide for the farmer. Previously the farmers, when hardpressed, used to sell their wheat before the harvest at ridiculously low prices. The hoarders thus used to make a killing at the expense of the farmers.

Now farmers can sell their commodity at the nearest depot and obtain cash. The editorial called on professional hoarders to give up this evil practice and channel their funds elsewhere, preferably in industrial enterprises for which great possibilities are envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial stressed the need for building modern public baths. This is a social necessity because every citizen does not have a private bath in his house.

Most of the public baths functioning in the city at the present are

nothing but a dark unhealthy salon with a pool of hot water.

They are very unhygienic, to say the least.

Before the coming of winter, when the demand for public baths increases considerably, it is important that the municipal corporation with the aid and advice of the Ministry of Public Works begin to construct a few modern public baths.

Efforts should also be made to encourage some of the business circles to invest in this field. It is bound to be rewarding for the investor at the same time be of a service to the community.

## World Press

American right-wing groups have adopted the anti-communist domino theory to muster support for the white minority regimes in Southern Africa, the monthly magazine *Africa Report* says.

"Rhodesia is the key to the west's precarious position in the Afro-Asian world. If Rhodesia falls, both South Africa and Portuguese Africa will inevitably follow like dominoes, leaving the entire continent in anti-western hands," is the theme of the theory as summarised by the article's author, Vernon McKay.

The view that the white re-doubt is a strong anti-communist bastion of the western world is a dangerous fantasy," he adds.

McKay quotes an unidentified Afrikaner MP as saying in the South African parliament on March 6, 1964, "Our government's racism is giving communism the greatest opening it ever had in Africa."

"The domino theory is wrong in its assumption that the fall of Ian Smith would lead to the fall of white-dominated governments in Southern Africa. White power would remain intact in South Af-

rica and Rhodesia under African majority rule would probably find it necessary to be as circumspect in its relations with South Africa as its neighbours do," McKay says. The *New York Daily News* said that race riots in the U.S., accompanied by looting, shooting "and baseless bawls of 'police brutality' can have only main effect. That effect will be to lose white friends for U.S. Negroes every time one of these outbursts occurs. Such losses of white friends can do U.S. Negroes no good."

The *Washington Daily News* wrote on Vietnam: "Let's face it. We consistently have underestimated the communist's strength and will, in the South and the North. We have consistently overestimated our South Vietnamese allies, be they political leaders or politician-soldiers. We have consistently over-heroped that our allies and friends in Asia and around the world would help us in our task. With Secretary McNamara leading the way, we have consistently underestimated what it would take us to do the job, in troops, money and lives."

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## Hard Times Ahead For FRG Farmers

West Germany's farmers are facing a hard time of lower prices and less-state subsidies.

Early this month the common grain price throughout the European Common Market came into force—a measure, which means to West German farmers an 11 per cent price slash because prices have been fixed in the middle of the previous, highest and lowest national grain prices.

At the same time state subsidies regularly paid by the West German government to the farmers will cut down by 500 million marks to a total of 4,000 million marks this year as a result of the latest austerity programme.

To make things worse, the turnover of such processed agricultural products as meat, eggs and fat has considerably increased as a consequence of the economic recession.

The lower grain prices will also exert pressure on all food-stuffs linked somehow with fodder grain as pork, poultry and eggs.

Profit is for the first time on the side of the consumer until now they had to pay higher prices for agricultural products every year.

Now they are looking forward to price slashes as a result of lower production costs, bigger

supplies and decreasing demand.

The coincidence of the common farming policy of the six member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the austerity programme of the Bonn government are confronting the West German farmers with a situation, which must be completely new to them.

Hitherto they raised loud protests whenever it was only a discussion in the EEC about measures which might possibly have adverse effects on their income.

The head of the farmers association, eloquent Edmund Rehwinkel, has always succeeded in talking the Bonn government into compensation payments from the taxpayers money.

But this time he is expected to find deaf ears in Bonn. They can no longer exert political pressure, to achieve subsidies which are economically unjustified.

To many farmers the new situation may mean to think it over whether they can still run their enterprises on a profitable basis.

If not they may have to look for another job.

Economic experts have declared that an economic branch—like the farmers—contributing only five per cent to the national product should no longer be

allowed to enjoy financial privileges at the expense of the rest of the people contributing the remaining 95 per cent.

The experts also argue that farmers could not demand the same income as industrial enterprises as long as they refuse to work on an industrial basis and with industrial methods.

The total of 50,000 million marks paid to the farmers as subsidies so far have failed to make a farmer achieve the same profit as an industrialist.

According to the experts, there is only one way out of the dilemma for the West German farmer. The total land owners, who cannot compete with the big farms, should give up their farms and either open business enterprise or try and find a job.

The big owners should concentrate more on rationalisation and modernisation in order to make their farms work with profit.

Although between 20,000 and 30,000 West German farmers have already given up their farms every year, the rate should be at least twice as high, according to economic experts.

They predict that in about 10 or 20 years time, there will be not more than 300,000 farms in West Germany, working with modern machinery and on the rationalised basis of an up-to-date industrial enterprise.

(DPA)

## Limiting Arms Race Essential To World Peace

Like banana skins, armaments can in some contexts be protective, in others catastrophic. Last month's Israel-Arab war set off another burst of argument about the danger of scattering the things all over the place. Less than two years ago, when India and Pakistan fought in September 1965, the world's major arms suppliers had a similar sense of taking a nasty tumble.

But, now as then, the argument has tended to the emotional and inconclusive. Between wars, few people worry about the steady flow of arms, in the form of sales, gifts or ostensible sales that are in fact giveaways, to countries which would be wiser to concentrate on their non-military problems, and which sometimes use the weapons for purposes the suppliers had not intended.

A tally of how few governments worry about it was notched up at the 1965 United Nations Assembly. Malta there suggested asking the Geneva disarmament negotiators to consider the problem of arms transfers "by way of trade or otherwise."

It also put forward the modest idea that some system might be devised for collecting and publishing information on this traffic in the hope that at least the UN could then see trouble coming more clearly.

Maltese proposal was briskly swept into oblivion. Out of 117 member states, only 18 backed it (they included Britain and Italy). Few of the others bothered to comment on it.

Plenty of arguments are available to justify the supply of arms, even to countries that really cannot afford to carry a military establishment, even to countries visibly likely to get into a fight with their neighbours.

Better that under-developed Ruritania should get arms from rich Metropolitania than that it should burden itself with a munitions industry of its own. "If it pays for them, so much the better for Metropolitania's

balance of payments, and for sectors in its arms industry that cannot break unless they export.

If the arms are a giveaway, so much the better for Ruritania's struggling economy; and the donor at least finds a neat solution to the problem of disposing of outmoded hardware. Transfers can promote standardisation between allies or potential allies. They may represent part of the price of retaining an ally, or of dissuading a country from joining a hostile alignment.

It is all true, up to a point: the point where one falls flat on one's face. Banana skins may lead to a fall. They may also, it seems, when smoked as a kind of hippie tobacco, encourage hallucinations.

Supplying governments usually claims that they exercise the utmost prudence even when the arms are going to trusted friends. The trouble is that circumstances can always change, and often to do so soon after the hardware has changed hands.

The Americans did not expect to see Spain using its Sabre jets to harass British airliners approaching Gibraltar.

Perhaps General de Gaulle expected Israel to use all those Mirages and Mysteres against some target other than the air force Egypt had obtained from Russia. One might almost be led to think so by the cordial tone of the postwar exchanges between the French, Russian and Arab governments.

It is 18 months since Johnson, in a message to the Geneva disarmament conference, offered American cooperation with any regional schemes for limiting conventional armaments that might take shape.

He particularly emphasised the sacrifices involved for poorer countries in competing for "costly weapons often sought for reasons of illusory prestige." There has been no rush to conclude any such regional self-denying pacts.

There is no point in trying to put all the blame either on the suppliers or on the recipients of these war toys. They are consenting adults. Nor is there any point in brushing aside all suggestions for partial remedies on the ground that nothing less than a general and a complete solution will do.

A salutary panic is about the only thing that produces any action on a problem as difficult as this.

THE ECONOMIST

## Last Chance To Create More Cash For Trade

The men who control the money of the Western world's richest nations sat down Monday for what may be their last chance to create cash to finance world trade.

France and the United States were the principal antagonists, with the French favouring only a limited increase in reserves.

Failure to point a new direction in expanding the stagnant monetary reserves could increase pressure for boosting the price of gold—in effect devaluing the American dollar.

Success could kill the nerve of the world's private gold hoarders who have been betting on a price rise.

Finance ministers of the group of 10 industrialised nations met at London's ornate Lancaster House for two days of talks. This was their final meeting before the September conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Rio de Janeiro. If new world monetary arrangements cannot be worked out in private in London, there seems even less hope that they can be at the open IMF meeting.

Until earlier this year, the U.S.—backed by Britain, Canada and to some degree Japan—had

decisive voice. And since U.S. dollars and British pounds finance world trade, Washington and London are debtors.

The United States is believed ready to agree to a veto for the six, but only if they in turn agree to a genuine scheme for expanding world reserves.

U.S. officials feel that a half-baked move would be worse than none at all.

France's second condition sets the major conflict before the London meeting. It is demanding that any new reserve drawings should be good for only five years at most. In U.S. eyes, this just means more credit, not more cash. And Finance Minister Michel Debre said a solution to the problem lies in "a middle course—the improvement of credit."

He thought the opening of new drawing rights in the IMF appeared to be "a sound and constructive solution."

The test of its effectiveness would be its acceptability. Like a credit card, if central bankers could freely transfer the credit to settle other countries' foreign trade debts, then it would become a form of cash, an embryonic type of international money.

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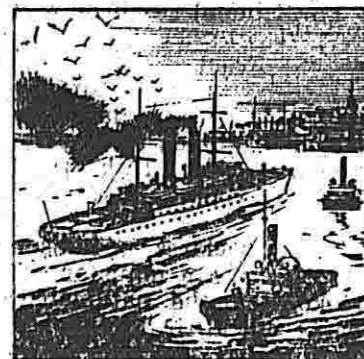
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# Student Special

## Educating Through Conversations

## Rutherford's Experiments Lead To Many Discoveries



Some of the most important men in history have been teachers. Many of the biggest advances in civilisation have been the work of teachers. In an earlier issue of the Student Page this year, we described a teacher who worked hard to develop special education for children with handicaps such as deafness or blindness. In the next several weeks we will survey the methods used by some of the best teachers the world has known.

One of the earliest famous teachers lived in Greece 2,500 years ago. His name was Socrates.

He was different from many of the other teachers his day. Most of the others travelled all through the Greek world. Socrates stayed in the capital of Athens. Other teachers charged large fees for their lectures; Socrates was a stonemason before he became a teacher. He refused pay for his teaching and was not concerned with dressing elegantly.

More important was the different method he used to teach. The other teachers, called sophists, gave carefully prepared speeches which entertained their audiences as well as teaching them. They were among the first lecturers.

Socrates, on the other hand, was among the first tutors. He seldom talked to people in lecture halls. He talked to people on street corners or when they were relaxing. He said he was trying to help people how to think. Instead of explaining everything he knew, Socrates asked questions. He said he knew nothing but was trying to find out.

He used ordinary conversation as his method of teaching. He made his students do most of the talking. He asked questions.

Socrates was very adaptable. He decided how a man could best be approached and then started his questioning. He talked to all kinds of people. Some were schoolboys. Others were artists or soldiers or craftsmen. His questions varied according to the character of the person.

His good humour never failed him. He was able to keep the conversation going no matter how his student reacted.

This Greek teacher never wrote a book. We know about him from the books written by his students. His best known student was Plato who wrote down the conversations Socrates had with his students. They are called dialogues.

Plato learned from Socrates that the best way of educating people was to convince them by reasoning. An argument should not be a fight between two people but a hunt for reason in which both the participants join in searching for the truth.

Plato established an Academy to encourage the method of teaching started by Socrates. One of his students was named Aristotle. He stayed at the Academy from the age of 17 to the age of 40. And when Plato died he left to found his own school which he called a Lyceum.

He set up a research institute. Biology was especially interesting to him and he collected many specimens from all over the world. Much of his teaching was really discussion.

Aristotle also used the lecture system. He took a series of topics which linked together to form a complete survey of a subject. Then he broke each topic down into a series of problems to examine. These three teachers still influence many systems of education followed today.

- 1. civilisation مدنیّت
- 2. handicaps موانع
- 3. deafness کری
- 4. blindness کوری
- 5. to survey سروی کردن
- 6. to stay باقی ماندن
- 7. to charge اخذ کردن
- 8. fee اجرت
- 9. stonemason معمار
- 10. to refuse انکار کردن
- 11. to be concerned علاقه داشتن
- 12. elegant زیبا
- 13. to entertain تفریح کردن

- 14. as well as همچنان
- 15. on the other hand از جانب دیگر
- 16. tutor معلم
- 17. street corner گوشه سرک
- 18. to relax استراحت کردن
- 19. adaptable توافق
- 20. to approach نزدیک شدن
- 21. to vary تفاوت کردن
- 22. according to مطابق به ، طبق
- 23. good humour مزاح خوب
- 24. to fail one کسی را ناامید ساختن
- 25. to be able قادر بودن
- 26. no matter فرق نکردن
- 27. to react عکس العمل کردن
- 28. to convince قانع ساختن
- 29. reasoning دلیل
- 30. argument مباحثه
- 31. participant سهم گیرنده
- 32. to search بالیدن، تفحص کردن
- 33. truth حقیقت
- 34. to encourage تشویق کردن
- 35. to found یافتن
- 36. to set up تاسیس کردن
- 37. research institue موسسه تحقیقات
- 38. specimen نمونه
- 39. to link مربوط ساختن
- 40. to break down تقسیم کردن
- 41. to examine امتحان کردن

When he was 27 years old Rutherford became professor of physics at McGill University in

- 1. radioactivity رادیو اکتیوی
- 2. modest متواضع
- 3. household chore کارخانگی
- 4. progress پیشرفت
- 5. test tube experiment امتحان تیوب آزمایشی
- 6. to invent اختراع کردن
- 7. device آله
- 8. to reflect منعکس ساختن
- 9. screen صفحه
- 10. recognition شناختن
- 11. to ward اجازه دادن
- 12. prize جایزه
- 13. structure ساختمان
- 14. colleague همکار ، رفیق
- 15. to involve دخیل بودن
- 16. mankind بشر

**WHAT AM I?**

This riddle was contributed by Memon, 10, B. Khushal Khan Khattak High School.

I am a common object. If you take the first letter away from this word, I am something all around you. What am I?

Answer: away from my name, I am something on your head. A chair. Take away the first letter: hair. Take away the first letter again: air.

### 6 Persian Proverbs

- These Persian proverbs were contributed by Nafisa Quraishi, class 10 A, Maryam High School.
- Better to be alone than in bad company. تنها بودن بهتر است تا با رفیقان بد بودن
  - If you're looking for trouble, buy a goat. غم ندراری بز بخر
  - A bad worker always quarrels with his tools. دروگر دلش بد رو نمی شود داس رابه کلوخ تیز میکند
  - A well digger will fall into his own well. چاکن خودش در چاه است
  - Everyone likes meat, but a cat will give its life for it. هر کس گوشت را خوش دارد مگر بشک برو ایمان آورده است
  - A bad woman brings hell to a noble man's house. زن بد درسرای مرد نیکو هم درین عالم است دوزخ او

### New Crossword, Last Week's Solution

1				9				
			6					11
2								
			7					
3								
		5		8			10	
4								

**ACROSS:**

1. A negative word
2. A negative answer.
3. An indefinite article
4. Afghanistan is a \_\_\_\_\_
6. The past tense of to try.
7. A definite article
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a good animal

**DOWN:**

1. It is 12 o'clock at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Are you tired? \_\_\_\_\_, I am not.
8. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
9. A man who drives a car.
10. Is it a dog \_\_\_\_\_ a donkey?
11. The opposite of up.

F	A	C	E		D	I	N
A	O			D	O		I
M	L			O			E
O		D	E	E	R		
U							T
S	Y		A				H
		O	R				I
S	T	U	D	E	N	T	S

Canada. He wrote a book about radioactivity and became famous. But he remained modest. Even if he would not dig potatoes, he was ready to help his wife with household chores like washing dishes. Then he returned to England as head of the laboratory at the University of Manchester. He continued his experiments with the atom. He watched the pro-

gress of his test tube experiments from an easy chair. This was because he invented a device to reflect the results on a screen in front of him. .... In 1908, Rutherford received a Nobel prize, a high recognition of science. It was awarded for his work with radioactivity, not for his work with the atom. He sailed to Stockholm with his

wife where he received the Nobel prize from the King of Sweden. Then he returned to Manchester. He continued his discussion of atomic structure with his colleagues. They used to sit around in their white coats with their legs crossed drinking coffee. The problems discussed involved the future of all mankind.

### Pen Pals Want To Trade Pictures, Stamps

Dear Brothers,

I like Afghan stamps very much. I can send you stamped or unstamped Turkish stamps in exchange for Afghan stamps. If you are interested in Turkish stamps you can write me in either Turkish or English.

I am an 18-year-old Turkish student.

Thank you very much. Huseyin Yavuz Isiklar cad. Isik Han No. 4/44 Anafartalar Ankara, Turkey Dear Sir,

I imagine you will be surprised to receive a letter from an unknown Japanese youth.

I wish to have a pen friend in your lovely country and correspond with someone to know more about your modern developments. I hope you can help me make a good friend in your country.

I am 29 years old. I am the manager of a small restaurant in Kyoto city, Japan. My hobbies are corresponding with foreign people and collecting stamps. I know broken English and Japanese.

I would like to correspond with a boy or girl of any age. I would like to exchange colourful commemorative stamps on air mail envelopes. Best of best wishes and good luck to you. Toshikazu Yoshizato Bukkoji Inokuma Kyoto C.P.O. Zone Japan Dear Sir,

It has been my old desire to make friends in Afghanistan, mainly to exchange first-day covers and stamps, and also to learn about the country.

I am sure I can make many friends, if you can mention my name in your paper.

I am an Indian boy, about 25 years old, a science graduate working with an engineering firm in New Delhi. My full address is: Prem Parkash 6/18 West Patel Nagar New Delhi 8, India Thank you very much. Dear Sir,

Respectfully I say that I am interested in penfriendship and would like to have penfriends in Afghanistan. I am 20 years old and studying for my baccalaureate. My hobbies are photography, sightseeing and penfriend-

ship. I hope you will publish my name and address in your paper.

Yours Sincerely, Javed Hassan Sheikh 28 Manohar Street Nicholson Road Lahore, W. Pakistan

Dear Sir,

I am very much interested in having penfriends from Afghanistan. I am a boy 17 years old. My hobbies are collecting postage stamps, first-day covers, coins and magazines. I am very much interested to know about Afghanistan.

I shall be highly grateful to you if you publish my name and address in your paper. Thanking you in anticipation. Yours faithfully, A.M.M. Amanullah 79 Begum Bazar Road Dacca 11, East Pakistan Dear Sir,

I am a Dutch photographer who is interested in pen friends from Afghanistan.

Also, I would like to know the names and addresses of shops in Kabul which sell picture post cards.

- Faithfully yours, G. Paulus Bieslandse Kade 6 Delft, Holland
- 1. in exchange for در بدل
  - 2. unknown نام معلوم
  - 3. lovely مقبول
  - 4. modern development انکشاف عصری
  - 5. manager آمر
  - 6. commemorative stamp تکت پوسته مخصوص
  - 7. desire خواهش
  - 8. first-day cover تکت پوسته روزاول
  - 9. to mention یاد آوری کردن
  - 10. sightseeing دیدن
  - 11. anticipation پیشگویی
  - 12. photographer عکاس

### MORE GRAMMER PRACTICE

Memorise these sentences:

I own this book. It is my book. It is mine.  
 You own this car. It is your car. It is yours.  
 He owns this pen. It is his pen. It is his.  
 She owns this dress. It is her dress. It is hers.  
 It owns this building. It is its building. It is its.  
 We own these shoes. They are our shoes. They are ours.  
 You own this house. It is your house. It is yours.  
 They own this bird. It is their bird. It is theirs.  
 Rafiq owns this desk. It is Rafiq's desk. It is Rafiq's.  
 Whose book is this? It is my book. It's mine.  
 Whose car is this? It is your car. It's yours.  
 Whose pen is this? It is his pen. It's his.  
 Whose shoes are these? They are our shoes. They're ours.  
 Whose bird is this? It is their bird. It's theirs.  
 Whose desk is this? It is Rafiq's desk. It's Rafiq's.  
 Whose is this? It's hers. Whose are these? They're hers.

Grammar Rules:

1. If you use mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs, do not use the noun afterwards. (book, car, etc.)
2. Notice that his, its and Rafiq's (or any name) are the same whether you use the noun or not.
3. The spelling of mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours and theirs does not change.
4. To ask who owns something, use whose, either with or without the noun.

Practice:

Make two possessive forms for the pronouns following these sentences.

For example: I saw his bike. She Answer: I saw her bike. I saw hers.

1. This is your cup. Mary
2. Where is their chair? We
3. How old is his son? You
4. That is our money. I
5. Show me her watch. He
6. They listened to their speeches. I
7. How much is the book's price? It
8. Where is your house? They
9. What is my question? Shafiq
10. He knew Raouf's brother. She

Make the question with whose and give the appropriate answer:

Example: Who owns this pencil? She Answer: Whose pencil is this? It's her pencil. It's hers.

1. Who owns this bicycle? Abdul
2. Who owns these horses? They
3. Who owns this dictionary? You
4. Who owns those shoes? He
5. Who owns that glass? I
6. Who owns this newspaper? She
7. Who owns these books? We
8. Who owns that teapot? You
9. What owns that bus? It
10. Who owns those telephones? Sultan

# British Hopes Of An Orderly Pullout From S. Arabia Fade

BEIRUT, July 20, (DPA)—

Britain's hopes of having a representative South Arabian Federation government to take over when the country becomes independent next year have receded, following continuing refusal of Arab nationalist groups to have any part in the negotiations.

Former Information Minister Hussain Ali Bayumi announced Tuesday that seven lawyers, journalists and representatives of South Arabia's small potentates are wil-

ling to become ministers. But decisive purpose of the entire government reshuffle was unsuccessful—neither FLOSY (Liberation Front for Occupied South Yemen) nor its nationalist rival, NLF (National Liberation Front) intends to cooperate, but will fight with terror against any cooperation with Britain.

Whoever declares himself ready to become a minister can now reckon that the nationalists will carry out their threats to murder him.

So far FLOSY has shown scruples about enforcing its will by outright terror, and there is little likelihood that this will be any different in the future.

FLOSY wants only one thing, and that to have sole domination of the South Arabian Federation.

This being the situation, any new government formed of indigenous personalities would be as weak as what the nationalists ridicule as the "British marionette administration."

Terror and bloodshed will probably be even worse than before.

Optimistic reports connected with British Special Envoy Lord Shackleton, who has twice had meetings with High Commissioner Sir Humphrey Trevelyan in an effort to bring Arabs of all political persuasions to the conference table, appear to be unjustified.

Shackleton's London statement that it would not be difficult to achieve an acceptable political solution for Aden seems to be a wilful playing down of the true situation in the federation.

Bayumi has with considerable patience and effort brought together a new government which does not however, include the nationalists.

It is therefore more doubtful than ever now, by the beginning of next year, London can hand over to a working government in an atmosphere of law and order the dozen sheikdoms, the Aden colony and the island of Perim and Kuriamuria, which make up the South Arabian Federation.

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Kabul: Shar-e-Nou, Phone: 22501



Ustad Ghulam Hussain, 85, a famous Afghan singer and musician died in his home yesterday after a long illness. He has trained several student in music and has made numerous recordings. Here he is among kindergarten children for whom he conducted music classes.

# Malaysia Urges Five-Nation Talks On Regional Defence

KUALA LUMPUR, July 20, (AP)—

Malaysia has proposed a five-nation conference on defence so that a new defence arrangement could be evolved in the event of complete British withdrawal from the region, the Malaysian acting Prime Minister declared Wednesday.

The five nations are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Malaysia.

Tunku Abdul Razak told newsmen after the weekly cabinet meeting that the Malaysian government was pleased Britain had taken its views into consideration in the planned British withdrawal announced in a white paper in London Tuesday.

He said he had studied the white paper in detail and pointed out that no date for complete withdrawal had been fixed.

Razak said British plans could be divided into three stages—the running down until 1971, the proposed complete withdrawal in 1975 and 1976 and British assurance that a strategic force will be stationed here to honour her defence treaty with Malaysia.

"We have not much to complain about as we have enough forces to take care of internal security and to guard our borders, he said.

"As an independent nation this is our duty and we will only be in no position to defend ourselves if we are attacked by outside forces," he added.

"Our main concern is that

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they (Britain) honour the defence treaty. They have assured us on this point," Razak said.

He pointed out that there were 30,000 employees at the Singapore naval base, an estimated half of whom are Malaysians, and about 5,600 more Malaysians employed by the British in Malaysia.

As far as Singapore civilians are concerned, he said, Malaysia stood by the principle that since they are British employees they should be dismissed on a "last in, first out" basis.

He said Singapore, Malaysia and Britain may need to come to an agreement on this point.

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# OECD Notes Fall In Aid By Big Western Nations

PARIS, July 20, (DPA)—Development aid provided by the big western industrial nations in 1966 decreased, according to a report prepared by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The reason for this was said to be a drop in private investments in the developing countries.

The smaller countries in the OECD development aid committee increased their assistance. These nations are Japan, Canada, Australia, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Portugal, Austria and Denmark.

But the "big four" members—U.S.A. France, Britain and West Germany—did not step up development help to the same extent as in previous years.

Of the \$10,000 million development aid paid by OECD countries in 1966, the U.S.A. accounted for \$3,600 million, France 750 million, Britain \$480 million and West Germany \$472 million.

In 1966 development aid rose by only one per cent, which did not correspond to the national income of the member countries, the OECD report said.

# Doctor Who Started Pox Epidemic Denied Post

MANNHEIM, West Germany, July 20, (DPA)—A West German physician who started smallpox epidemic after a visit to India has been refused a university post on the grounds that he "lacks human integrity."

Dr. Josef Krump had written his professor's thesis in 1958 and submitted it to the Medical Faculty of Heidelberg University shortly before starting a study tour of India.

Contrary to medical advice, he reportedly did not have himself vaccinated against smallpox but allegedly tried by illegal means to obtain a vaccination certificate.

On his return to West Germany Krump immediately resumed work at the Heidelberg University clinic despite suspicions that he might be suffering from smallpox.

Subsequently several people went down with smallpox, and an elderly patient and a woman doctor succumbed to the disease.

# Garrison Hits Back At TV Newsmen

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, July 20, (AP)—Two television newsmen who investigated the controversial Kennedy assassination probe have come forward to face charges filed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Walter Sheridan, 41, of Washington, an investigative reporter for the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) surrendered Tuesday at the criminal district court office and posted a \$5,000 bond.

Sheridan is charged with trying to bribe a Garrison witness into changing his story.

Richard Townley, a reporter for WDSU-TV in New Orleans, an NBC affiliate, stood in criminal district court to plead innocent to a similar bribery charge.

The charge, Sheridan said was an effort by Garrison to use his powers to intimidate the news media from taking a sceptical look at his case—which contends that a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy originated in New Orleans.

The President was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963. The official Warren Commission report said the killer was Lee Harvey Oswald.

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## SHAHPASAND

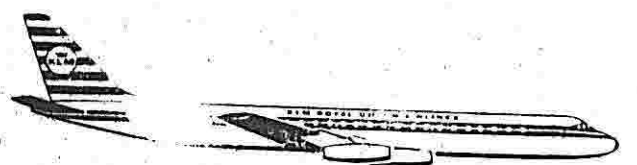
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a. Athens			08.25		08.25
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ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

## World Briefs

JAKARTA, July 20, (DPA)—Armed gangs, described as "communist guerrilla forces", have attacked an air base in Singkawang town, in Indonesia. Western Borneo, killing four government soldiers, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

No details of the attacks, which occurred on Sunday, were available. Singkawang is situated near the areas bordering on the Malaysia state of Sarawak.

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter)—Two young princes, sons of the Sultan of Brunei, have been granted temporary commissions in the Household Brigade, the elite body of troops which guards Queen Elizabeth.

The princes will be stationed in barracks for three months serving a term of duty as officers in different regiments of the brigade.

The sons of the Southeast Asian ruler are due to be commissioned from Britain's Sandhurst Military College early next year.

CAIRO, July 20, (DPA)—Indian Foreign Minister Currim Ali Chagla arrived here yesterday with a message from Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Chagla will spend two days in UAR discussing the Middle East situation with Cairo government officials before flying to Belgrade.

## Growing Brain Drain In FRG

HANOVER, West Germany, July 20, (DPA)—More than 5,600 West German natural scientists and technicians have emigrated between 1949 and 1965, according to a survey issued yesterday.

The foreign department chief of the West German research community, Claus Mueller-Daehn said the brain drain had been growing at times of insufficient possibilities of employment and payment at home.

"This fact cannot be altered by any lamentation or fruitless parliamentary interpellations or appeals to idealism," he said.

He added that West Germany had had to deal with the problem for more than 30 years.

Mueller-Daehn recalled the emigration wave in the 1930's, World War II with its immense losses of personnel, the forced-recruiting measures of the victorious powers after 1945 and the mass emigration of young scientists.

## Weather Forecast

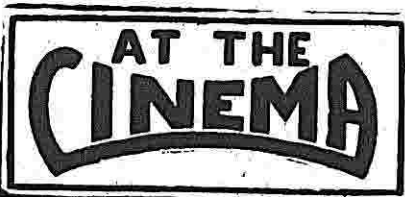
Skies throughout the country will be predominantly clear. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 41 C, 105 F.

The coldest area of the country was North Salang with a low of 4 C, 39 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	30 C	16 C
	86 F	61 F
Kandahar	40 C	22 C
	104 F	72 F
Herat	36 C	19 C
	97 F	66 F
Jalalabad	39 C	25 C
	102 F	77 F
Gardez	28 C	16 C
	82 F	61 F
Mazare Sharif	39 C	25 C
	102 F	77 F



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