

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +9°C. Minimum -6°C.
Sun sets today at 4.46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.52 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
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Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 232

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1964, (QUAS 17, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Premier Opens Zarnigar Park, Two New Bridges In Kabul

KABUL, December 8.—PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammed Yousuf opened three projects in Kabul yesterday. He opened the Zarnigar Park, the Pul-i-Khishti and Chilston bridge.

In referring to the importance of the site where the newly constructed Zarnigar Park is situated the Prime Minister, at the opening ceremony said, that as all knew, in the area where the park is constructed among other buildings there was a hall called Zarnigar where the Treaty of Independence of Afghanistan was signed. But in view of later constructions the preservation of the hall as a national and historical monument was difficult. It was therefore decided two years ago that a public recreational park and a memorial building should be constructed to revive and mark the historic event which is the basis of today's prosperity.

Now that, he added, the construction of this park, work on which started 11 months ago, is completed it is hoped that the building of the memorial will begin next year.

The Prime Minister stated that aside from its historical and national importance, the construction of the park has added to the beauty and dignity of the capital.

Construction of one or two parks or extension of a few avenues cannot meet the civil needs of a large city. Kabul City as the capital of the country has many needs which have to be fulfilled in the next years.

The Prime Minister said that for the development of Kabul City a 25-year plan is drawn with the help of our Soviet friends and will soon be adopted. This plan will have to be implemented gradually.

However, he said, the implementation of the plan will not be possible without close co-operation of the people with the municipality and the government. The Prime Minister appealed to the citizens of Kabul to pay special attention to the payment of their municipal dues and taxes and observance of the construction regulations drawn up by the municipality and preservation of Kabul City and cooperate with the Municipality and government in improving the city.

Professor Asghar the Mayor of Kabul thanked His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and members of the government for their attention and co-operation rendered in carrying out the project of Zarnigar Park and other city development projects.

Professor Asghar said certain events are of special value in the life of nations. Among them is the regaining of Afghanistan's independence which took place 46 years ago by the strong determination of His Majesty the late Mohammed Nadir Shah and the sacrifices made by the Afghan youth.

"The Treaty of Independence of Afghanistan was signed in Zarnigar Hall. This event which secured the political freedom of Afghanistan has a special place in the heart of every Afghan.

"Another important event took place two years ago in the nation's history which completed the political freedom of the country. That was the launching of reforms by the will of His Majesty the King, the great leader of the Afghan nation.

"With this move His Majesty the King conferred upon the people of this country the blessing

(Contd. on page 4)

France Exploded 'N' Device Nov. 19 Says Newspaper

PARIS, Dec. 8. (Reuter).—The morning newspaper Combat said yesterday French military authorities had exploded an atomic device in the Sahara Desert about last November 19.

Quoting usually well informed sources, the newspaper said the bomb was exploded underground and was not of great power. It was probably a tactical weapon, the newspaper added.

Combat said it also had information that French technicians had tested a ground-to-ground ballistic missile which had been produced in co-operation between France and Israel.

It was not known if Israeli technicians took part in the Sahara test, the newspaper added.

Combat said the underground nuclear explosion took place at Reggane, in the Sahara. It was not known if the reported ballistic missile was tested at Reggane or at the missile testing centre of Colomb Bechar.

U.S. Rights Leader Asks For Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

LONDON, Dec. 8. (AP).—Doctor Martin Luther King, the American civil rights leader, Monday night accused Britain and the United States of bolstering racial segregation in South Africa. He called for economic sanctions against the white-ruled "police state."

"Our governments have failed to act decisively. This is a unique opportunity to do good. We must join in a nonviolent action to bring freedom and justice to South Africa by a massive movement for economic sanctions," the Negro clergyman told a meeting.

"We must perfect the use of economic pressures. Why do our governments refuse to intervene effectively now? Must they wait until there is a blood bath before they recognise the crisis?"

He said racial segregation was on its death bed in America, but the problem is spreading throughout the world, including to England with its coloured immigrants.

Electric Co. Completes 100 Power Sub-Stations

KABUL, Dec. 8.—Over 100 power sub-stations have been completed by the Kabul Electric Co. under the programme of modernising the electric network in Kabul city. An engineer of the Company says that the major portion of the underground tension cables has been laid, while overhead lines in those parts of the city which could not be converted into underground cables, have also been renovated.

He stated that the present capacity of the electric network in the city was 445,000 kilowatts. Although the total output of electric power available for Kabul and adjoining areas is 24,000 kilowatts, he said, the rising demand for electricity shows that the city will need between 80,000 and 100,000 kw. This demand will be met by the Mahipar and Nughloo plants.



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Yousuf is pictured planting a tree in Zarnigar Park.

Gromyko Urges Disarm, 'Non-Proliferation Of Nuclear Weapons In UN Speech

NEW YORK, December 8. (Tass).—SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the 19th session of the U.N. General Assembly that the USSR is ready to act in concert with all U.N. members to solve basic international problems among which he emphasised particularly disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and granting independence to colonies.

On our part, he said, there is not now will there be inadequacy in readiness to take advantage of the opportunities in the United Nations for a relaxation of international tension, for international co-operation and development of the relations between states with a differing social system on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

People's anxiety is aroused in the first place by the unprecedented arms race, Gromyko stressed. It is not that disarmament is objectively impossible, he went on to say, but the forces which do not want disarmament are still quite influential.

Let the Western statesmen weigh well whether the socialist countries would be the only winners from disarmament. Everyone who seriously ponders over this cannot fail to acknowledge that all countries, all peoples would benefit from disarmament. It will help the recently liberated peoples to overcome age old backwardness inherited from colonialism.

Gromyko called for abstaining from giving the nuclear weapon to other countries and for refusal to accept this weapon from anybody, including through military alliances. Otherwise, he said, the nuclear weapon will spread throughout the world and as it spreads the threat to peace will grow in geometric progression.

Denouncing the plans for setting up a NATO Multilateral Nuclear Force, he went on to say, the Soviet Union says with utmost bluntness: the implementation of these plans would still further

complicate the reunification of Germany.

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, Gromyko said that the cause of the liberation of the peoples was yet far from accomplished. Millions of people in dozens of territories remain under alien rule.

Gromyko expressed the hope that the year of 1965 will witness the abolition of all colonial regimes without exception and that the next jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly would be marked by the consummation of this important historical undertaking.

He also called upon the United Nations members to contribute to the revival of trade and other economic contacts, which would have a positive effect on the international situation and development of relations between states.

Gromyko said that the past twelve or eighteen months were marked by a definite relaxation of international tension.

Turning to the Soviet Union's readiness to agree on general and complete disarmament, Gromyko emphasised that the USSR is also in favour of such measures which at first would at least slow down the arms race and reduce its scale.

Their significance lies in the fact that they ease international tension and create more favourable conditions for disarmament and solution of other unsettled international problems.

On behalf of the Soviet government, Gromyko submitted for the

Johnson Welcomes British Premier To Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. (DPA). U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson welcomed visiting British Premier Harold Wilson at the White House yesterday and stressed that the whole complex of problems among the members of the Atlantic alliance must be delved into.

Before going in for thorough-going talks with the British Leader, Johnson added the world had begun to change and it was the task of the Western powers to find a basis for their joint commitment.

In reply, Wilson said his government was determined to make its full contribution to the strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance.

He stressed that all the problems of the alliance and of the free world could not be solved in these first British-American talks, but the guide-lines should be sketched out.

Outlining the topics to be touched on in his talks with the American President, Wilson said the major points would be nuclear power under joint responsibility, strengthening of the United Nations, supporting the peace-keeping actions of the United Nations, the East-West detente, disarmament and a halt to the spread of nuclear weapons.

The British Prime Minister stressed that the United States, Britain and their allies had the task of building a new world.

He said the main underlying theme of his four meetings with the American President would be the mutual inter-dependence of all partners in the alliance.

Eleven Point Soviet Memorandum On Tension Relaxation

1. Reduction of military budgets.
2. Withdrawal or reduction of foreign troops in the territories of other countries.
3. Elimination of foreign military bases.
4. Prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons.
5. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.
6. Establishment of denuclearised zones.
7. Elimination of bomber aircraft.
8. Prohibition of underground nuclear weapons tests.
9. The conclusion of non aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.
10. Prevention of surprise attack and
11. Reduction of the total number of troops.

General Assembly's consideration a memorandum on measures for further relaxation of international tension and restriction of the arms race.

He emphasised that the Soviet government is prepared to take part in further discussion at any forum and at any level, including the summit, of the problems of general and complete disarmament, prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures for restricting the arms race.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 8, 1964

Washington Talks

Interesting talks are going on in Washington. Right now the British Prime Minister is holding discussions with President Johnson on various problems involving the Western alliance and also international affairs in general. Tomorrow Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko will meet the U.S. President. It is hoped the results of these meetings will be constructive and that they will serve the interests of world peace and understanding.

Observers have seen significance in the Johnson-Gromyko meeting since it is taking place a day after the American Chief Executive concludes talks with Mr. Wilson. But the significance of the talks is not in this aspect alone. It is one of those rare occasions when top men from East and West meet. Mr. Gromyko, as the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, and President Johnson, as the President of the United States should have lots of subjects to discuss especially in the fields of improving relations between their nations and reducing world tension.

Right now we are living in a period of detente. President Johnson has won the American Presidential election and he is going to serve in that high office for at least another four years. He has dedicated himself to furthering of international understanding. The new leadership in the Soviet Union has also assured the United States and the world at large that it is going to pursue a policy of co-existence and reducing international tensions.

We hope the Soviet Union and the United States in this context will offer clear and new meaning to the policy of detente which has been prevailing for more than two years. We should see with the advent of the new year what contribution we can make towards strengthening world peace and understanding. In this task the Soviet Union and the United States have on important responsibility.

We hope that the Johnson-Wilson talks will also have important bearing on this subject. A strategy should emerge for improving international relations and creating new areas of agreement. Washington talks should be exploited as a good opportunity for moving in this direction. Despite many prob-

British Guiana Awaits Election Results; Jagan's Chances Of Success Discussed

The emergence of a shaky middle-road coalition out of Monday's elections appeared almost certain Sunday as political campaigns here closed on a note of apprehension.

About 225,000 Guianese—a third of the total population—were expected to turn out starting at 6 a.m. for what political leaders call the most crucial ballot test in this small British colony's history.

IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS
At stake is the premiership and the colony's independence.

Although immediate prospects are for a peaceful vote, the British army has 1,300 battle-ready soldiers posted along the 2,000 square mile coastal stretch where most of the country's population is concentrated. Also on hand will be 1,800 police and 600 volunteers. This security preparation is a result of year-long racial strife between Guianese of East Indian and African descent that has cost 167 lives and losses officially estimated at 1.3 million US dollars.

SEVEN PARTIES
Seven parties are disputing 53 Assembly seats in British Guiana's first election of representatives. This means parties will be allocated seats according to the percentage of votes gotten. It also means

that if he fails to win more than 50 per cent of the vote, Premier Cheddi Jagan will bow out of power.

Nearly every sign this time points to a larger Jagan plurality—in the neighbourhood of 45 per cent—but with the majority and the premiership going to the opposition coalition headed by Jagan's chief rival, Forbes Burnham, 41, the pro-Western socialist leader of the People's National Congress.

BURNHAM'S UNITY WISH
Having ruled out a coalition with his former political ally, Burnham has indicated willingness to unite with the arch conservative United Force led by wealthy industrialist Peter d'Aguiar 53, whose party is a catchall for Portuguese descendants and dissidents from both the PNC and Jagan's People's Progressive Party (PPP).

D'Aguiar's party got a 16.3 per cent in 1961 and is generally expected to do as well.

The intensity of the feeling generated by the past 12 months of violence, however, is believed to have caused a realignment of political camps along even sharper racial lines Indians backing Jagan and Negroes Burnham.

Johnson Redefines U.S. Concept Of Atlantic Alliance In Period Of 'Change, Not Crisis'

Twice within a week President Johnson has reasserted U.S. support for greater European unity and a stronger Atlantic partnership, underscoring a policy which the United States is pursuing vigorously at the highest diplomatic levels.

The President himself is now discussing key issues of Atlantic solidarity—including the proposal of a multilateral force (MLF)—with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, in Washington.

Under-Secretary of State George W. Ball has just returned from Europe after discussing the same questions in London and Paris, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk will leave shortly to present the U.S. position at the annual NATO council winter meeting in Paris.

The significance of these wide-ranging diplomatic activities was explained by the President Thursday in a major speech at Georgetown University in Washington.

Last Saturday, the President also highlighted this subject by opening a news conference with a long statement on the Atlantic Alliance in which he stressed the interdependence of Europe and the United States and also discussed the special responsibility United States has borne since 1945 for the nuclear defence of the West.

"While we cannot divest ourselves of this awesome obligation," he told reporters, "we can and we will work earnestly with all of our friends to find new and better ways by which all interested members of the alliance can increase their own safety by sharing responsibility in one unified defence of the alliance as a whole."

"This is the meaning of our present interest in the multilateral forces. This is the meaning of our continued readiness to discuss these problems with every interested ally."

In his Georgetown speech, the President made clear that the strengthening of Atlantic Alliance—upon which the continued security and safety of both Europe

lems we think that the atmosphere is still favourable for talks and making new moves for fulfilling the hopes cherished by humanity at large.

and the U.S. depend—would be pressed vigorously.

As to the controversy and debate about the future shape of the alliance, the President expressed no concern about the outcome.

"The Atlantic alliance is not in the midst of crisis, as some alarm mongers would have you believe—it is in the midst of change," he told his Georgetown University audience. "Every important period of progress has been marked by the same kind of discussion and debate that is now in progress."

"The United States sees no safe future for ourselves and none for any other Atlantic nation in a policy of narrow national self-interest."

A few days later, Johnson re-emphasised the theme of common responsibility and common decision by members of the alliance in these words: "Answers to our common problems must emerge from the consent of free

Newsweek Magazine Prints Transcript Of Hershey Conference

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. (AP).—Senator Barry Goldwater told Republican leaders at a Hershey, Pennsylvania, secret conference in August that they were "stuck with us" whether they liked it or not, Newsweek Magazine said Sunday.

In its Dec. 14 issue, the magazine printed excerpts from what it said was a confidential transcript obtained last week.

Goldwater was defeated in November in his bid for the US Presidency.

Among the discussions reported by the magazine were an argument between Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Goldwater over Goldwater's public statement that he did not seek extremist support, and an exchange between Governor George Romney of Michigan and Charles Percy of Illinois over the "white backlash" issue.

Backlash was used during the election campaign to refer to white reaction to Negro civil rights demonstrations.

Rockefeller, according to News-

This is why some observers believe the United Force may lose strength through the defection of Indians and Negroes to their own camps. The performance of the United Force is being watched closely as an indicator of the level of racial feeling in the colony.

MULTI-RACIAL
All this has tended to underscore the decisive weight of the mutilateral vote. Its significance has caused the leaders to dramatically after campaign strategy. Almost all Burnham's campaign has been emphasising racial harmony.

At the same time, Jagan has attempted to tone down his party's left-wing identification while defending his government's achievements in meetings and lectures to Negro crowds in Georgetown, Burnham's bastion.

The proportional representative system is believed to be a device through which the British hope to divest Jagan of power and lay the groundwork for the colony's further independence.

Washington is known to be apprehensive of having an independent state under Jagan's leadership on such a strategic corner of South America.

(AP)

countries. That consent in turn will be based on discussion and debate and respect for the ideas and proposals of all. But there must be progress."

In what amounts to a guide for the broad lines of U.S. policy towards Europe and the Atlantic Alliance in the discussions and negotiations which lie ahead, the President made three points:

1. The U.S. and its Atlantic allies must seek to increase the unity of Europe "as key to Western strength and a barrier to resurgent and abrasive nationalism".

2. They must increase the number and intensity of their trans-Atlantic ties, "for we shape an Atlantic civilisation with an Atlantic destiny."

3. Those of the allies which are ready to go ahead with common ventures must decide to do so, but always with careful deliberation and consideration of the interests of others. "We shall always seek agreement; we shall never insist on unanimity."

week's transcript, told Goldwater he thought the statement against extremists should reject such support rather than say the candidate was not seeking such support.

The magazine said Goldwater told Rockefeller: "if there is any question, I think we can handle it."

Romney, Newsweek said, questioned Percy about the latter's statement that in his state there were three major voting groups and "the backlash group certainly is there, there is no question about it."

Security Council Continues Debate On Recent Syrian Israel, Border Clashes

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. (DPA).—The United Nations Security Council continues debate today on the latest border clashes between Israel and Syria.

The Security Council's debate on the Belgian-American Congo rescue action will, as a result, be postponed again.

The Congo debate was requested by fourteen African states, Yugoslavia, and Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman announced here last night that the condition of ailing Secretary-General U Thant had improved so much that he would probably be able to leave hospital tomorrow.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried in its 'reactions' column the introduction to a joint letter signed by over seventy doctors refuting the suggestion advanced by the daily in an earlier editorial that the doctors should use prescription forms with their fees mentioned on them.

The letter said, "we doctors strongly believe that the editorial suggestion of the daily Anis is merely a theory which has no practicability."

It continued, Afghanistan as a country cannot afford to follow the whims and fancies of individuals. Just because there are other countries which had somewhat similar problems to ours is no reason to adopt their solutions. If we really want to get ahead we must have a deep knowledge of how other countries have dealt with a particular problem. Only then should we make us of the positive achievements of other countries by studying the possibilities of their application under circumstances prevailing in our country and then forwarding a theory or a suggestion. We should refrain, the letter continued, from publishing the very first idea that comes to our mind, thinking that it is something original that the concerned persons or offices will have to follow blindly.

The letter then goes on to say that the suggestions forwarded by the Daily Anis have never enjoyed any popularity in any other country. While it agreed that criticism is an institution necessary for the improvement of different performances, the author of the letter promised to write in the future installments arguments which would prove the futility and inapplicability of the use of prescription forms with set prices.

Anis also carried an article by its medical correspondent, Dr. Mahmoud Taraki on methods of preparing effectively for school examinations. It deals with such things as how many cups of coffee or tea one should drink and whether cigarettes are considered mental stimulents or not.

The article advises the use of certain stimulent drugs by the students during periods of heavy sweating for examinations. The study room should have a temperature of 28 degrees centigrade and after every hour study the student must take a few minutes of rest. It is better if he makes some physical movement during this rest.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on the winter food and fuel problems in Kabul. As soon as winter comes, it said, some of the essential food stuffs, wood and coal become scarce and expensive.

Some years ago, perhaps it was true to say that this was due to bad road transportation between centres of production and the capital. This statement, however, is not true today because with every year that passes roads and highways are improved throughout the country.

The reason for sudden scarcity of necessities must be sought elsewhere. The editorial said, it is due to the greediness of speculators. There is a syndicate which is well organised and has the necessary capital. It buys all the coal, wood and essential food items as soon as they arrive in the capital and then sells them at high prices at the appropriate time.

In expressing appreciation for the government's decision to make necessary provisions this winter as a move to curb food speculation, it said, it is important that these are distributed justly among the people.

The spokesman added, however, that U Thant would probably not be able to resume his duties until the middle of next week.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

- I English Programme:**
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band
- II English Programme:**
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band
- Urdu Programme:**
6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
- III English Programme:**
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
- Russian Programme:**
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
- Arabic Programme:**
25 m band
- 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs=
German Programme:
11.00-30 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band
- French Programme:**
11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band

WESTERN MUSIC

Daily except Fridays 5.00-5.30 p.m. AST popular music
Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. AST mixed programme.
Sunday 9.00-10.00 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating.
Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Mazar, Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1305
Tehran, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1345
Karachi, Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1400
Departure
Kabul-Kunduz, Mazar
Departure-0745
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1500

AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul
Arrival-0955
Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow
Departure-0745

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20907-21122
Traffic	20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
	24275
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Radio Afghanistan	20452
Bakhtar	Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Ariana	Phone No. 20563
Luqman	Phone No. 24174
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Rona	Phone No. 20537
Pashtunistan	Phone No. 20528



Prime Minister Dr. Yusuf Tarzi opens the Nadir Pashtoon Bridge by cutting the ribbon.

Nedjat High School Exemplifies Forty Years Of German - Afghan Friendship

At present 45 senior students of the Nedjat High School are taking their final examination. It was the year 1934, when six candidates passed the school leaving examinations for the first time.

Then the school, showing the traditional friendship between Afghanistan and Germany, had existed for ten years. It had been founded on April 15th, 1924, with 120 students, four Afghan and three German teachers. So the Nedjat High School (nedjat means rescue) is one of the oldest Afghan secondary schools. Since 1924 German experts have practiced cultural assistance there, or—say it more plainly—German teachers have been teaching and educating at this school.

Therefore, from the very beginning, the providing of linguistic attainments in German and the contact with German culture was a particular interest of this educational establishment.

Meanwhile, it has become a good tradition, that every year the 12th grade students—under the guidance of their German language teacher—perform a German play. This year, "Der Kaukasische Kreidekreis" (The Caucasian Chalk-Circle) by Bertolt Brecht was performed. The three performances at Kabul Nandari caused great interest.

Three Locations

At first, the Nedjat High School was located at Bagh-e-Ali Mardan, later at the Shah-Mahmud-Ghazi-Watt, before it finally moved to its present site at Bagh-e-Alam Gandj. "Nedjat-Oberrealschule" is engraved in latin letters on the left side of its gate. According to a regulation of 1938, the leaving certificate of this school is acceptable in Germany. In other states, too, e.g. Austria and Switzerland, this certificate entitles the student to attend any university.

By Detlef Meyer-Oehme
In former years, students were taught from the first class in German, later on from the fifth or fourth class, whereas nowadays teaching of the foreign (German) language—regrettably—is starting with grade seven.

During second World War, one of the Afghan teachers, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, today Afghan ambassador in Bonn, became headmaster of the school. He was succeeded by Mr. Abdul Ghafur Breschna, the well-known artist.

The old Afghan-German friendship and co-operation could not be ended by the hard times of war. There is a German proverb: "Alte Liebe rostet nicht" (old love does not rust). A few years after the end of the war, German teachers again—beside Austrian colleagues—came to Afghanistan and worked at Nedjat High School. While Hamidullah Seraj guided the school for a long time (1951-1963), it was systematically extended and modernised. The annex along the Kabul River, the construction work on which started before 1942, was finished in 1952. In 1960 the "Lesesaal" (Reading Room) was established.

At its inauguration Dr. Anas, the Minister of Education—Deputy Minister at that time—expressed his hope, the "Lesesaal" might be a stylish, respectable room for cultivating and deepening the cultural relations between Afghanistan and Germany. During the last twelve months 53 meetings (films, lectures, concerts etc.) took place; these meetings have been attended by almost 14000 pupils, students, Afghan and foreign guests.

There is a comprehensive library (opening hours: daily from 300 to 400 p.m.—Friday closed). A lot of books, periodicals, magazines, also daily papers give an opportunity to German speaking Afghans, to continue their linguistic and cultural studies. Me-

dical students find a far-reaching special literature in German.

Furthermore courses in German for adults are held in the classrooms of Nedjat High School; in these courses German and Afghan Nedjat teachers—among others—work as lecturers.

At present, six German teachers from the Federal Republic of Germany—presently also an "education assistant" of DED (German Development Service)—work at the Nedjat High School. Together with 55 Afghan teachers they provide education of 2,220 Afghan boys.

The German teachers not only give lessons in German, but also in logic, mathematical subjects, physics, chemistry, biology and sport. Teaching these subjects in grade eleven and twelve in German turns out to be an important complement of mere language teaching.

Building Burns

During the night of Jan. 29/30, 1961, the main building of Nedjat High School burned. At that time the Ministry of Education as well as the oldest "school-baba" assisted in saving what could be saved.

Former graduates, students, pupils all came and helped the Afghan and German teachers in the clearing work. By this overwhelming co-operation the school library, the library of the "Lesesaal" and its modern fixtures could be saved, being nearly undamaged. The "Lesesaal" was moved to the annex, in which the science laboratories had been installed before. The ablong building on the bank of the Kabul River did not provide enough room for all pupils. The primary school and the seventh classes of the middle school got a preliminary accommodation in quickly constructed buildings opposite the main school.

Planning of a spacious, modern, proper new building by a teamwork of the government of Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany is in full swing.

Device Moves Car Sideways To Solve Parking Problems

BY PEGGY DELIUS

Parking problems in built-up areas are universal. A solution making economical use of kerb space and avoiding prolonged manoeuvring in traffic has been offered by automobile engineer and former racing driver, A. J. Butterworth, of Frimley, Surrey, England.

He has developed a device which makes it possible to park a car sideways in only a few inches more space than its own length. The method of parking is simple and speedy: the car is driven aslant into a suitable space, and with the aid of the "Sidler Units" the rear of the car is moved sideways until the car is aligned with the kerb. It is just as easy to move the car out of a jam if other drivers have left their cars too close behind or in front of the vehicle.

Mr. Butterworth has fitted the unit to a Ford Zephyr Mark II; after it had been demonstrated I was able to try it for myself. Nothing could be simpler to handle, once one has got used to the uncanny sensation of the rear of the car pivoting round the stationary front wheels.

Operation is straightforward. After starting the engine, pulling a knob on the dashboard operates a hydraulic pump, which in turn activates two hydraulic rams with rollers fitted to the rear axle. Once these rams are fully extended the rear wheels are raised and only the rollers remain in contact with the road. Engaging reverse gear moves the car anti-clockwise. The opposite movement is carried out by going into first gear.

The device is foolproof, even should the driver forget to push the control knob in after parking. The pump control knob is automatically locked off in any gear position other than "low" or "reverse" gear, and as soon as the engine is stopped a solenoid operated valve retracts the rollers.

Pakistani Students' Strike To Continue; Schools Closed

KARACHI, Dec. 8, (Reuter).—All schools and colleges here including the university of Karachi were ordered closed for an indefinite period yesterday, the seventh day of a students' strike.

The students who have had a series of violent clashes with police, are demanding a 50 percent cut in their school fees, cinema and bus concessions, shorter university courses, an easier marking system, and the release of a detained student leader.

Teachers in Karachi also went on strike on December 5, for more pay.

Teachers in west Pakistan's Punjab area plan to go on strike from January 11 it was announced yesterday.

Provincial Education Minister Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto said yesterday the government would try to meet students' demands but student leaders said they would continue the strike.

D'Afghanistan Bank Free Exchange Rates At

KABUL, Dec. 8.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one)	US Dollar	Afs. 63.00
Afs. 177.80 (per one)	Pound Sterling	Afs. 176.40
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred)	German Mark	Afs. 1575.00
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred)	French Franc	Afs. 1275.30
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred)	Swiss Franc	



Tshombe To Meet Spaak To Discuss Mining Interests

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8, (DPA).—Congo (Leopoldville) Premier Moise Tshombe will shortly visit Brussels to discuss his government's refusal to recognise certain Belgian mining concessions, Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said yesterday.

Spaak told a press conference here that Tshombe had assured the Belgian government in a letter that he would take no action on the concessions before coming to Belgium. He is expected here straight from New York where he is attending the current U.N. General Assembly.

The Congo government's measures had "seriously burdened" relations between the two countries, Spaak said, adding "I think Tshombe must come here as quickly as possible."

Tshombe announced last week that his government had reappropriated all mining concessions throughout the Congo, rescinding the rights of several mainly Belgian owned concerns.

Spaak described the Congolese governments measures as "one-sided" and said they could have "serious consequences" as far as Belgium was concerned.

But he repeatedly emphasised that Tshombe had assured him the Leopoldville government would take no direct action concerning the Belgian concessions and that measures had not been intended as an "unfriendly act" against Belgium.

The Foreign Minister rejected Belgian and French press speculation that France could have influenced the Congolese decision.

Tshombe announced the reappropriation shortly after concluding talks in Paris with French President Charles de Gaulle.

"I do not think that France could have recommended such a serious measure," Spaak told questioners.

He also said there was no connection between Leopoldville government decision and the current action by the Congolese national army to liberate Belgians from rebel-held areas.

A Leopoldville despatch says two national Congolese army troop columns were racing towards the Sudan border last night from the west and the south, aiming to link up at Watsa or Faradje, thus cutting off the remaining rebels from any aid from the Sudan.

Officials at army headquarters said government troops now firmly held the left-bank districts of the fallen rebel stronghold of Stanleyville.

A total of one thousand rebel prisoners have been taken, while government troops—in contrast to earlier reports—had suffered only slight casualties with none killed.

In Washington the United States last night warned all nations against supplying arms to the rebel forces in the Congo (Leopoldville).

A U.S. State Department spokesman said the supply of arms to the rebels would hamper the Leopoldville government's efforts to restore order to the nation, prolong the conflict, and perhaps cause new bloodshed.

The spokesman's statement was the first official Washington reaction to various reports from the Middle East, according to which the Soviet Union, Algeria, UAR, and Ghana were allegedly flying arms to the rebels through the Sudan.

KABUL, Dec. 8.—Mr. Abdul Munim Mohammad Omer, Chief of the State Library of the United Arab Republic, who had come to Kabul to attend Jami's centennial celebrations, left for home yesterday.

Tito Praises Non-Alignment, Offers Aid To New Countries, Calls China Power Hungry

BELGRADE, December 8, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Tito in a keynote speech to the Yugoslav Communist Congress yesterday stressed particularly the importance of non-alignment, aid, disarmament and the Sino-Soviet polemic.

London Conference On South Arabia Resumes In March

ADEN, Dec. 8, (Reuter).—Anthony Greenwood, the Colonial Secretary, said here yesterday he hoped the London conference on the future of South Arabia would be resumed next March and its representation broadened to include representatives of all political organisations in order to obtain the widest measure of agreement.

He was speaking at a press conference at the end of his 10-day visit to Aden and the federation.

Greenwood read a statement by the joint ministerial committee of representatives of the South Arabia Federal Supreme Council and the government of Aden state, proposing the creating of a unitary sovereign state for all states of South Arabia.

It should be "a strong state of which the Arab peoples could be proud," the statement said.

Kashmir Proposal Hits At Secularism, Shastri Says

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In a press conference here, the Indian Prime Minister Shastri emphasised the secular aspects of India and said the suggestion that India should part with Kashmir was to say the least a proposal the implications of which are not fully realised.

Once Kashmir is divided on the basis of the Hindu minority and the Muslim majority it would hit at the very root of our policy of secularism.

The Prime Minister said there are other matters also between India and Pakistan which could be discussed and solved just as they solved the canal waters problem which seemed insoluble sometime back.

Tribes In Pakhtunistan Ask For Legitimate Rights

KABUL, Dec. 8.—A report from Darul-Jihad in Momand, Central Pakhtunistan says that Alikhail Hussainkhail, Mastikhail, Janikhail, Hassankhail and Mullakhail Bhattani tribes held a mammoth meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Sabir Shah Khan and Mr. Ghazi Marjan at Makin.

The meeting opened with recitations from the Holy Koran and was followed with speeches by national leaders asking the government of Pakistan to concede the legitimate rights and freedom of the people of Pakhtunistan and to release, unconditionally and without delay, all Pakhtunistani political prisoners.

Herat Cotton Co. Exports Product To Soviet Union

HERAT, Dec. 8.—The Herat Cotton Co. exported 700,000 kilogrammes of cotton to the Soviet Union and marketed another 51,700 kilogrammes locally last year.

The firm was established with an initial capital of 10 million Afghanis 14 months ago. The Company acquired nearly two and a half million kilogrammes of unginued cotton in Herat and adjoining areas last year.

It is contemplated to further expand its activities by importing and installing a ginning and pressing plant.

Praising the policy of non-alignment which Yugoslavia actively supported, President Tito said Yugoslavia's policy was to contribute within its material possibilities to the development of the newly independent countries. "There is no longer any disputing the fact that the widening gap between the developed and the newly independent countries is the most acute problem of the day and simultaneously a very serious political issue."

Yugoslavia's trade with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America is worth over 300 million dollars at present. Since 1957 Yugoslav trade with them had virtually tripled.

Since 1957, Yugoslavia had extended 36,000,000 dollars in loans, of which 23,000,000 dollars had been utilised so far.

About 1,000 students from these countries attended Yugoslav universities, while another 900 were receiving technical training.

On disarmament, President Tito criticised the big Western powers for "still not demonstrating a sufficient measure of readiness for substantial agreements."

Calling for the liquidation of foreign military bases, he said these were "a source of constant insecurity in the world and represent not only a permanent element of cold war but brutally violate the independence of the country in which they are situated."

"In the Congo" he said, "the people are waging a hard and fierce battle against the anti-peoples regime of Tshombe and against aggression by certain Western countries which support that regime by all possible means."

Neo-colonialism had emerged as a substitute for classic colonialism. It tried to keep countries in a state of economic dependence, and was "no less a threat to peace in the world than classic colonialism."

According to AP, the 72-year-old Tito also told the 1700 delegates from various communist and socialist parties that Khrushchov had made mistakes while leading the Soviet government and party but that "he played a great role in regard to de-Stalinization and also had great merits in safeguarding world peace."

Tito accused the Chinese party of "the desire to impose power politics on the world with the prospect of ultimately assuming a decisive role in the international workers movement and in the world."

Tito termed Chinese policy as "cold war foreign policies," "non-Marxist," "non-Leninist" and "destructive." He rejected Chinese claims that the present difference of views was an ideological disagreement. He called it a struggle for domination in the communist movement in which China wants to be "a leading country and party."

"The Chinese do not deny that," he said. "They only deny the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the right and ability to perform such a role. They claim this right for themselves."

Stevenson Sees Gromyko's Speech As 'Cold War Talk'

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 8.—Adlai E. Stevenson, US Representative to the United Nations, Monday labelled Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's speech to the General Assembly "harsh cold war talk". He expressed the hope that it represents "more propaganda than policy".

Stevenson was commenting on

Home News In Brief

TALUQAN, Dec. 8.—Associate Professor Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, the Governor of Takhar Province on Sunday after inspecting the administrative offices at Archi said at a public meeting that the new Constitution guarantees all basic rights of the people. We should try, he said, to implement its provisions in such a manner that we may be able to bequeath this trust to the coming generations. He urged them to cooperate with their national government in furthering the plans which have been drawn up to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people.

KABUL, Dec. 8.—The Dean of the College of Islamic Law gave a farewell dinner in honour of Professor Mohammad Kamil, the UAR Professor of the College, at Kabul Hotel on Sunday evening. Those present included the President of Kabul University, Deans of University Colleges, officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Professors from the Universities which have partnership agreements with Kabul University, the Charge d'Affaires of the UAR and officials of the UAR Embassy in Kabul, officials of the UAR Cultural Centre and members of Arab diplomatic missions in Kabul.

Professor Kamil El-Muhandis, formerly a Professor at Cairo University, has been serving as Professor of Arabic Literature at the College of Islamic Law since five years. At the end of the function he was awarded a testimonial by Dr. Hamid, the President of Kabul University describing his services and capabilities. The President of Kabul University thanked Professor Kamil for the diligence with which he worked at the College.

KABUL, Dec. 8.—Mr. Debetz, Professor of Anthropology at the Institute of Ethnology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Kabir Sarwary, a member of the Institute of Philology in the College of Letters, left Kabul for a tour of northern Afghanistan; the trip will take one month, the report says.

SHIBERGHAN, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of District Commissioners of Jowzjan Province on Sunday the subjects of improving the administrative machinery and bringing about reforms in the social, economic and agricultural fields were discussed.

Engineer Ahmadulla, the provincial Governor offered his views on methods of bettering present conditions; the District Commissioners also put forward certain suggestions in this regard.

The meeting then decided upon preliminary arrangements for holding a meeting of the Governors and District Commissioners of Balkh, Jowzjan and Faryab Provinces at Shiberghan.

KABUL, Dec. 8.—Mr. Ghulam Mustapha, Chief of the Department of Developing Cotton Cultivation in the Ministry of Agriculture has returned home from Japan; he had gone to attend a Seminar on this subject. The Seminar, conducted under the supervision of the Japanese Government, lasted two months.

GARDEZ, Dec. 8.—A Rishteen Medal, conferred by His Majesty the King upon Mr. Fakir Mohammad, an official of the provincial Directorate of Agriculture of Pakhtia, was delivered to him by Brigadier-General Mohammad Isahq, Commissioner of Khost on Sunday.

Gromyko's general policy speech to the 19th UN General Assembly.

Sudan Puts Ban On Demonstrations

KHARTOUM, Dec. 8, (DPA).—The Sudanese government Monday clamped down a ban on demonstrations and gatherings of all kinds throughout the country, following clashes Sunday night in Khartoum, in which some two hundred persons were injured and three reportedly killed, Radio Om durman announced.

A state of emergency was declared in the national capital.

Reports said Sunday night's bloody rioting started, when negro southern Sudanese provoked clashes with the Arab Sudanese of the north, by staging an anti-Arab demonstration.

The rioting began only shortly after Sudan Premier, Sirr el Khatm Khalifa had pledged his government's determination to ease the lot of the Negroes of the south and pointed out that the previous military regime of General Ibrahim Abboud had completely neglected the southern problem.

Interior Minister, Clement Am-boro, who hails from the south himself, is currently touring the southern region listening to the people's complaints and discussing with them what steps to take.

Bridges Opened

(Contd from page 1)
of individual freedoms. To celebrate and mark these two events we open the Zarnigar Park on this historical site lying in the heart of the capital of the country."

Professor Asghar asked the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Yousof to plant the first tree in the area in the memory of this great date.

The ceremony was attended by cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials, municipality deputies, and a great number of Kabul citizens.

Later the Prime Minister and his companions opened the Pul-i-Khisti Bridge newly reconstructed over the Kabul River. He expressed delight at the completion of the bridge linking the two important and central sections of the Kabul city. He named the bridge Nadir Pashtoon Bridge since it lies on Nadir Pashtoon Avenue. The Prime Minister praised the activities of the Municipality and the co-operation rendered by the City Labour Corps Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and the financial assistance provided by the government of the United States.

Afterwards, the Prime Minister opened another bridge built over the Kabul River between Chilston and Darulaman by the City Labour Corps Unit. The new bridge replaces the wooden bridge which was washed away in the early spring this year.

He expressed his delight to the Minister of Public Works and the Chief of the Labour Corps for constructing the bridge.

KABUL, Dec. 8.—Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi, the Governor of Kapissa opened a new 50-line telephone switchboard at Kapissa on Sunday.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

SKI CLUB
Announces that the skilodge at Chaouki Arghandi will be open on Fridays and Sundays for Club members:
Membership fees:
Family (children under 15) Af. 300
Single Af. 200
Students Af. 100
Single entrance Af. 20
Ski Tow, one ride Af. 3