

2-23-1964

## Kabul Times (February 23, 1964, vol. 2, no. 295)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +3°C.  
Minimum -10°C.  
Sun sets today at 5-43 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-27 a.m.  
**Tomorrow's Outlook:**  
Slightly cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 295

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Share-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1964. (HOOT 3, 1342 S.H.)

## USA AND USSR SIGN CULTURAL PROGRAMME FOR 2 MORE YEARS

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., February 23.—

**THE** Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to continue their cultural and scientific exchange programme for two more years.

The agreement signed Saturday in Moscow took 46 days of negotiations by U.S. and Soviet delegations. Ambassador Foy D. Kohler signed for the United States, while Sergei K. Romanovsky, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations for Foreign Countries, signed for the Soviet Union.

The agreement renews the exchange programmes which have existed between the two countries for the past half dozen years, and also provides for possible enlargement of the programmes.

In addition, a memorandum attached to the agreement provides for further discussion on the possible exchange of information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The U.S. State department said the new agreement "is based on the successful experience of the past six years and continues a trend of expanded and increasingly useful exchanges in a variety of fields, including the arts, sciences, technology and education."

In addition, a memorandum attached to the agreement provides for further discussion on the possible exchange of information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The White House announced the signing and then released a State Department statement hailing the agreement as a "mutually advantageous arrangement" by which "better understanding and improved relations between the two countries" can be obtained.

It added: "It is the secretary's hope that this mutually advantageous arrangement will continue, for he strongly believes that greater Soviet knowledge of the United States and increased American familiarity with the Soviet Union are bound to contribute to better understanding and improved relations between the two countries."

The overall agreement provides for exchange of scientists and technicians in a variety of fields that range from oceanography to a study of various foodstuffs.

It also provides for exchange of Americans and Soviets interested in agriculture, public health and the medical sciences and education. In the educational field the exchange delegations will range from students to professors.

In the field of the performing arts, the agreement calls for the tours of at least five major attractions during 1964 and 1965, with four already chosen by each nation.

Both countries also will exchange motion pictures as well as continue a study of the possibility of arranging for joint film productions.

Other exchanges will include books, magazines and newspapers as well as exhibits covering communications, agriculture and hand tools from the United States, and

## No Accord Reached On Peace-Keeping For Cyprus Yet

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—Diplomats seeking a formula for an international peace-keeping operation in Cyprus again failed to reach agreement in talks Saturday with the Secretary-General, U. Thant, and they were scheduled to continue negotiations in Sunday meetings.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Chief delegate of the United States, said Saturday night there had been some progress, but not enough.

The delegate of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Menemencioğlu, said the situation was "worse than Friday" but he declined to tell reporters how it had deteriorated.

Britain's Sir Patrick Dean continued to express optimism about the outcome, because, he said, "I think everybody wants agreement." But he acknowledged after a joint hour-long meeting of American and British representatives with U. Thant that none of the points at issue had been settled.

Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, Foreign Minister of Cyprus, who was with the Secretary-General for about an hour and a half, having conferred with him Friday for five hours, said that the establishment of the proposed international force for Cyprus was proving difficult.

This was a greater problem than finding a formula within the UN context for guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, he said.

As the talks continued, it was announced that a Security Council session scheduled for Monday had been postponed until Tuesday afternoon. This is the second such postponement. A meeting for Saturday was cancelled. (See also page 2.)

MADRID, Feb. 23, (DPA).—The President of the West German Parliament Eugen Gerstenmaier arrived in Madrid Saturday afternoon for a five-day visit to Spain where he is to meet Spanish head of state Francisco Franco, Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella and other members of the Madrid Government. He will also take up contacts with Lutheran Protestant quarters in Spain.

space, children's activities, and public health from the Soviet Union.

The agreement also covers the swapping of radio and television programmes, visits by representatives of governmentals, civic, social and cultural groups, the promotion of tourism, and sports competition.

## DR. YOUSUF ADMITTED TO MOSCOW HOSPITAL

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—According to a report from Moscow, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan was admitted to the hospital on February 16th. A general examination of the Prime Minister's physical condition is said to be continuing. He is undergoing treatment for asthma and bronchitis.

## Committee Hears Views By Expert On Improving Officials' Status

KABUL, Feb. 23.—The committee which has been set up to study ways and means of improving the material and moral conditions of officials met at the Ministry of Press and Information Saturday afternoon. The committee took into consideration the subjects of salaries, cadres, promotion and retirement and allied matters.

The Committee also heard the views presented by Mr. James C. Googe, an expert on administrative matters; he has been studying these subjects at the Ministry of Planning during the past six months.

## U.K. Army Car Held By E. Germans In Berlin Temporarily

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—A British army car was held up by East German police on the Autobahn between West Germany and Berlin Saturday, but released after a Soviet officer intervened, a British army spokesman said.

He said the car, with an officer and two soldiers, was stopped by East German police near Ziesar, about 25 miles from Berlin on the Autobahn to West Germany, for an alleged traffic offence.

The British officer demanded that a Soviet officer be called; in accordance with usual practice. Allied forces on access routes to West Berlin consider themselves answerable only to the Soviet Union, and will have nothing to do with East German officials.

## Agency To Facilitate Import, Export Transit Trade Established Af. 1,000,000 Worth Of Shares For Public

**AN** agency for facilitating and dealing with clearing and forwarding Afghan import and export transit trade has been established in Kabul. The agency, which has been launched by the Ministry of Commerce with a capital of four million afghanis, in addition to the existing clearing and forwarding agencies.

An official of the Ministry of Commerce has said that the new agency will not only transport outgoing and incoming goods to and from Northern Afghanistan, but that it will also arrange for the transportation of Afghan transit merchandise to the Barter countries and Europe via the northern route.

He added that two additional firms will be established at Herat and Kabul for this purpose.

Out of the total capital one million has been left open for

## SOVIET ARMED FORCES EQUIPPED WITH UNPRECEDENTED MEANS, SAYS SOVIET DEFENCE MINISTER

MOSCOW, February 23, (Tass).—

**"GRATEFUL** mankind will always remember the outstanding victories of our forces during the Second World War, in the battles near Moscow and on the Volga, near Kursk and on the Deniper, on the fields of Byelorussia and near Leningrad in the Baltic areas and in East Russia, near Budapest, Vienna and Berlin"—said Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, the Soviet Defence Minister.

He addressed Saturday a meeting in Moscow devoted to the 46 anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Carrying through a peaceful policy, Marshal Malinovsky declared, our state cannot but take in consideration that though

## Advisory Group On New Constitution To Meet Feb. 29

KABUL, Feb. 23.—A report from the Secretariat of the Advisory Constituent Commission to say that the Commission's meeting will be held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly at the Ministry of Justice at 10 a.m. on February 29th.

The Advisory commission has 29 members, nominated by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf before 1d.

## New Shops To Be Provided For Victims Of Fire In Two Kabul Markets

KABUL, Feb. 23.—An announcement issued Saturday said that the Kabul City Municipal Corporation, in order to help rehabilitate the victims of the fires in Kabul Markets on Thursday night has decided to procure new premises for the merchants at suitable places and within the shortest possible time.

The municipality has informed the merchants to apply to the corporation.

## Johnson, Lopez Talks End In California

PALM SPRINGS, California, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—President Johnson and President Adolfo Lopez Mateos of Mexico Saturday ended two days of talks here with a communique foreshadowing a possible revision of the U.S.-Mexican border as a result of changes in the course of the Rio Grande river.

The communique said that because of these changes in the river's flow some US-owned land was now on the Mexican side while some Mexican land had ended up on the US side.

Studies would be carried out with a view to making the Rio Grande once again the boundary between the two countries.

The communique said the only major problem between the two nations was the high salinity of the lower Colorado river as it flowed from the US into Mexico. President Johnson had promised to send to Congress recommendations aimed at "an adequate and permanent solution" in the



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1964

What To Learn From  
Gabon Events?

Earlier this week, France succeeded to help counter a military coup d'état in the former French African colony of Gabon. The French troops sent to Gabon for this purpose occupied key points in the capital city of Libreville and suppressed the two day uprising. The small army of this country of 500,000 population had rebelled against the Government and forced the President, Mr. M'ba, to broadcast on the radio his resignation. The army then arrested him and other Gabonese leaders. However, an announcement two days later said that French troops were rushed to Gabon from the adjoining areas and that Mr. M'ba was reinstated as President of this small equatorial country.

It is stated that French troops in former French colonies, now forming the Brazzaville Group, are ready to intervene as soon as French interests in any of these countries is threatened or endangered. The French action in Gabon is a proof of this attitude. Nearly 13,600 French troops are reported to be stationed in Aden African countries.

The African continent is passing through a period of intense changes affecting not only relations between the Africans and their former colonisers, but also their social, political and economic condition. This transitional or revolutionary phase in the African continent has created a conflicting pattern of day to day trends. The interests of those groups, which had joined hands to win the independence of these countries, are now running counter of each other; the cold war, has been intensified in Africa. Events in the countries of East Africa, such as Zanzibar, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya in recent weeks are a clear proof of the way, in which the political winds in Africa are blowing.

Leaving aside the question of the legal aspects of the French intervention in Gabon, it may be stated that although the French action has helped in re-establishing a legitimate regime in that country, yet this action in

## CRISIS IN PRICES

By Noor

The sudden upsurge of prices of food and fuel products during the last two months was a shock to the public as well as to the Municipality of Kabul. The obvious reason given for the upshot was closing of roads due to heavy snow-fall and blockade of roads due to heavy snow fall. There are other reasons as well which should be mentioned in this connexion and the will endeavour to list a few.

Question of price variation can be studied both from short and long run view. It is obvious that long run factors are not responsible for this sudden rise of prices. Outside those of wheat which was supplemented by imports there were no major changes in production of essential food commodities. Also there was no particular reason that demand for these commodities should have risen to an extent that would justify the upward movement of almost threefold of prices. Neither an unusual change to the level of income of people had occurred to cause this great disturbance. There is of course constant rise in employment and amount of food products were exported at the earlier part of the season to Pakistan. This of course corresponding rise in prices of certain commodities. Food being the first item to spend upon when income rises, will undoubtedly be affected, but the last price jump has little to do with rising in-

vent from bad to worse, farmer, and land owners realizing that hoarding will pay, held their goods from coming to market. Meanwhile those with cash on hand entered the market for speculation purposes. Demands shot up while supply shrank. Prices rose.

Final element which actually aggravated the situation was a psychological one. Consumers in fear of shortage rushed to buy their needed articles at one lot. The result was that prices of fuel, charcoal and wood went up by threefold and twofolds respectively. Meat became scarce and rose by 100%. Vegetables, particularly potatoes and onion, both very important items in daily food diet of people, jumped by more than 100%. When municipality interfered in the market and began to apply measures of price control, the market reacted and the position became worse. Not only it was expensive to buy also it was too difficult to find the needed products.

Once again it was realised that controls create problems rather than eliminating them. Now that the emergency is over, let us remember that it is far more effective to meet emergencies of this nature through price competition even at the cost of giving subsidies and by having proper storage facilities to call upon when the need arise.

One of the questions still to be worked out is the relationship of the international force in the U.N. The biggest stumbling block to agreement was said to be the basic differences between the Greek Turkish view points.

According to one report, Thant had tentatively suggested that a question might be put to the World Court whether adherence to the U.N. Charter implied a greater obligation than a bilateral treaty. Cyprus has said that, as a sovereign state member of the U.N., she cannot recognize any right by Turkey to carry out a unilateral military intervention in the island.

In any event, usually reliable sources has said, they considered that Turkey would allow its treaty right of intervention to remain in abeyance while an international force remained in Cyprus.

Cost of the force would be split among the participants, relieving the financially hardpressed U.N. of all responsibility.

U Thant has continued his intensive discussions on the problem. He has had talks with Patrick Dean (Britain) and Mr. Adlai Stevenson (United States) in a joint conference and Nikolai Fedorenko (Soviet Union) and Professor Jiri Hájek (Czechoslovakia).

A well-informed source said that while there were still "some pretty difficult points" to be settled, progress was being made "in a preliminary way".

The source looked for further advances during the week-end and the possibility that a resolution might be laid before the Council on Monday or Tuesday, incorporating the elements of the "package" now under discussion.

These probably would include the plan for the international force and its terms of reference, the appointments of a neutral mediator to try to resolve differences between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and some reference to the need to protect the territorial integrity of Cyprus.

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THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

The daily Islah of Kabul, in a leading article captioned "Fire" discussed the ever-present threat of fires in the city during the winter. The paper drew attention to the fact that every two or three weeks in winter reports of a major conflagration in some part of the capital are received, and before the Fire Brigade can get to the site of the fire, irreparable damage to property, and sometimes loss of life, occurs. Referring to the fire which destroyed two markets in the heart of the city last Friday, the paper said that although the fire was first reported at Mir Alam Market, but before the fire-fighting equipment could suppress it, the flames had spread to the adjoining Ahmad Shah Market. The small Fire Brigade, the paper pointed out, and the inadequate number of persons employed by it, found, themselves helpless in the face of the fast-spreading fire, and, therefore, it was only with the help of the Sappers and Miners of the Royal Guards, a detachment of troops from the Central Garrison and the Labour Corps of the Ministry of Public Works that the flames were brought under control after a 20-hour long struggle. The paper said that after every such catastrophe there starts a wave of comments blaming this or that cause for the fire, but since public memory is notoriously short, therefore, the whole tragic episode blows away and is forgotten until another devastating fire strikes and takes its toll of life and property. The paper wrote that damage by fire in Kabul is due to three factors; first the carelessness of the watchmen or the householder, secondly the inflammable nature of material used in the buildings, and thirdly the absence of fire-fighting facilities in, at least, the larger markets and places of business. The paper urged the Municipal authorities to see that all markets and business centres in the capital are equipped with fire-extinguishers and other facilities for dealing with emergencies.

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Radio Afghanistan  
Programme

SUNDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

I. English Programme:  
9 550 kcs= 31m band  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST

II. English Programme:  
9 595 kcs= 31 m band  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST

Urdu programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST

III. English Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST

Russian Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST

Arabic Programme:  
11 955 kcs= 25 m band  
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST

German Programme:  
9 635 kcs= 31 m band  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST

French Programme:  
9 635 kcs= 31 m band  
11.30-12.00 midnight

The programmes include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.

Western Music  
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m.  
Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.  
Thursday 5.00-5.30 p.m.  
Friday, 12.00-1.00 p.m.

## Air Services

MONDAY

## ARRIVALS

AMRITSAR-KABUL

Arr. 15-15

## DEPARTURES

KABUL-KANDAHAR

Dep. 11-00

KABUL-AMRITSAR

Dep. 8-00

T. M. A.

Kabul-Beirut

Dep. 11-00

CSA

Kabul-Prague

Dep. 8-30

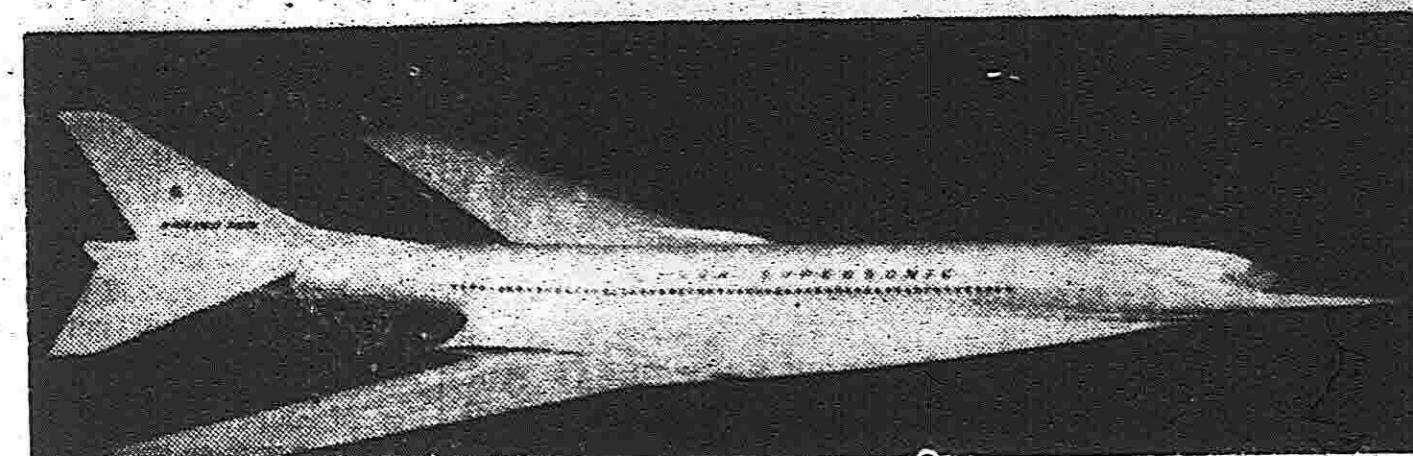
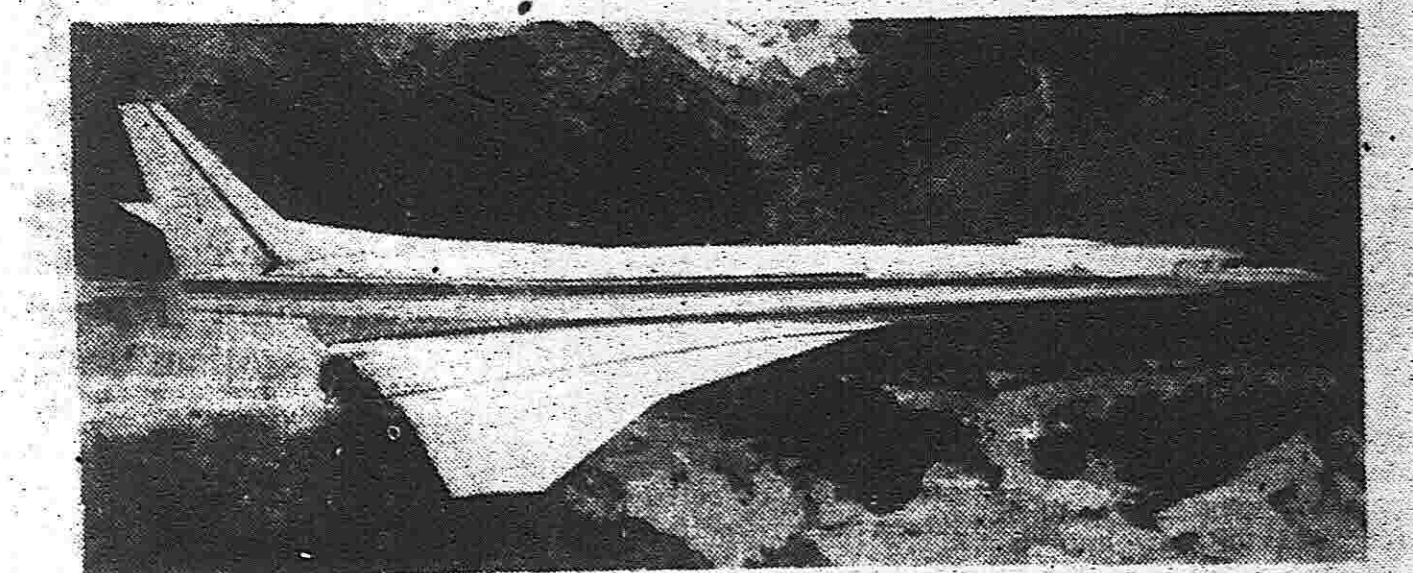
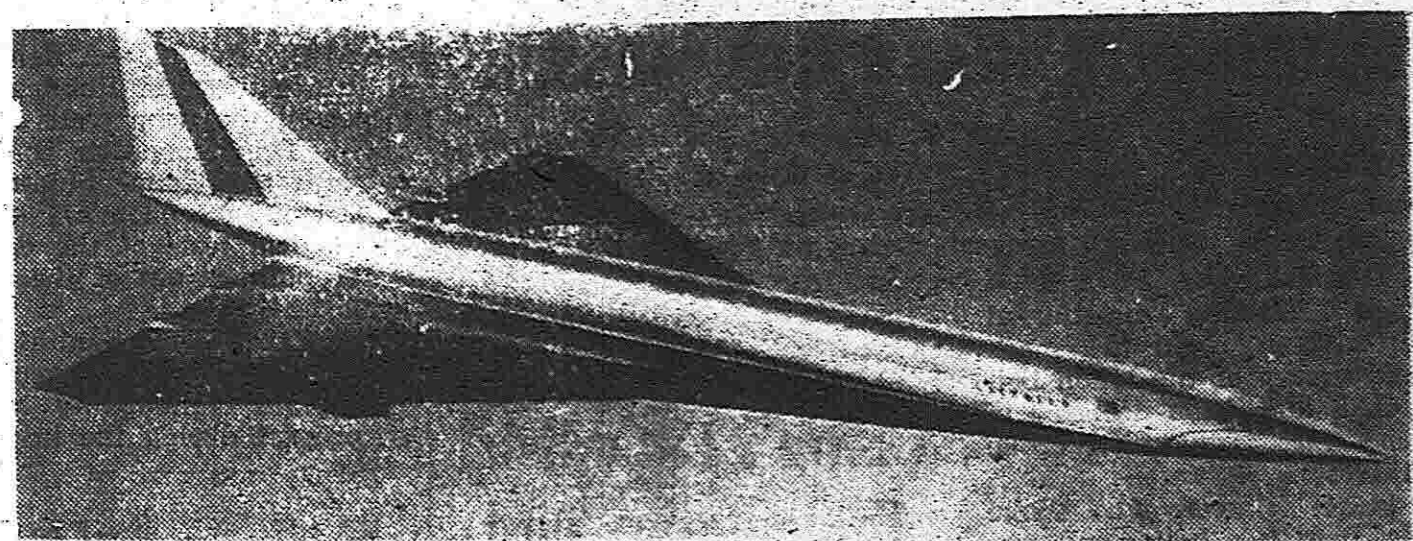
Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20507-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Ariana Phone No. 20563  
Luqman Phone No. 24174  
Shakari Phone No. 24175  
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

## Three Proposed Supersonic Airliners



These sketches released by the Federal Aviation Agency in Washington show proposed designs for three supersonic transport planes for U.S. airlines. All three would be able to fly nearly 2,000 mile (3200 kilometres) an hour.

Top: Lockheed's double delta wing, designed for great lift, would use present jet runways. Centre: North American's airliner would carry 187 passengers, fly nonstop New York to Paris. Bottom: Boeing's design features a variable sweep arrow

wing, movable in flight to permit slowing down the plane on takeoff and landing. The designs are being studied by aviation experts before a final decision is made on the supersonic airliner programme.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE  
OF AFGHANISTAN

PART III

Fluctuation in prices received abroad for major exports also show no consistent trends up or down during the past several years. Frequently, a relatively high price for one product in a given year was offset by relatively low prices for other products. A rough measure of price changes can be obtained by dividing recorded quantities of exports into the afghani or dollar values from year to year.

It seems clear that total exports have been fairly stable during the past six years. This does not mean, however, that Afghanistan has no problems in its export trade. On the contrary, the continued economic progress of the country requires that exports make a steady upward climb.

This need for rising exports was recognized in the First Five Year Plan. Annual targets for some of the main exports were set but most of these targets were not reached. The reasons are various. Among the most important are these:

1. Low productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry. This stems from such factors as less developed agricultural methods, shortage of capital, high costs of

transport, and the rudimentary state of the market economy. These barriers to steady expansion of production to provide the basis for larger exports are difficult to overcome.

Investments made in the First Five Year Plan in education, irrigation, and transport are expected, however, to yield rising economic returns in the form of increased agricultural output.

2. Before launching the monetary reform in March, 1963, the pressing need of government to finance its share of the capital development programme led to the imposition of heavy taxes on major exports, especially karakul, cotton and wool. This was accomplished by a multiple exchange rate system in which exporters of these products received relatively low conversion rates from foreign currency to Afghani as compared with other products which move at roughly free market rates. Domestic producers of commodities heavily taxed had to accept correspondingly low prices. However, the recent monetary reform increased the rate paid for the export proceeds of karakul, wool and cotton and this encouraged increased production and export of these

products. 3. The intrinsic quality of exports is good. However inadequate cleaning, grading, and packaging frequently limit the prices. Afghanistan can obtain abroad or even bar access to potential markets.

While exports comprise only a few products, imports cover a wide range of goods. Many consumer goods which are a basic ingredient in the standard of living of the people must be imported. With the exception of some building materials like lumber, bricks and cement, Afghanistan produces no capital goods at all. Nearly everything for the capital investment programme must be imported. (Contents of these series of articles were obtained from "Survey of Progress" by Ministry of Planning)

ROME, Feb. 23. (DPA).—Belgian Premier Theo Lefevre arrived in Rome Saturday afternoon for a two-day visit. Sunday he was to be received in official audience by Pope Paul the Sixth, and it is assumed that Lefevre will also pay a courtesy visit to Italian Premier Aldo Moro. Next Monday the Belgian head of government will return to Brussels.

World Heavyweight  
Title FightClay, Liston Fight Soon  
To Gain The Championship

By Allen Barker  
Champion Sonny Liston and challenger Cassius Clay have now almost completed their training schedules for next Tuesday's world heavyweight title fight in Miami Beach, Florida.

Liston finished ring work earlier this week but is still loosening up daily. Clay had his final heavy training session at the Miami Beach auditorium, adjacent to the Convention Hall where the fight will take place.

Clay will be escorted into the ring on fight by two beautiful girls—one to take off my robe and the other will have a pillow for my crown.

Then says Clay, "I'm going to upset the world and beat that great big bear by round eight." Beneath Clay the actor there is a fighter and, in his more serious moments, Clay displays absolute confidence in his ability to win.

Liston is also impressively, perhaps terrifyingly, confident. He is contemptuous of his young opponent. "He's a little kid and needs spanking," growled the champion.

Before he goes into his "I'm the greatest" act each day, Clay has been working out with grim seriousness.

He still looks wide open to left hooks but is blindingly fast when he chooses to keep moving. He is gambling on tiring out Liston.

In a rare moment of self-appraisal, Clay told a magazine writer: "Maybe I can beat, I doubt it. But the man is going to have to knock me down and then I'll get up and he'll have to knock me down, and I'll still get up."

"I'm gonna have to be killed before I lose and I ain't going to die easy."

If he is put away by Liston's savage, block-busting left hook, Clay said he will crawl across the ring on hands and knees, kiss Liston's feet and tell him: "You're the Greatest."

It should be quite a spectacle, either way.

## Free Exchange

Rates At Da

Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 23.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1250 per cent Deutch Mark.

Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1012-14 per cent French Franc.

Af. 7-80 per Indian Rupee (cheque).  
Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee (Cash).

Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).  
Af. 6-85 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash).

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 141-82 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1266-25 per cent Deutch Mark.

Af. 1179-23 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.

Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee (Cash).  
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).  
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee



## International Dope Plot Is Smashed, US Announces

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—U.S. Federal Narcotics Agents have arrested two Latin American diplomats and a Frenchman in a four-nation crackdown on the second largest international narcotics smuggling conspiracy in North American history.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy announced here late Friday that the three men were arrested in New York city as they were attempting to flee the country, and 11 kilograms of pure heroin valued at \$13.5 million on the U.S. illicit market was seized in New York and Montreal.

The Attorney General said the United States worked with the closest co-operation with the government of Mexico which played a strong part in the international effort to suppress the illegal trade in narcotics.

He also gave credit to Canada and France for their aid in cracking the ring. He said the case had been under investigation for three years.

Those arrested in New York were Mexican Ambassador to Bolivia Salvador Pardo-Bolland, 55; Juan Arista, about 60, an employee of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry in Montevideo. He claimed to be in New York on diplomatic mission; and Rene Bruchon, 50, a French citizen who has deported from the United States in 1949 on another narcotics charge.

Kennedy said that the amount of heroin seized was second largest narcotics haul on October 21, 1960, which involved 102 kilograms of heroin.

The three men arrested in New York were charged with conspiring to illegally receive, sell and transport narcotics.

## CUBAN VESSELS' CREW RETURN HOME AFTER FINED IN FLORIDA

HAVANA, Feb. 23. (Reuter).—Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro Friday denounced U.S. authorities and said he would not return a shrimp boat sailed to Cuba by an American defector until articles allegedly stolen from Cuban fishing boats were returned.

Dr. Castro was on the dockside to greet the crews of the vessels whose captains were given suspended six-month jail sentences and fined 500 dollars by a Florida court for violating Florida waters. The fishermen received a hero's welcome on their arrival in Havana harbour. A crowd of several thousand gathered at the dock entrance with banners proclaimed welcome to the fatherland Cuban fishermen.

Dr. Castro later attended a press conference given by the fishermen. He joined reporters in questioning them, and made some comments of his own.

The crews claimed their vessels' flags, food and various articles had been stolen, and the boats damaged.

The fishermen denied they had entered U.S. national waters when their boats were seized by the coastguard. They said they had not been ill-treated in Florida but claimed they were offered 300 dollars each to stay in the U.S.

The shrimp boat Dr. Castro said he would not return to the U.S. was sailed here by an American, Dennis Kirby, shortly after the Cuban fishing boats were seized.

## THOSE SUPPORTING ISRAEL WILL FIND THEIR INTEREST AFFECTED THROUGHOUT ARAB LAND: NASSER

CAIRO, February 23. (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Nasser Saturday accused Britain of "supporting and spoiling" Israel and warned that "anyone who supports Israel will find his interests being affected in the Arab lands from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean."

He was addressing a meeting at Cairo University held to mark the anniversary of the union between UAR and Syria declared in February 1958. The union broke up in 1961.

President Nasser, who spoke for just over two hours and was often interrupted by tumultuous applause, also said an Arab war with Israel was inevitable "but we do not want a repetition of the tragedy of 1948."

"Therefore we have to be strong in all fields, economic and military, to ensure the future and build up a sound democracy, a socialist state and one citizenship for all Arabs."

British bases surrounded us and were used against us in 1956.

"We say we are concerned about the British bases in Cyprus. We have to do all we can to liquidate these bases and we have to support the sovereign state of Cyprus against the new imperialism."

There were also foreign bases in Libya directed against UAR. These bases were the result of imperialism, he declared, and Libya should abolish them because they were a danger to her and "all of us."

He also said that since 1948 America's policy towards Israel has not changed. No American president has stood for Arab rights. They are always biased in favour of Israel.

Commenting on the recent statement by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Prime Minister, that he wished the U.S. had left Britain alone at the time of Suez, President Nasser said "after the campaign it was said the British Lion went out and left its tail in Port Said."

Had the U.S. left Britain alone we would also have broken the lion's neck.

President Nasser declared: "some say the UAR economy has been suffering a crisis."

This has been said since 1956 and 1957, and the fact that we are still going on and progressing shows the value of these allegations.

"We aim at doubling the national income in 10 years. We did at once and we are going to do it again."

## U.K. Envoy In Zanzibar Leaves For Home After Expulsion Orders

NAIROBI, Feb. 23. (Reuter).—Mr. Timothy Crosthwait, British High Commissioner who was expelled from Zanzibar earlier this week, left here by air Saturday night for London.

Mr. Crosthwait, who was met by Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, High Commissioner in Kenya, when he arrived here from Dar-Es-Salam, said he was not surprised at having been given 24 hours to leave Zanzibar, as he had received earlier warnings.

He said there was no representation for British subjects on the island, adding: "I hope this will soon be rectified."

Although he had assured President Abeid Karume that recognition was being considered, this was not enough because there were pressures within the Afro-Shirazi Party to expell foreign missions representing countries which had not recognised the new Peoples Republic.

## Brazzaville Congo, China Establish Diplomatic Ties

PEKING, Feb. 23. (Reuter).—The Congo Republic (Brazzaville) Saturday became the 48th country to establish diplomatic relations with Chinese People's Republic.

It was the first country to do so following French recognition of China at the end of last month. Brazzaville is a former French territory and diplomatic observers here believe others may follow suit. Two others, Mali and Guinea, preceded France in establishing relations with China.

A joint communique on the establishment of relations was released here Saturday night together with an exchange of letters between Mr. Huang Hua Chinese Ambassador in Accra and M. Charles Ganao, Brazzaville Foreign Minister.

M. Ganao said in a letter that Brazzaville recognised China as "the sole legal government representing all the Chinese people." This means Brazzaville is pledged to have no relations with Formosa.

MOSCOW, Feb. 23. (DPA).—Athletes from seven countries will participate in the first Moscow judo tournament to be held here from next March second to fourth, the official Soviet "Tass" news agency reported Saturday. The participants will include the Japanese champion in the absolute weight category Isao Inokuma (fifth belt), the bronze medallist of the Japanese national championship Masahiro Tone (fourth belt), Yui Nakatani (fourth belt), and Isao Okano (third belt).

## SOVIET-US APPROACH TO DISARM TALKS PRINCIPALLY VARY, SAYS TSARAPKIN TO GENEVA NEWSMEN

GENEVA, February 23. (Tass).—THE Soviet and the American approaches to the problem of disarmament are fundamentally different, Mr. Tsarapkin, the representative of the USSR at the 17-Nation Disarmament Committee, told Tass correspondent in an interview summing up the results of the month proceedings after the resumption of the Committee's session.

The United States proposal for a percentage reduction of vehicles for the delivery of nuclear weapons, Tsarapkin said, envisages that the nuclear powers in all stages of disarmament retain considerable quantities of vehicles of delivery which can be used for the unleashing of a nuclear rocket war. On the contrary, the Soviet proposal envisages that until the end of the third stage of disarmament the nuclear powers retain only very small quantities of rockets exclusively as guarantee against surprise attack.

The Soviet proposal, Tsarapkin noted, was received with approval by most of the Committee members.

However, the Western representatives are avoiding agreement on

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 23.—A delegation of the Institute of Public Health inspected the deep wells at Alauddin. The delegation co-operates with the Kabul Municipality in carrying out chemical and bacteriological tests of the drinking water pumped out of these tube-wells.

The Chief of the Sanitation Department and foreign experts of the Kabul Municipality were also present during the inspection.

KABUL, Feb. 23.—Fire broke out in one of the rooms at the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul on Friday evening. The fire, which was of small proportion, was rapidly brought under control by the Fire Brigade; it was caused by a stove.

The damage caused was limited to the ceiling of the room.

## Zanzibar Government To Safeguard Interest Of Minorities

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 23. (Reuter).—President Karume of Zanzibar Saturday said his government opposed racial discrimination in any field and aimed to guarantee the security of all Zanzibaris, including the Asian community there.

He was speaking at a meeting with the Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. R. K. Tandon, who called on him to deliver a message from President Radhakrishnan formally announcing India's recognition of Zanzibar's new government.

In reply to the message President Karume referred to the long-standing friendship between the two countries and stressed that all races which made up the population of Zanzibar would co-operate for the common good.

Mr. Tandon said the Indian government would willingly accord Zanzibar any assistance which it was in her power to give.

The commissioner later called on Vice-President Hanga, who reiterated that the Asian community in Zanzibar had an important role to play in the common good and that the government would see to it that they were able to make that contribution.



**PARK CINEMA**  
At 4-30 7 and 9 p.m. English film; **DUEL IN THE JUNGLE**, starring: Jeanne Crain and Dana Andrews.

**KABUL CINEMA**  
At 3 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **BEHZAD CINEMA**

At 3 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **SKY BEING CONQUERED BY THEM.**

**ZAINEB CINEMA**  
At 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Indian film; **DIDI.**

## RADIO AFGHANISTAN ANNOUNCEMENT

To night at 9-00 p.m. concert of the Drolec-Quartet  
1. Haydn-Quartet B flat Major Op. 1 NO. 1  
2. Mozart-Dissonance-Quartet.

## Hassouna To Submit Plan On Cultural Unity Among Arabs

BAGHDAD, Feb. 23. (DPA).—Arab League Secretary-General Abdel Khalek Hassouna in his opening speech of the Second Congress of Arab Education Ministers here Saturday announced that he would submit to the Congress a new plan on an Arab charter for cultural unity as well as a plan for the development of the educational department of the Arab League into an organization for science, education, and culture.

Mr. Hassouna furthermore advocated an extension of the cultural agreement concluded between some Arab states to include all Arab League member nations.

The Secretary-General, according to a report by Radio Baghdad, also called for increased efforts in training of Arab teachers.

With the help of these teachers it should then be tried to bring the Arab language back to those Arab countries in which the "imperialists" had made efforts to estrange the Arabs from their culture and language. Hassouna said, obviously referring to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

After Hassouna's opening speech the Baghdad elected Iraqi Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Massir as its chairman.

## First USSR-U.S. Joint Space Communication Test Successful

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has confirmed the success of the first joint U.S.-USSR communications test using the Echo Two satellite.

At 2238 GMT Friday, the Jodrell Bank observatory in England, UAWI on behalf of the U.S. government, transmitted a signal which bounced off the satellite and was received by Gorki State University's Zemenki Observatory, some 400 miles east of Moscow.

Reports from London indicated that a second test of transmission between the two points was successfully carried out Saturday. Twenty additional tests will be undertaken at the rate of two a day during the next 10 days.

Echo Two, launched on January 25, is a passive communications satellite which reflects signals beamed to it from earth. The USSR-U.S. test with Echo are being carried out under a scientific agreement made between the two countries in 1963.