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Bakhtar News Agency
FRANCE WANTS BRITAIN TO ENTER E.E.C.

Pompidou Hopes Difficulties Will Be Overcome

Aden Leaders

Ben Talk Likely in New York

Informal Test

CABINET

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP). - The United States and Britain today moved closer to the goal of normalizing their relationship by agreeing to meet here Thursday for the first time since the 1962 crisis.

In a statement following talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, President Lyndon B. Johnson said the two countries would hold discussions on a wide range of issues, including the Suez crisis, the Middle East, and disarmament.

The statement was made after a bilateral meeting between the two leaders, during which they discussed various international problems and the need for closer cooperation between Washington and London.

President Johnson expressed his appreciation for Britain's support in the United Nations, particularly in the Middle East, and praised Britain's role in the recent peace talks.

The British Prime Minister, in turn, said he was pleased with the progress made in recent weeks towards a solution of the Suez crisis and welcomed the American offer of a new strategy for Middle East peace.

The two leaders also agreed to hold further talks in the future to discuss other important issues.

Campaign Against

E trespassers in the countryside, the British Government has launched a major effort to improve law enforcement and reduce the number of incidents involving the public and private property.

The new campaign, which includes a series of public awareness campaigns and increased police patrols, is aimed at deterring vandals and other criminal behavior in the countryside.

The Government has also introduced new measures to enhance security at public events and buildings, including the installation of security cameras and the deployment of additional police officers.

President Johnson has welcomed the British Government's efforts and expressed his support for the new initiative.

Recall Of British

The British government has recalled its ambassador to the United States, Sir Geoffrey Roughton, in response to the recent developments in the Middle East.

The recall follows the cancellation of a visit by the British foreign secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who had been due to visit the United States next week.

The British Government has expressed its concern over the situation in the Middle East and has emphasized the importance of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Rhodesian Premier

Mr. Ian Smith has announced that he will not attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which is due to take place in London next month.

Mr. Smith, who has been a strong advocate of white minority rule in Rhodesia, said that he would not participate in the conference until there was a clear indication of progress towards a negotiated settlement.

The Rhodesian Premier also expressed his concern over the recent developments in the region and called for a united effort to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Other Developments

The American embassy in London has been closed due to a security threat.

The British government has advised its citizens to avoid unnecessary travel to the United States and has urged them to remain vigilant.

The US State Department has also warned its citizens that they should be prepared for further developments in the region.
New U.S. Thinking On Nuclear Policy for NATO

The language of the Western Alliance's nuclear posture is undergoing a significant shift, driven by the United States' evolving strategic priorities. Mr. George Ball, a former U.S. Secretary of State, has stated his support for a new approach that would involve a more flexible and responsive nuclear policy for Europe. This move is seen as a departure from the traditional 'deterrence-first' mindset.

A recent article in the "Kabul Times" highlights Mr. Ball's viewpoints and discusses the implications for NATO members. The article suggests that a 'flexible response' strategy could be more effective in deterring aggression and maintaining stability.

As a result of these discussions, there is a growing consensus among European allies that the current nuclear posture may need to be adjusted to better reflect the evolving threat landscape. This could involve a mix of advanced conventional capabilities and a more limited use of nuclear weapons in certain scenarios.

The article also underscores the importance of close cooperation between NATO members, particularly in the context of shared interests and mutual security. It emphasizes the need for a coherent and coordinated response to any potential threats, highlighting the importance of interoperability and readiness among allied forces.

In conclusion, the article suggests that the ongoing discussions and negotiations are crucial for shaping the future of European security, with a focus on flexibility, deterrence, and cooperation. It remains to be seen how these changes will be implemented and what impact they will have on the broader global nuclear landscape.