

2-28-1963

Kabul Times (February 28, 1963, vol. 2, no. 2)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (February 28, 1963, vol. 2, no. 2)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 282.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/282>

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +18°C.
Minimum +3°C.
Sun sets today at 5-46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-24 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 2

KABUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1963 (HOOT 9, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Car Plunges Into River Adoula Snubs ECM Near Grishk: 4 Women Among 11 Killed

GRISHK, Feb. 28.—Eleven members of two families died recently when the car carrying them skidded off the road and plunged into the river near Grishk. The station-wagon was proceeding from Grishk towards Lashkargah when it fell in the Boghra Canal.

N. Rhodesia's Bill Of Rights Political Parties To Be Consulted

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—The three main political parties in Northern Rhodesia have been invited to discuss a proposed Bill of Rights with the Governor "in a few weeks," it was officially announced yesterday.

The Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, will hold separate discussions with representatives nominated by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP) and Mr. Nkumbula's African National Congress (ANC).

These two parties, with British Colonial Office civil servants, form the territory's African Nationalist Coalition Government. Representatives of the opposition United Federal Party of Sir Roy Welensky will also be asked to discuss the Bill with the Governor.

Yaftali Returns From Geneva Conference

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Abdulhah Yaftali, President of the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Planning who had gone at the head of a delegation to attend the Geneva conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Developing Countries, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Yaftali has said in an interview that the Afghan delegation after presenting to the conference a detailed survey of Afghanistan's developments in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, hydrology and irrigation, water and soil resources stressed the need for the further strengthening of the UN agencies entrusted with the task of rendering technical assistance to the developing countries and also establishing new organizations for this purpose.

The conference opened its sessions in Geneva on February 4 and lasted until February 20. Members of the Afghan delegation were Dr. Kishawarz, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Engineer Reza, chief of the Water and Soil Survey Department.

The four persons who survived are Mr. Asghary, Director of Helmand Valley and his small son and Mr. Nazar Mohammad, architect of Helmand Valley and his small daughter. The bodies recovered from the river include those of Mrs. Asghar and her four children, Mrs. Nazar, her son and mother-in-law, the sister of Abdul Satar, Director of Information of Helmand Valley, Bismillah, driver, and Wali Mohammad, servant of Mr. Nazar.

The body of Nasir Ahmad, another child of Mr. Asghary, is reported missing.

American Plane Crashes: All 7 Aboard Killed

FAIRBANKS, (ALASKA), Feb. 28, (Reuters).—All seven crew members were killed when a United States Air Force KC-135 jet tanker plane crashed at the Eielson air base here last night, the Air Force reported.

A base spokesman said the huge plane, apparently skidded into the main gate at the entrance to the airfield. Two men on guard duty there were reported missing.

Survey Of E.C.M. Talks With Britain

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (DPA).—The European Economic Community Commission, under the chairmanship of President Walter Hallstein, finished the stocktaking report yesterday of the membership negotiations with Britain.

The report is required by the European Parliament.

An EEC spokesman declared that it presented a "photographic repetition of the state of negotiations" at the point when the talks broke down on January 29. It contained no essential views on possible solutions.

Prof. Hallstein had already at the beginning of this month given an exact survey of the negotiations before the Strasbourg Parliament during which he had stated that the chance had existed to bring the negotiations to a positive conclusion.

NO COALITION SET-UP FOR W. BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—The Berlin branch of Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party (CDU) will not join the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in a new West Berlin Coalition Government, it was announced yesterday.

The Social Democrats and Christian Democrats have ruled West Berlin in coalition since 1954. In city parliament elections earlier this month, the SPD won an absolute majority of 89 seats against the CDU's 41.

Commission Chief

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, yesterday snubbed Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Common Market Commission, whom he was due to meet yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Adoula failed to turn up for a scheduled meeting and left Prof. Hallstein's representative standing for half-an-hour outside the restaurant where he was lunching before informing him that he had changed his mind about seeing Prof. Hallstein, the sources said.

They added that the reason for Mr. Adoula's action was almost certainly the failure of the Common Market's Council of Ministers to set a date for the signature of a new association convention between the community and 18 African countries, and was not in any way a personal affront.

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Boris

Manolov Dinkov, an expert on beet-root production was introduced by the Attache of the Bulgarian Embassy to Mr. Adalat, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday. The expert has been employed by the Ministry of Agriculture. During the meeting the Minister pointed out to Mr. Dinkov the importance of his future obligations in raising beet-root production in Afghanistan.

Peaceful Co-Existence Policy Reaffirmed USSR READY TO SIGN DISARM TREATY, SAYS KHRUSHCHEV

MOSCOW, Feb. 28, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in an election speech in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses yesterday, said "the general line of the foreign policy of our State is to uphold and strengthen peace, to assert the principles of peaceful co-existence in the relations between States with different social systems."

He added: "In the age of rocket-nuclear weapons, the policy of peaceful co-existence is the only sensible policy."

"The Soviet Government is ready to sign at any time a treaty on general and complete disarmament which would banish the spectre of rocket-nuclear war from our planet," Mr. Khrushchev said.

Concerning the talks on the ending of nuclear weapon tests, Mr. Khrushchev said: "The Soviet Union has made a big concession to the Western Powers in questions of control over the ending of nuclear tests, and this is the limit of what can be expected from us."

Mr. Khrushchev again pointed out the importance of a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries which "would not upset the balance of forces, but would be a serious moral victory for the peoples."

Soviet-U.S. Exploratory Talks On Berlin May Be Resumed Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union would probably resume exploratory talks on the Berlin problem "in the near future."

The Department said a Soviet proposal that the discussions between the two Governments should begin again had been referred by the United States to its allies and there had been no objections to renewal of the exploratory "probes."

In making the announcement, the State Department spokesman told a Press conference there had been no decision as to the place, timing or level at which the Soviet-American talks would be held.

The Soviet Union and the United States began discussing the Berlin issue almost two years ago to see if a basis could be found for East-West negotiations, but the talks have been in abeyance since the Cuban crisis erupted last October.

Officials said that the last talk of Berlin between the two Governments was on October 18 last year when Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, saw President Kennedy at the White House on the very eve of the Cuban crisis.

The State Department said that the Soviet proposal to take up the talks again had been brought back to Washington by Mr. Foy Kohler, the U.S. Ambassador to

LOATION KING MEETS

KENNEDY AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (AP).—King Savang Vathana held a final meeting with President Kennedy yesterday on the problems confronting the neutral Government of Laos.

The South-East Asian ruler was accompanied by his Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, Public Works Minister, Mr. Ngom Sananikome, Mr. Hampan Panya, the Laotian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and by Prince Khampam, his half-brother and Ambassador to the United States.

Significantly absent from the group was the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pholsena.

After a private dinner at the Laos Embassy, the King and his entourage departed aboard a special U.S. Air Force plane made available by President Kennedy for Zurich. There they will board a Polish Government plane for a three-day visit in Warsaw. The King is visiting the capitals of the nations that signed the 14-country agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of Laos.

BUNCHE ON WAY TO YEMEN

BEIRUT, Feb. 28, (AP).—Dr. Ralph Bunche, chief Political Adviser to the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived here yesterday en route to Sana'a to meet Yemeni President Abdullah Sallal.

Dr. Bunche told reporters at the airport: "I am going to Sana'a not to solve a problem but only to get the views of the Yemeni President."

Dr. Bunche arrived here by air from Geneva. He will stay one day awaiting a U.N. plane which is expected to take him to Yemen.

Dr. Bunche said his trip to Yemen was a result of letters exchanged between Mr. Sallal and U Thant.

"I have no proposal to make," Dr. Bunche said in answer to questions about the means of settling the Yemeni crisis.

Dr. Bunche said that on the way back from Yemen he might visit Cairo.

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES Afghanistan And The 17th Session Of U.N. General Assembly: Cuba And Colonialism THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul".

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21494 (Extns. 03,
22851 (4, 5 and 6.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques of
local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 28, 1963

AFGHAN-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL

Since Afghanistan and the Soviet Union celebrated the 41st anniversary of the treaty of friendship between the two countries many more steps have been taken in the past year to further strengthen and foster the amicable relations. His Majesty the King, for instance, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. That country agreed to take a more active part in helping us in our second Five Year Development Plan. Many other leaders and delegations of the two nations exchanged visits. Last week the protocol of trade for 1963 was signed between Afghanistan and the USSR. These are all to be considered as concrete steps towards the development of friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Today when the two nations are celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the treaty of friendship between them, we can look forward to years of closer relations between our two peoples.

The treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was signed when Afghanistan had just regained its independence and only a few years after the establishment of a new regime in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence and Afghanistan was the first to recognize the new Soviet regime.

What has developed during these years since the treaty was signed in the field of co-operation and strengthening of cultural, economic and political ties between the two countries with different social and political systems is a vivid demonstration of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and friendship which can serve as a useful example to the rest of the world.

In the world of today we need peace more than anything else. And peace can only be secured through the existence of goodwill and mutual respect among nations. That is what has taken place between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. On this occasion when the two countries are celebrating

Sardar Mohammed Naim, Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister headed Afghanistan's delegation to the 17th General Assembly meeting. The Afghan delegation participated in discussions on international issues in accordance with Afghanistan's traditional policy. It supported all proposals useful to world peace and security, development of living conditions of the peoples of the world and the strengthening of the roll of United Nations on the basis of Afghanistan's independent and neutral judgment. In a statement before the plenary session of the General Assembly, the head of the Afghan delegation explained Afghanistan's position on the various international matters on the agenda. He expressed the aspirations of the Afghan Government, as a peace-loving country, for the continuation of peace in the world and for better international relations.

The 17th annual session of the UN General Assembly began on September 18, 1962 and concluded on December 20, 1962.

Centrally to the 16th General Assembly session, this session began in a comparatively calm atmosphere. It was due to the fact that on the one hand, there was consensus of opinion on the person who was to hold the seat of Secretary-General. This person was U Thant, who was unanimously elected as the UN Secretary-General for five years. On the other hand, the crisis which the UN had been faced with financially, had been reduced as a result of the passing of a resolution to distribute UN loan bonds. The UN position in the Congo—so much a subject of world con-

British Conservative Government's Stock Goes Low Among People

The popularity of the British Government amongst the country's population has reached the lowest level since the last elections, according to the latest public opinion poll results.

In view of this development the British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan is reliably reported to have decided not to dissolve Parliament and order general elections in the near future but to wait until 1964. In the meantime everything is done to push up the value of the Conservative Government's stock.

Not only the man in the street the Briton with his frozen water pipes or the cold bedroom, but also the Government is yearning for the first sun of spring.

Unemployment in the British Isles has now reached 930,000. If the sun appears again agriculture can start work again, which might mean an appreciable drop in the numbers of British workless by the middle of March.

A reduction of the unemployment figures, a friendly budget

ing the anniversary of a friendship treaty, while we are confident about the further development of relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, we hope to see that has taken place between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. On this occasion when the two countries are celebrating

By AMANULLAH HASRAT
cern and so much a threat to the existence of the UN—was becoming clearer as a result of U Thant's plans and it was seen that interested countries in the Congo were ready to come to terms.

Cuban Crisis

The Cuban crisis, a few days after the start of the sessions, did darken the atmosphere of international relations. The Security Council took the matter under consideration with a view to removing the threat of war and establish international peace. This intervention finally succeeded to achieve the above-mentioned aims. It, once again, proved the effectiveness of the role of the UN in the creation of mutual understanding between countries and the defence of peace. This in itself further enhanced the prestige of the UN.

It must be mentioned that the role of non-aligned States was also effective in the solution of the Cuban problem. Their joint efforts for the solution of the case through direct talks between the Big Powers, were very effective and proved useful for the removal of the crisis. The representative from Afghanistan, too, had a share in these efforts along with the group of non-aligned countries. It was as a result of a proposal by the Afghan representative and its approval by the group of non-aligned countries that the Secretary-General intervened in the Cuban problem.

Colonialism

During the debates of 16th session of the General Assembly on

granting independence to countries and nations still under colonial rule, it had been resolved that a Special Committee should present report to the 17th session of the General Assembly on this question and its implementation by the interested countries. That report was brought for consideration. As a result a resolution was presented by the Afro-Asian group to the plenary meeting in which deep regret was expressed regarding the fact that the contents of the declaration of the end to colonialism had not been totally implemented on the part of all non-independent territories. The General Assembly meanwhile decided to add another seven members to the Special Committee of 17 and that this committee should continue its study of the subject and submit its report to the 18th session of the General Assembly.

A resolution in this respect demanded of all UN members, especially countries with colonies, to assist in the work of the Special Committee. It should be mentioned that the 24-member committee will also take up the role of the Trusteeship Council now that the Council is on the verge of collapse because many of the areas under its attention have now attained independence. On this matter of the removal of colonialism, the Afghan representative reiterated the Afghan Government's previous stand on the complete removal of colonialism in all its forms and manifestation, as well as the removal of foreign rule after the annihilation of colonialism. He co-operated with the Afro Asian group in preparing a draft resolution in this connexion.

Yesterday's Israh carried a report on the activities of the newly established raisin cleaning, sorting and packing plant. The plant, which was put into operation some three years ago, processed about 200 tons of raisins during the first year. The plant offers its services to all traders who wish to export raisins. The sorting and packing are up to international standards. Prior to the operation of the plant, traders had to export raisins unclean and consequently could not make much profit. The prices charged for its services by the plant are quite moderate. An official of the concern said in an interview that a total of 200,000 tons of raisins were being exported by the producing countries in the world. Afghanistan, he added, exported about 25,000 tons each year.

The main purpose of the plant, said the official, was to try and get a reputed position for Afghan raisins in the outside market and consequently make it possible for the traders to earn more foreign currency and also to find jobs for some. He pointed out that the plant in its present operation employed more than 250 workers. The plant also found occupation in an indirect way for a number of people. For instance the necessary boxes manufactured by individual firms and organizations were being purchased at the rate of Afs. 20 a piece.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by its woman columnist on the role played by colours in every day life. No colour is good or bad, says the article. It is a question of how they are displayed and mixed to produce the necessary effect. It is not unusual to find a housewife unhappy because a colour she chose at the drapers shop does not satisfy her when some material of the same colour is used for curtains in her living room. The reason may well be that when she saw for the material in the shop it was only in part and well suited to the colours adjacent to those displayed, whereas at home she sees too much surface of the material and in isolation which is bound to lose its effect. Suggesting a remedy the article advises making use of the material sparingly and with other contrast coloured material.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said:

The protocol for trade in 1963 which was signed in Moscow two days ago between Afghan and Soviet delegates is yet another example of the friendly relations existing between the two countries during the past 41 years. The publication of this news at a time when both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the treaty of friendship between the two countries is particularly effective in further strengthening Afghan-Soviet trade relations.

Under the terms of the agreement Afghanistan will export to the Soviet Union such items as wool, fresh and dried fruit and other agricultural commodities. In return it will import from the Soviet Union motor vehicles, oils and lubricants, watches cameras etc.

Afghanistan on the basis of its policy of non-alignment and as a member of the United Nations has always been trying to establish and maintain amicable political and trade relations with various countries of the world, and to Moscow for a week's official visit accompanied by his wife and some experts on Scandinavian affairs.

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 7-30-7-37; Music 7-37-7-40;
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Western Music:
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul:

Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-00 a.m.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

Pharmacies

Hashami: Phone No. 20589
Shafa: Phone No. 20536
Boo Ali: Phone No. 23573

FRIDAY

Inayet: Phone No. 20960
Iqbal: Phone No. 22743
Nizami: Phone No. 22593



The Other Half Of Kabul—

Where The Shoe Does Not Pinch

"I can tell where my own shoe pinches me", Cervantes in Don Quixote. Many a shoe pinches and when it does you think of the shoe-maker. Afghanistan's extremes of climate make the people go about protecting their feet. The rich and the poor, men, women and children wear shoes of different designs and varieties according to their means.

If the rich wear the imported ones the poor wear the shoes made locally. Villagers who cannot afford the costly pair of shoes make do with the

locally made ones. A cobbler's job is not an easy one. A lot of work and skill goes into making a pair of shoes. He has at the same time to follow the fashions and patterns of the day, for though the shoes are to be cheap they have to be made in accordance with the fashions of the costly ones.

The above is a typical shoe shop where the Afghan villagers go and buy the shoes, sandals and other footwear. This cottage industry has been a flourishing business for long, and continues to be so. The leather for the shoes

is processed locally. Most of the footwear is made of cow hides and calf leather.

Though as not refined and tanned as the costly ones they serve the purpose of the villagers probably much better than the fashionable ones for the villager will have to walk a lot and that too in places which will have to take much wear and tear. That is why the shoes and sandals sold in these shops are provided with ytte soles which are supposed to last longer and take the hard life that they are put to.

YEMENI WARNING TO BRITAIN

DAMASCUS, Feb. 28. (AP)—The Yemeni Republican Government yesterday threatened to use force against British troops which it alleged had infiltrated over the border from Aden on Tuesday night.

Sana'a Radio claimed the troops moved into the Harib border district and occupied positions inside Yemeni territory.

It quoted a Yemeni Minister as saying: "Unless this rash British aggression is quickly called off we shall use our right to repel it."

At 10-30 a.m. another specialist took over from the first and began talking about proper home management. His lecture and discussion period were both listened to and participated in with considerable zeal.

Then at 2 p.m. yet another specialist took over the subject of a mass of new and useful knowledge in the development of a youth in the development of a village. Other important matters

Venus Is Too Hot For Life As Known On Earth

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced on Tuesday that the Mariner space probe had found the temperature on Venus to be about 800 degree Fahrenheit—too hot for life as known on earth.

The Mariner, which took a close look at the planet last December and radioed data back to earth, found these temperatures on the surface.

But Venus is also covered by a dense cloud layer with temperatures as low as 30 below (F) high up in the atmosphere.

Mariner's instruments also discovered a spot in the clouds over the southern hemisphere which was some 20 degrees colder than the rest of the clouds.

There was apparently no difference between temperatures on the sunlit and darkened side of the planet.

Mariner also reported: A wind of solar gas flows constantly from the sun through space. Mariner spotted the wind before it reached earth where it sometimes caused sudden magnetic storms which upset radio communications; and there is apparently less cosmic dust farther out in space—and even in the area of Venus—than there is in the neighbourhood of earth. (Reuter).

Limited Allied Recognition Of East Germany

British Labour Leader's Suggestion

LONDON, Feb. 28. (AP)—Mr. Harold Wilson, Britain's new Labour Party leader on Tuesday night called for limited allied recognition of East Germany as part of an East-West Berlin settlement.

The man who would become Prime Minister if Labour wins Britain's next election outlined his party's policy in a talk with reporters.

Mr. Wilson said the Soviets for their part, must recognize the right of West Berliners freely to choose their own form of Government and society; and the right of the West to preserve free access to and from western sectors of the divided city.

The allies, Mr. Wilson continued, should themselves be ready to give some measure of factual recognition to the existence of the East German regime and to the country's present easternmost frontier which is the Oder-Neisse river line.

Allied troops, in Labour's view, would have to stay on in West Berlin as custodians of (East-West) agreement. Mr. Wilson stressed.



Re-Nationalization Of Steel In U.K. If Labour Wins Elections

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Wilson, newly-elected leader of the Labour (opposition) Party, said in a nationwide television broadcast here last night that Labour would re-nationalize the British steel industry if elected to power.

(Britain's steel industry was nationalized by the Labour Government during its last period of office, which ended in 1951).

Mr. Wilson said: "We are going to re-Nationalize steel so that that particular industry can concentrate on production...Of course our opponents will misrepresent this. They will spend millions of anonymously-contributed money on their propaganda."

Mr. Wilson declared: "We in the Labour Party are not afraid to propose the creation of new publicly-owned industries based on scientific discoveries in this great scientific revolution."

Mr. Wilson said the Labour Party's prescription for Britain's future was "a release of the energies of our people, a chance for millions of people to make their contribution to the future of the country." The nation needed a shake-up in industry to "get firing again on all six cylinders instead of idling on two or three."

Greek Officials

To Meet

European Leaders

ATHENS, Feb. 28, (DPA).—The Greek Premier, Mr. Konstantin Karamanlis, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, left here by air today for a one-week visit to The Hague, Luxembourg, and Paris.

They will stay for three days in The Hague and for one day in Luxembourg to have talks with representatives of the two Governments and at the beginning of next week will continue to Paris where they are scheduled to meet President de Gaulle, the French Premier, M. Georges Pompidou, and new NATO Supreme Commander, U.S. General Lyman Lemnitzer.

Athens political quarters expect that the talks in the three European capitals will mainly be concerned with problems resulting out of the failure of negotiations on British membership in the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Greek Government in this connexion on the one hand is trying to maintain a neutral attitude, the more so since Greece is a mere associated member of EEC and therefore has no vote in the EEC Ministerial Council, but on the other hand wants to support all initiatives serving the unity of Europe.

Greece is specifically interested in preventing any weakening of NATO because the Greek Government, owing to the geographical position of the country, considers unity and strength of NATO to be of utmost importance.

KABUL, Feb. 28.—The Afghan Journalists' Association has, in a letter, congratulated the staff of Kabul Times on the first anniversary of the paper yesterday. In expressing the hope that the paper would be able in future to achieve greater success, the letter considered the launching of the paper as a very useful step in the development of the Press and communication media.

MULTI-NATIONAL NATO NUCLEAR FORCE W. Germany To Co-Operate With U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (AP).—The West German Defence Minister, Mr. Kaigauwe von Hassel, said yesterday Germany would co-operate with the United States in its efforts to set up a multi-national nuclear force for NATO, despite French opposition.

But the German defence chief cautioned there are a "lot of problems and the Federal Government is ready to discuss them."

Mr. von Hassel made these remarks after a one-hour conference with President Kennedy at the White House.

There is no difference whatsoever between the U.S. and West German positions on the defence problems of Europe, Mr. Von Hassel told reporters.

On the central problem, the nuclear force, Mr. von Hassel said nuclear force, Mr. Von Hassel said he would discuss it with the presidential envoy, Mr. Livingston Merchant in Bonn next week. Despite the many problems, he added, "I think we will be able to go ahead after due consultations."

Asked whether Germany would join such a multi-national nuclear force, despite France abstaining and despite the recently concluded German-French treaty of friendship, Mr. von Hassel said: "When we were in Paris last month we spoke about this with our French partners. The French have an understanding and know that we will join the NATO force."

There was no difference in opinion between the Kennedy Administration and the Government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer regarding NATO, Mr. von Hassel stressed.

"Germany is loyal to NATO and our guiding principle is to strengthen NATO," he declared.

Under questioning he repeated that there were no differences concerning broad questions of strategy and while there might be differences on what he called low level technical questions. They were insignificant.

'Lobster War'

Likely

To Continue

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28, (Reuter).—The Brazilian Government last night announced a French warship had been spotted only 90 miles off the Brazilian coast, and said this meant that resumption of negotiations on the two countries' "lobster war" improbable.

President Goulart announced in a communique that a Brazilian Air Force plane on a routine patrol had spotted the warship.

Earlier the Navy Ministry issued a Note claiming that patrols had located a "task force" of four French ships—an aircraft carrier, an anti-aircraft cruiser and two destroyers.

The "lobster war" between the two countries over the right to fish over the continental shelf flared up in January when three French boats were arrested. They were released but later, according to French sources, Brazilian corvettes prevented them from approaching nearer than 60 miles to the coast—the limit of the shelf.

Self-Determination Main Interest Of African Govts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (DPA).—A U.S. congressional unit has received an encouraging progress report on African developments from Mr. Mennen Williams, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr. Barratt O'hara, Chairman of the African Affairs Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives, expressed gratification over the report of "substantial progress" in Africa that Mr. Williams said he had observed during his fifth African tour.

Mr. Williams recently returned to Washington from a tour that took him to Algeria and the United Arab Republic for the first time and to Nigeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on return visits.

Mr. Williams last night talked to newsmen following his lengthy private meeting with the sub-committee, and expressed U.S. hope that European countries with possessions in Africa will "feel the winds of change" that are blowing across the continent. "It is my hope," Mr. Williams added, "that Africans and Europeans can work out their own systems for the transfer of Government to the people on the spot."

The US official said self-determination and economic development continued to be the main interests of African Governments.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the countries he visited for the second and third time "all showed economic growth and development. I was pleased with what I saw."

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 28.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has despatched a message of sympathy to the Libyan Red Crescent on the recent earthquake near Benghazi resulting in heavy losses.

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Cotton, a WHO adviser on tuberculosis, met Dr. Ghani Afzal, chief of the TB Institute, and discussed with him matters related to the development of the institute and the procurement of laboratory equipment. Mr. Cotton arrived in Kabul three days ago to inspect the TB Institute and will stay for two weeks.

KABUL, Feb. 28.—A team of provincial directors of education and teachers who had gone to the Philippines to study the organization and management of community schools in that country returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon. The 14-man delegation was led by Mr. Muntazer, Director of Programmes in the Department of Primary Education of the Education Ministry. The delegation's trip was financed by USAID.

BERLIN TALKS

(Contd. from page 1)

Moscow, when he came home for consultations at the end of January.

Since January 30, when Mr. Kohler brought back the Soviet suggestion, the United States has been consulting with its allies and has informed them that, as in the original talks, the purpose of the United States is to ascertain whether a basis for formal negotiations exists.

The State Department's spokesman was asked whether the U.S. response to the Soviet Union had of the approval of the other allied nations concerned.

"We will have in mind at all times the views of our allies, but peace, friendship and mutual respect in these talks will not undertake to speak in their behalf," he said.



PARK CINEMA:

At 7 and 9 p.m. Italian film **ROLAND THE MIGHTY** starring: Rick Battaglia and Rossano Schiaffino.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **I WENT AFTER THE SUN** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **BORDER MYSTERIES**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Indian film **AASHIK** starring: Nanda Padmini and Raj Kapoor.

RADIO

(Contd. from page 2)

take rigorous steps in raising the moral and living standards of its people.

It is on this basis that trade agreements have been signed with some 12 countries in the East and the West and has established friendly trade relations with others.

The most important export items in Afghanistan in addition to those mentioned earlier are karakul pelts, oilseeds, sheep and goat hides, medicinal herbs and casings. In return heavy and light machinery and constructional material have to be imported.

Afghanistan's precious stones, specially lapis lazuli, is world famous. A considerable amount is being exported annually. The establishment and maintenance of political and trade relations between Afghanistan and the friendly countries is a manifestation of Afghanistan's devout adherence to the charters of the United Nations and the signing of the trade protocol between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is a living example of two neighbouring countries living in peace, friendship and mutual respect in spite of having different social and economic systems.

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