

10-24-1962

Kabul Times (October 24, 1962, vol. 1, no. 190)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C.
Minimum + 5°C.
Sun sets today at 6-15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-25 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. I, NO. 190

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1962 (AQAB 2, 1341 S. H.)

PRICE AL 1

Mr. Ali Mohammed's Message To U. Thant

KABUL, Oct. 24.—Mr. Ali Mohammed, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a telegram to U. Thant, the acting U.N. Secretary-General, congratulating U. Thant, the acting secretary on the founding of the United Nations.

DE GAULLE TO VISIT USA NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, (AP). President de Gaulle will visit the United States in 1963, diplomatic sources, reported yesterday.

There is an agreement between the two Governments that the time has come for General de Gaulle to return President Kennedy's 1961 visit. Moreover, there is agreement that should the world situation warrant, General de Gaulle might come at an earlier date, it was reported.

Medical Faculty's Anniversary

KABUL, Oct. 24.—The 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine was observed yesterday. Professor Anwary, the Rector of Kabul University, professors and students of the Faculty paid homage at the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah Shaheed, founder of the Faculty, as a token of his unforgettable services to the country. Verses from the Holy Koran were recited and prayers were said for the peace of his lamented soul.

Professor Anwary said the Faculty, founded 30 years ago, had been able to train over 100 physicians of high qualification for the service of the country. These physicians, he said, were in direct or indirect contact with their counterparts in other countries of the world.

KENNEDY SIGNS U.S. FOREIGN AID BILL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, (AP). President Kennedy yesterday signed the \$3.9 billion Foreign Aid Bill. Of the total, \$3.292 billion is for various foreign aid programmes and the remainder for related programmes such as the Peace Corps and the U.S. Information Agency.

CEYLON TO BUY SOVIET FLOUR

MOSCOW, Oct. 24, (Tass).—The Soviet Union had accepted the Ceylonese request to sell and ship to Colombo 10,000 tons of wheat flour without delay. Ceylon has been buying flour from American firms for a long time, but the American Government unexpectedly prohibited to load flour for Ceylon onto the Greek ship, Ceylon has freighted, because this ship had earlier carried cargoes to Cuba.

O.A.S. Support For U.S. Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, (Reuters).—The Organization of American States (O.A.S.) yesterday expressed near-unanimous support for the U.S. stand on Cuba and met to consider a U.S. resolution proposing the use of armed force to block shipments of offensive weapons to Cuba.



U.N. The Best Hope For Peace THANT CALLS FOR REDEDICATION TO CHARTER IDEALS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—On the occasion of the U.N. Day today U Thant in a message said that the United Nations does not depend for its strength upon military resources but upon the allegiance of millions of men and women who support the organization—not in the forlorn belief that it is man's last hope for survival but in the creative conviction that it is our best hope for peace and progress.

SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

KABUL, Oct. 24.—The Ministry of Communications has issued eight kinds of postage stamps and two kinds of souvenir papers on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the U.N. The Ministry has sent a number of these to the Ministry of Education for free distribution among the students. They are also on sale in various post offices.

Colonialistic Policy Of Pakistan Condemned

KABUL, Oct. 24.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that on October 15, 16 and 18 large meetings were held in Kohat, Banu and Dera Ismail Khan which were attended by national and tribal leaders of the States and thousands of inhabitants of the Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan. The meetings severely condemned the colonialistic policy of the Pakistan Government against the Pakhtunistan nation. The resolutions passed at these meetings demanded the abolition of the One Unit system, the release of political prisoners and the granting of human rights to the people of Pakhtunistan.

A report from Quetta states that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has deprived Sardar Assadullah Khan Mingal from all his leadership privileges. He was a member of Parliament, who was imprisoned some time ago.

He said: "Today, 24 October, peoples and nations in all parts of the world pause to observe United Nations Day. It is an occasion for each of us to recall that it was our common determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which made

(Contd. on Page 4)

U.N. COUNCIL DEBATE Great Threat To Peace, Says Stevenson

Zorin Calls U.S. Action A 'Clumsy Attempt'

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, (Reuters).—The United States called on the Soviet Union yesterday to halt its action in Cuba and warned against miscalculating that America lacked the will or nerve to use its weapons.

A tense emergency session of the Security Council heard Mr. Adlai Stevenson, chief American delegate, declare that no threat to "the vision of peace" since the end of World War II had been so profound as the military build-up in the Caribbean island.

He told a hushed, standing— (Contd. on page 4)

U.S.S.R. WILL NEVER USE NUCLEAR ARMS FOR AGGRESSION U.S.A. Asked To Close Bases On Foreign Territories

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—The Soviet Government said yesterday that all its weapons "serve and will serve the purposes of defence against aggressors."

In a statement on Cuba published by Tass, the Soviet Government said that in the present international situation the powerful weapons including nuclear rocket weapons, possessed by the Soviet Union, were a decisive means which deterred the aggressive forces from engineering a world war of extermination.

"The Soviet Union will discharge this mission with all firmness and consistence", the Statement said.

The Soviet Union issued a "serious warning" to the United States Government, declaring that by taking the measures announced by President Kennedy it "assumes a grave responsibility for the destinies of peace, if recklessly playing with fire."

Referring to Mr. Kennedy's warning that the U.S.A. would strike a retaliatory blow if even a single nuclear bomb should fall on U.S. territory, the statement said the U.S.S.R. had already repeatedly declared that not a single Soviet nuclear bomb would fall either on the United States or on any other country, unless an aggression

(Contd. on page 4)

WEST GERMAN AID TO AFGHANISTAN

BONN, Oct. 24, (DPA).—A capital aid protocol concerning 200 million marks has been signed by the heads of delegations of Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

West German-Afghan negotiations on economic and aid problems were begun on October 8 and ended on October 22. The Federal German capital of 200 million marks mainly to finance infrastructure projects in Afghanistan.

The Afghan and the Federal German Governments have voiced their convictions that the capital aid agreement constituted an important contribution towards the further strengthening of economic relations between the two countries.

Orientation Course For Teachers

KABUL, Oct. 24.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, yesterday inaugurated an orientation course for the benefit of teachers in boarding schools.

Explaining the purpose of the course the Deputy Minister said that it dealt with various health problems. After graduating from the course the teachers would be able to brief the students on the principles of preventive medicine and the application of first aid in case of accidents.

The course will have lectures for six hours every week. The function was attended by heads of medical institutions, chief medical officers, physicians and WHO representatives.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education and Dr. Dix, WHO Health Education Adviser, to the Institute of Public Health were among those who spoke on the occasion.

New Laboratory For Avicenna Clinic

KABUL, Oct. 24.—The construction work of the building for a new laboratory to the western side of the Avicenna new clinic which was started earlier this year has progressed to 90 percent of its completion. Dr. Sayed Mohammad Sakiq, chief of the Central Laboratories, said in an interview yesterday that the new building would have 15 departments for bacteriology, serology, parasitology, biochemistry, histology and other related branches of a properly organized laboratory. He said that necessary equipment for these departments had been ordered and would soon be installed adding that the laboratory would be one of the most modern medical establishments of Afghanistan when completed.

GROMYKO'S TALKS WITH ULBRICHT

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (AP).—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, yesterday discussed with the East German leader, Herr Walter Ulbricht, the signing of a German peace treaty.

The official East German news agency, ADN, said the two met for about two hours and discussed "questions of the conclusion of the German peace treaty, the normalization of the situation in West Berlin and further questions of international policy".

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 24, 1962

U.N. DAY

That the people throughout the world celebrate the United Nations Day should illustrate the significance of this organization in becoming the centre of hope for mankind for the preservation of world peace and achievement of the welfare of peoples and nations.

The United Nations has gone through another year—a year of hope and despair. It has yet many problems to solve, in order to help provide international justice. But the fact that the organization has succeeded in emerging as the only place where nations bring up their problems to be solved is gratifying.

The United Nations has many problems to tackle. It has still to become a universal body where all nations will have representation. This should be done through admitting those countries which are still barred from membership and helping the freedom struggles of those nations still living under colonialism to succeed so that they too may occupy their places in the world body.

Last year the United Nations succeeded in establishing a committee to work out a treaty for general and complete disarmament. That committee met almost for a year and although there were few practical results from the discussions held in the committee, yet due to the efforts of non-aligned nations, it was able to narrow down the differences between the two major nuclear Powers. But it is for the United Nations to persuade the big nations to come to terms on this most urgent issue of our time.

Then, there is the question of bringing up the standard of living of peoples and nations throughout the world. The gap in this connexion between the developed and underdeveloped countries is being widened. It is for the United Nations to find ways to help in swinging the pendulum to the other direction. It has announced the launching of a Development Decade, but full member of it wish further surely the most effective way to accomplish this noble aim is to make a cut in the arms expenditure and spare the funds for pro-transportation and prosperity.

Afghanistan And The United Nations

By WAKIBEEB

Afghanistan, which became a member of the United Nations in 1946, has always judged the problems and issues in the world body from a realistic point of view based on free judgment, which stems from her policy of non-alignment.

Afghanistan has advocated the solution of international problems through negotiation. She has consistently supported the right of all peoples and nations to determine their own future freely and has opposed all measures designed to suppress the rights of people. Though the United Nations is not perfect, the very fact that this organization has been the best that man has devised as an instrument for the protection of world peace and security and the welfare of mankind has made Afghanistan support it in any measures that it has taken in achieving its aims. This country has always backed the idea of the universality of the United Nations. Thus, it has been the earnest desire of Afghanistan to see the world body swell by the admission of members. That is why Afghanistan advocates the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and demands the freedom of all those countries through general and complete still under colonialism so that they may eventually occupy their rightful place in the world forum.

Afghanistan agrees that the United Nations should continue through critical periods and it is possible that it might go through further critical periods in its efforts to shape the course of future events designed for securing of self-determination and respect for the rights of peoples and nations on the basis of world peace and security.

U.N.'s ROLE IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

By KHATAK

The world is celebrating the 17th anniversary of one of its greatest achievements that might ultimately prove useful for the survival of mankind. The founding of the United Nations and the signing of the Charter by member States portray the glorious future possibilities of man's life on this planet.

It was on October 24, 1945, when the United Nations formally came into existence with the deposit of the requisite number of ratifications of the signatures of the charter with the U.S. department of state.

The real cause which hastened the formation of the U.N. was the urgent need to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of peace.

moting the economic development of the world.

Today when the United Nations celebrate its seventeenth anniversary, we congratulate the world organization on its achievements, and as a faithful member of it wish further success in its future ventures. The fact that the U.N. membership has reached 110 (including Uganda) is an indication of the progress of decolonization.

Similarly, the United Nations has played its role usefully in the attainment of independence by Algeria.

Decolonization

The process of decolonization has been speeded up during the recent years. The fact that the U.N. membership has reached 110 (including Uganda) is an indication of the progress of decolonization.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily *Islah* of yesterday played up the news of the completion of the second year of the 11th term of the Afghan National Assembly and the departure of the deputies to their electorate areas.

The paper devoted its editorial to a discussion of the latest situation between France and Mongolia, the former's tariff restrictions on the latter.

Islah also carried the translation of an article from the Paris daily *Le Monde* on the economic problems of Algeria. One of the foremost responsibilities of the Algerian Government, says the article, is to establish a firm basis for its future economic development in order to be able to compensate for the losses suffered by Algeria during the seven and a half years of war with France.

Islah also carries an article by Mr. Dastagir Saki, Director of Meteorology, on the meteorological stations and their relations with the study of changing weather conditions. The changes done everything in her power to participate in the measures to the point of possibility in view of the intensity and direction of winds as also on cloud formations.

Afghanistan believes that all peoples and nations should have a chance to contribute to the work of building up a world in which they live through the direct and legitimate exercise of their will without the influence of alien domination. And towards this end this country has welcomed and worked for all those measures which are brought up in the world body in one way or another.

The weekly magazine *Zhowan* carries an article on the role of Karakul export in Afghanistan's national economy in one of its recent issues. While recommending further improvements in the industry the magazine warns against the dangers of increasing local consumption of the product. Similarly, the article talks about carpets from this point of view saying that almost half a million pieces of carpets have been used in various homes which could otherwise have been exported much to the benefit of the national economy.

Vital Task

While the programme of the Development Decade launched by the U.N. during the 16th session of the General Assembly is an excellent approach towards solving the urgent problem posed by the growing number of newly-independent nations and other developing countries of the world, the most vital task of the U.N. and the world at large during the coming years remains to be the finding of a solution for the nuclear test ban and disarmament issues.

It is hoped that the major Powers involved in the conflict of the armament race and nuclear weapons tests will realize the dangers of the situation and help the U.N. to play an effective role in solving these problems. The solution of the disarmament problem is not only a prerequisite to having a lasting peace but also it is an economic and political necessity. The funds and man-power released through the realization of disarmament could be directed towards more useful and humanitarian channels and thus accelerate the Development Decade Programme of the U.N. even beyond our expectations.

Ever since the day the Charter was signed the United Nations has been growing up in the number of member States as well as in its volume of activities. Its members have been increased to 110 and it has paved the ground in all parts of the world for the maintenance of peace.

The actions taken by the U.N. in times of crisis are so varied

(Contd on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 19 Metre Band. Music 3-00-3-07.
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13. Music 3-13-3-16. Article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

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

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

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

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

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 11-30 p.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Teheran—Kabul:
Dep. 5-00 a.m. Arr. Kabul 12-00 noon. L.T.

Dep. Kabul 2-00 p.m.

Arr. Teheran 7-15 p.m.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Airana Booking Office: 24731.

Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufizada: Phone No. 22926
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829
Hashami: Phone No. 20589

AN ASSESSMENT OF U.N.'s What Is Matter, FAILURES & ACHIEVEMENTS — A Reappraisal Necessary

By OBSERVER

"We the peoples of the United Nations," the preamble of the United Nations Charter affirms, are "determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights...to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom...to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security."

SEVENTEEN long years have passed since the United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945.

The world organization in these 17 years has seen many tumults and troubles, revolutions and rejoicings, failures and achievements. The world stood on the brink of a global war, at least six times, it is claimed, and it has now found itself on the top of a nuclear volcano where it has been pushed by various forces and pressures.

Credit and Debit

On the credit side colonial giants have been uprooted from some regions and some international disputes have been settled to the satisfaction of the people of the world. But on the debit side there are still problems which threaten the peace of the world, for the maintenance of which the members have pledged themselves. There are people who are still being crushed under the spiked heels of colonialism despite the fact that the colonial Powers have pledged "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, of nations large and small." There are member States who are violating the U.N. Charter—the preamble clearly wants them to "practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours."

A Great Deterrent

Despite everything the greatest good which the organization has done is that it has provided a forum where nations can meet and discuss their conflicting claims. Again the very fact that no nation has so far dared to leave this Organization is itself a proof of its great importance. Moreover it serves as a great deterrent to the aggressor.

Let us analyse what the United Nations has done in the past year. The General Assembly opened in September last year in the shadow of the death of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on duty, for he died in a plane crash in Ndola while trying to mediate in the Congo problem which is still baffling the Assembly and the world. Katanga has not yet heeded the U.N. advice to end its secession and reunite with the rest of the Congo, despite agreement on the need to uniting the country.

Weighted Voting

The U.N., which had only 51 members when it was founded, doubled itself when its 16th session started and now it has a membership of 110, including Uganda. It has thus made a considerable progress towards true universality. But it has also brought some problems of its own. The question of "weighted" voting has been suggested by some of the Big Powers, as the original balance of forces is tilting within the organization towards the Afro-Asian Group with a strength of 55 of the 110-member body.

But if weighted voting is to be introduced the U.N. Charter will have to be revised. No doubt the

Charter needs revision for other reasons. If the growing number of items on the agenda of the Assembly are to be tackled with speed and efficiency, the conduct of business, which has of late become complicated and prolonged, should be streamlined. Also the duplication of discussion and overlapping of responsibilities with the proliferation of special and other committees should be avoided.

Shift Of Responsibility

It was the weakness of the United Nations, caused by the disunity of the major Powers, that resulted in a shift of responsibility on security matters from the Security Council to the General Assembly. Ordinarily the General Assembly lacks the power to put decisions into action; it can only make recommendations to the members of the United Nations and to the Security Council and hope that they will be acted upon. However, following the outbreak of the Korean war an amendment was pushed through that enables the General Assembly to act on matters that threaten world peace if the Council is stalemated by the veto.

"Uniting for Peace"

That was how the "Uniting for Peace" resolution was adopted in November, 1950, which was acted upon in 1956 when Britain and France vetoed the U.N. Council's decision regarding the Suez crisis. But now that the nations within the United Nations are becoming more evenly divided between the East and the West it is doubtful if the needed two-thirds majority vote could be obtained in the Assembly on any issue.

Dynamic Approach

A similar dilemma faced in the Council is thus carried over to the Assembly. That is why as U Thant, the acting Secretary-General, said in his annual report "the responsibilities of the organization in these changing times call for a dynamic rather than a static approach."

The toughest issue facing the United Nations ever since its inception has been the disarmament issue with special emphasis on a nuclear test ban to avert both further poisoning of the atmosphere and uncontrollable proliferation of nuclear arms that could easily bring on an atomic war. It is an issue involving life or death for all mankind.

The First Step

The U.N. founders considered arms control the first step to world peace. Seventeen autumns have passed. Many committees and conferences thrashed out the problem with all seriousness but we are still where we were—the first step has yet to be taken. What was regarded as a major move forward in the field of disarmament negotiations was, however, taken on December 20 last when the U.N. set down a number of basic principles for such negotiations and established a year, namely the financial difficulties. To overcome the lack of funds the U.N. authorized the fused to take her seat and only 17 nations deliberated in the talks 1962 and 1963 up to \$200 million of which are now under recess. Let us hope at least in the year ahead two per cent per annum with the the United Nations will be able to achieve complete and general period. Unless the member Governments take immediate action clear Powers sign a test ban treaty to strengthen the financial status to justify that the U.N. is "four of the world organization it is best hope and perhaps the only possible that its usefulness for the future will be severely limited.

There is one difficulty which the United Nations faced in the past inherent spins that are imposed on them, which, after all had also been defined as a characteristic of light quanta.

As the world grows smaller it must, if it is to survive, of necessity become more united, more peaceful. In an age where the instruments of war have for out-paced the instruments of peace, will the United Nations live up to the high hopes of the people of the world?

what are they worth when nations have ready for use enough dangerous nuclear weapons which if triggered off even by accident could destroy the entire mankind on earth?

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nated the trusteeship of the Belgian, British Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Algeria and Uganda all confirm what Professor Werner Heisenberg has recently outlined in Stuttgart on the occasion of a conference of physicists, ex- come complicated and prolonged, and Mozambique still look pounding his latest views based on theoretical considerations and calculations, modern concepts of the nature of matter will certainly have to be subjected to a thorough and basic revision. For it appears quite probable that photons, the year is to bring about a settlement of the West Irian problem, possess the property of stationary building blocks each making up just in time to head off a military antineutron—i.e. that photons consist of two particles which have the quality of mass or state of matter. This may sound rather paradoxical, however, Heisenberg's famous formula—which experts call non-linear spinor-theory—provides for states of matter which can be interpreted as a combination of nucleon and antinucleon. They are, it is rue, "ghost states," to use Heisenberg's own words which does not mean, however, that these have no reality at any rate in the sense of this theory.

Greatest Achievement

The greatest achievement of the United Nations in the past quite a while has been the settlement of the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands in the East Timor area. The world body not only helped mass, in reality consist of two in settling the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands, but also has assumed the responsibility of administering the non-self-governing territory until May next year when it will pass on the administration to Indonesia.

Food Programme

Ignorance and oppression, famine and disease, if left unsolved, do provide a good climate in which revolutions thrive and wars breed. Unless these are tackled there is not much hope for humanity. Let us see what the United Nations has done in the field of economic advancement of nations. It voted last year for the experimental World Food Programme, to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Multilateral Aid

The Programme will employ contributions of surplus food, state of matter after all and as cash and services over a three-year period for relieving acute food shortages, for supplementing the diets of special groups such as children and mothers and for backing and reinforcing programmes of economic development. The plan constitutes an important step towards channelling an increasing volume of aid through the United Nations system and is a new departure in multilateral aid.

No doubt, as the Assembly emphasizes, the ultimate solution of the problem of food shortages lies in self-sustained growth of the economies of the developing countries to the point where they can produce or buy the food they need.

Development Decade

It was on December 19 last that the United Nations formally launched the U.N. Development Decade as an effort to promote economic and social growth, settling in motion the \$100 million experimental World Food Programme. Many committees and conferences thrashed out the problem with all seriousness but we are still where we were—the first step has yet to be taken. What was regarded as a major move forward in the field of disarmament negotiations was, however, taken on December 20 last when the U.N. set down a number of basic principles for such negotiations and established a year, namely the financial difficulties. To overcome the lack of funds the U.N. authorized the fused to take her seat and only 17 nations deliberated in the talks 1962 and 1963 up to \$200 million of which are now under recess. Let us hope at least in the year ahead two per cent per annum with the the United Nations will be able to achieve complete and general period. Unless the member Governments take immediate action clear Powers sign a test ban treaty to strengthen the financial status to justify that the U.N. is "four of the world organization it is best hope and perhaps the only possible that its usefulness for the future will be severely limited.

Financial Difficulty

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(To be Concluded)

Thant's Message

(Contd. from page 1)

the establishment of the United Nations essential for our common survival. It is equally an occasion for each of us to re-dedicate ourselves to the ideals of peace and international co-operation set out in the Charter.

"Even as we so re-dedicate ourselves, we may cherish no illusion that the road to international peace and understanding is smooth and easy. Many of the problems which faced the Organization a year ago are still with us. Prominent among these, of course, are the Congo and the financing of the United Nations."

"At the same time there have been developments which may be guideposts to further positive achievements."

He added that the steady increase in the number of Governments "who are pledged to live by the principles of the Charter brings the World Organization closer to the goal of universality which has been our dream, and which the history of two world wars has made indispensable. As membership in the Organization grows, it is possible to draw upon ever-widening areas of experience, moderation, and wisdom in the ceaseless search for solutions to international problems."

Concrete Results

"Although there have been few concrete results from the disarmament discussions which have been held in Geneva in recent months, the work of the non-aligned nations in this Committee has, I feel, contributed to a narrowing of the differences between the two major nuclear powers. In the Committee on Outer Space there is hope of further progress and the clear prospect of technological and scientific co-operation."

"In the past year, too, the United Nations has been able to assist in the settlement of the long-standing dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over the Territory of West New Guinea (West Irian)."

"One of the Charter provisions which has special significance for hundreds of millions of people is the pledge to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. A significant step forward in bringing this ideal to reality was taken last year when the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed and established the U.N. Development Decade. The means, the experience and the methods now exist for securing, for all mankind freedom from the ancient shackles of poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. To complete this emancipation now requires a dedicated effort, concentrated and selfless, on the part of Governments and of the peoples they represent."

He added: "The United Nations provides a forum where differences between nations can be resolved by debate and discussion, by negotiation and conciliation, by creating a better understanding of differing points of view. The end result of these processes is often an area of agreement on a problem where in the beginning no agreement seemed possible. Time and again on issues where Governments have initially taken rigid stands, world public opinion has worked to break down this rigidity in the common interest and has finally made solutions possible."

CLASSIFIED
ADVT.

International Club

Tea—Dance Every Friday
From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

U.N. COUNCIL DEBATE

(Contd. from page 1)

room only audience that if the Western hemisphere nations accepted this new phase of aggression, "we would be delinquent in our obligations to world peace," Mr. Stevenson said.

Failure to stand firm now would "guarantee a heightening of the world civil war to new levels of intensity and danger."

The 11-nation Council, meeting at the separate requests of America, Cuba and the Soviet Union was under the presidency of Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and chief U.N. delegate.

Zorin's Accusation

Mr. Valerian Zorin, speaking for the Soviet Union, accused the United States of "total falsity of argument."

In discussing bases around the world, Mr. Zorin said, Mr. Stevenson "failed to mention that the United States has these bases in 35 countries of the world."

Mr. Zorin also noted that the United States was reinforcing the Guantanamo Naval Base.

The United States, he said, "will balk at nothing in order to throttle Cuba and were prepared for this sake to push the world to the brink of catastrophe."

He quoted a Soviet Government statement setting forth a "serious warning" to the United States.

U.S. Blockade Criticized
Mr. Zorin bitterly denounced the U.S. quarantine of Cuba, announced on Monday night by President Kennedy.

He said submission of the issue to the Council was a "clumsy attempt" to cover up the "arbitrary blockade of Cuba."

In asking for the emergency meeting, the U.S.A. tabled a draft resolution calling for the immediate dismantling and withdrawal under U.N. surveillance of all missiles and other offensive weapons, it alleged, had been installed in Cuba by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stevenson told the Council in his 10,000-word statement: The United States still hoped that the Soviet Union might stop its action in Cuba.

He urged the Council to decide whether to make a serious attempt to bring peace to the world or let the U.N. stand by in the face of aggression.

Mr. Mario Garcia-Inchaustegui, the Cuban delegation, said the Cuba of the past was an island that had disappeared and happily would never reappear.

"We belong to a people, that is ready to die for its independence and sovereignty," he said.

Speaking of weapons in Cuba, he said, "we hope that some day we may be able to throw those arms overboard."

"We are constrained to arm—but not attack anyone or any nation—solely to defend ourselves," he declared.

He said the Cuban Council of Ministers had stated that if the United States were to guarantee Cuba against attack, Cuba would not need an Army.

He alleged "the training on American soil of armed groups" aimed at invading Cuba.

The Cuban Ambassador noted that President Kennedy said military preparations in Cuba were a threat to the United States.

"Is it that the military preparations and American military potential are not a threat to our people?" he asked.

The United States, he declared, had taken an action behind the backs of the United Nations and the Organization of American States and then asked these

bodies "to endorse an action which international law repudiates."

Kennedy's Proclamation

AP adds: President Kennedy yesterday proclaimed a blockade of Cuba effective at 1400 GMT today and ordered the U.S. Defence Department to take appropriate means to enforce it, including the use of force if need be.

The chief executive signed the historic document in his office. It is called "interdiction of the delivery of offensive weapons to Cuba."

It lists these weapons as surface-to-surface missiles, bombing planes, bombs, air-to-surface rockets and missiles, warheads or mechanical or electronic equipment for the weapons specified, and any other weapons that might be listed later by the Defence Department.

Mr. Kennedy empowered the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert S. McNamara to use the Army, Navy and Air Force in any way necessary, as well as any forces which might be supplied by other American nations.

But he said that force would be used only to the extent necessary and only in the event of refusal of ships carrying goods to Cuba to comply with orders.

The Defence Department will set up prohibited or restricted zones and prescribe routes for vessels approaching Cuba. Any such ship, the proclamation said, will be required to identify itself and its cargo and to stop if requested to do so.

Any craft that refuses to comply may be taken into U.S. custody, or it may be directed to go to another destination.

The text of the proclamation was not made available immediately.

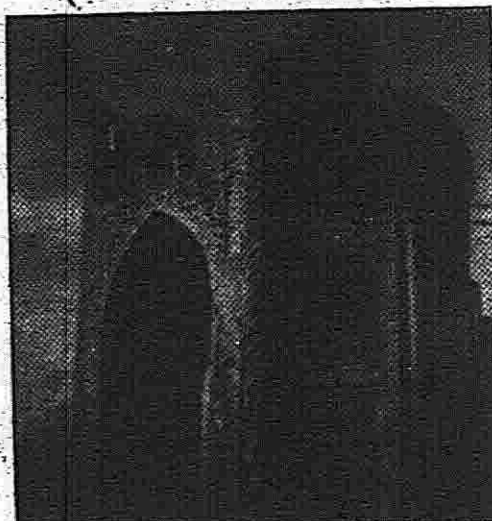
The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, read key portions of it to newsmen shortly after President Kennedy attached his signature.

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Wool Export Company's
Annual Meeting

KABUL, Oct. 24.—The annual general session of the Wool Export Company was held at the saloon of the Afghan National Bank yesterday in which a report by the Board of Directors was read out.

The company has been operating with a capital of nearly 143 million Afghanis over the past two years making a profit of over 16 million Afghanis. The session appointed Mr. Amini, a representative of the Textile Company as President and one of the shareholders as Secretary to the meeting. The session also decided that the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors might continue functioning for another term.



A view of the mosque of Khwaja Abdullah Parasa in Balkh. It was erroneously described in yesterday's Kabul Times (page 3) as the mausoleum of Gowhar Shad Begum in Herat.

Mongolia Photo

Exhibition

KABUL, Oct. 24.—Mr. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Press Department opened an exhibition of photographs of Mongolia at Zahir Shahi Park yesterday afternoon. The exhibition presented a pictorial representation of the cultural and economic developments in that country.

In his opening speech Mr. Roashan considered the opening of such exhibitions useful for the better understanding of nations, adding that the exhibition of photographs of the Mongolian Republic in Kabul was another step towards the further strengthening of cultural relations between the two countries.

Later Mr. Dashin Adilbaish referred to the friendly relations between Afghanistan and Mongolia and expressed the hope for the further strengthening of these relations. About 100 photographs and drawings were exhibited.

The function was attended by officials of various Ministries, newspaper editors and some members of the diplomatic corps.

Soviet Statement

On Cuba

(Contd. from page 1)

was committed.

"Nuclear weapons which have been created by the Soviet people and are in the hands of the people, never will be used for the purposes of aggression."

But if the aggressors touched off a war, the Soviet Union would strike a most powerful retaliatory blow.

The statement said Cuba could not create a threat to the United States.

The Soviet Government suggested that all foreign troops be withdrawn from alien territories to within their national boundaries.

"If the United States shows real concern for consolidation of friendly relations with other States and tries to secure durable world peace," it said, "as President Kennedy declared in his speech on October 22 it should accept Soviet proposals and withdraw their troops and military equipment, close down military bases on foreign territories in different parts of the world."

The Soviet Union in its statement "resolutely" rejected the American demand that States report to it what they carry in ships in the open sea.

Leaves Cancelled

Tass announces that the Soviet Government yesterday instructed the USSR Minister of Defence to halt prior to further instructions 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 18 the discharge from the Soviet Army of Servicemen of senior age groups in strategic rocket forces, anti-aircraft defence troops and the submarine fleet, to cancel all leaves for military personnel, and enhance the military preparedness and vigilance of all forces.

The Commander-in-Chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Countries, Marshal Grechko, yesterday summoned officers representing the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries and issued instructions concerning a series of measures to raise the military preparedness of the troops and fleets making up the Joint Armed Forces.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **GREEN FIRE**, starring Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly and Paul Douglas.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-00 p.m. Russian film; **WORLD'S CHAMPION**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **HOUSE ON THE CROSS ROAD**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **PRETTY WALCE**.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

that it is impossible to deal with them at any length here. The performance of the United Nations, taking into consideration the financial limitations prevailing, is very much to the satisfaction of the people of the world.

Afghanistan, as a peace-loving member of this organization, has always supported all steps taken by the world body for the strengthening of peace and the peaceful solution of controversial issues and hopes for the future.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

The first matches in the Handicap Championship will be played on Friday, October 26. The matches given below have been seeded according to a draw; handicaps are given in brackets.

8-00 a.m. H. Leggett (9) vs J. Angotti (19); B. Kupitz (22) vs J. Steeves (11).

8-10 a.m. B. Reardon (6) vs B. Waffel (17); D. Davis (9) vs R. Roberts (20).

8-20 a.m. C. Brown (1) vs R. Miller (12); J. N. Dhamija (5) vs A. Tarzi (12).

8-30 a.m. J. Holley (8) vs J. Fabricius (18); M. Beavers (9) vs S. Moulin (24).

8-40 a.m. C. M. Messall (5) vs M. Hyder (22); O. af Strom (6) vs B. Moore (10).

8-50 a.m. J. D. Hampton (8) vs H. Thomas (10); E. Seraj (6) vs J. Polley (10).

9-00 a.m. J. Robinson (13) vs K. Sheehan (20); L. A. Flynn (11) vs S. Cobert (20).

9-10 a.m. A. Syradahl (24) vs T. B. Wheeler (14); N. Farris (2) vs S. Heppling (24).

Players are requested to use there-quarters of the difference between the handicaps; strokes to be taken on the holes shown in the score card. Use can be made of the Handicap Table posted on the Notice Board. For instance in the match J. Holley vs J. Fabricius the difference between the handicaps is 10 strokes, this is entered in column 'A' of the Handicap Table and in column 'B' you find that 8 strokes are received by Fabricius; by checking column 'C' of the table, or the score card

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