

11-7-1962

Kabul Times (November 7, 1962, vol. 1, no. 202)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
 Maximum +17°C.
 Minimum -1°C.
 Sun sets today at 5-7 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6-22 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. I, NO. 202

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1962 (AQRAB 16, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Homage To His Late Majesty

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Members of the Ministry of Education, Kabul University and the Sarandoy (Scouts Association) together with deans, professors of various faculties, college and high school students and members of the Women's Welfare Society paid homage to the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah this morning. They recited the Holy Koran and prayed for the soul of that great King and champion of Afghan independence. They also laid flower wreaths on His Late Majesty's tomb.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

KABUL, Nov. 7.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, congratulating him on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Soviet National Day.

A similar telegram has been despatched on behalf of Sardar Mohammad Daoud to His Excellency Mr. Khrushchev, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

Sardar Mohammed Naim, the Foreign Minister and Second Deputy Prime Minister, has sent a telegram to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

A similar telegram has been despatched by Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, to Mr. Tolstoy, President of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society in Moscow.

U.S.S.R. Celebrates October Revolution Anniversary Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders were accorded two minutes non-top applause here last night at the beginning of a meeting to mark the 45th anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

When the Soviet Premier entered the Kremlin Palace, nearly 6,000 people rose from their seats and began to clap.

With the leaders on the platform were the cosmonauts Gagarin, Titov and Nikolayev.



The revolution will be officially celebrated today when tens of thousands will pass through Red Square watched by Mr. Khrushchev, after a military display.

(Contd. on page 4)



His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah



His Late Majesty King Mohammed Nadir Shah

Democrats Regain U.N. Control Of U.S. Congress

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—An "as you were" Congress seemed to be shaping up early today as officials counted up votes in yesterday's elections.

President Kennedy's Democratic Party retained control of the Senate and climbed towards slightly better than their present majority of 64 to 36 Republican seats.

In the House of Representatives they were assured of maintaining control when they topped the required 218 seats for a majority early today.

Political observers predicted early today that the relative

(Contd. on page 4)

ENDING ALL TESTS BY JANUARY 1. U.N. Assembly Approves 37-Nation Proposal

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (AP).—The U.N. General Assembly last night voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution to ban all nuclear tests by January 1.

The vote on the proposal, submitted by 37 non-aligned countries, was 75-0 with 21 abstentions. All four Nuclear Powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France—objected to individual paragraphs. They all abstained on the final vote.

Another resolution, submitted by the United States and Britain also called for an early test ban, but put greater stress on inspection guarantees to check suspected underground tests. The Anglo-American draft was approved, 84-10, with 8 abstentions.

The vote on both resolutions was well above the required two thirds of those present and voting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—The UN General Assembly yesterday voted a formal request to member States to impose diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa and to the Security Council to consider the expulsion of the Pretoria Government from the U.N.

The vote was 67 to 16 with 23 abstentions four members were absent.

Earlier, Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Foreign Minister, defended his country's separate parallel development of the races as a survival measure.

Explaining the policy he said "it is the natural and elemental

human urge to survive. That is something which should be understood and appreciated by the white population of North American countries, whose early history is similar to that of the European population of South Africa."

Mr. Louw said the allegations against South Africa were "blatantly false and in other cases grossly distorted. In both cases they are actuated by enmity and even hatred not only of South Africans, but of the whiteman as such."

He said South Africa had no intention of creating a threat to world peace. "such a situation can only arise if there are member States that are contemplating aggressive action against South Africa," he said.

He concluded with the warning he gave the Assembly last year, that once it began expelling members "that will be the beginning of the end of the United Nations."

Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton, U.S. delegate, followed Mr. Louw with a reproof. The United States was one of those that voted against the resolution in the Committee because it opposed boycott and expulsion clauses.

"I would like to reject any comparison between the United States and South Africa such as the distinguished representative of that Government attempted to make," Mr. Plimpton said.

"We reject apartheid. We believe in the partnership of the races as the way to peace and we are making our most determined efforts to carry out those policies," he concluded.

(Contd. on page 4)

21 KILLED OR MISSING IN MINE EXPLOSION

IN Y ALLESUND, Spitzbergen, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—Twenty-one Norwegian miners were reported killed or missing following a gas explosion in a pit at Iny Allesund on the west coast of Spitzbergen on Monday night.

The Norwegian Governor of the Spitzbergen archipelago, Mr. F. B. Midbøe, said by telephone yesterday that 10 dead had been identified and it was feared 11 miners who were missing had also been killed.

This was the fourth explosion in the coal mines at Spitzbergen, the northernmost in the world in the

SAUDI ARABIA TO BREAK WITH U.A.R. BEIRUT, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—Saudi Arabia has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic, Mecca Radio announced last night.

Pakistani Post Fired At MORE NATIONALIST ATTACKS

KABUL, Nov. 7.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that a group of Masood nationalists, led by Mr. Ourang-Zaib Khan, recently opened fire on the military post at Saroki resulting in a clash which lasted several hours. Similarly, another group of nationalists, also led by Mr. Ourang-Zaib Khan, fired on a convoy of Pakistani lorries going from Jandola to Wana, inflicting losses. Yet another group of nationalists led by the same leader destroyed the major part of the Tangi road which linked the military cantonment of Spiltoy and Chaghmali.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 7, 1962

ACCESSION DAY

Today is both a sad and happy occasion for Afghanistan, sad because it was on this day in 1933 that King Mohammed Nadir Shah became a martyr, and it is a happy occasion because the late King's son, King Mohammed Zahir Shah succeeded to the throne. It was only four years earlier that the country had gone through a bitter internal strife disrupting all economic, social and political life and as such the blow came as a shock to the nation just at a time when it was passing through a period of difficulties and hardships. The people needed the kind of leader who could reshape the life of the nation, a leader who could command the loyalty and love of all classes. His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah proved an able successor to the late King. The events and the progress of the country during the past 29 years since His Majesty acceded to the throne can be appreciated better by those who knew the difficulties this country had to go through. On this day while we pray for the peace of the soul of one of the most able sons of this land, His Majesty Late King Mohammed Nadir Shah, we wish further success and good health to His Majesty in his efforts to lead the nation towards achieving greater progress and prosperity.

October Revolution Anniversary

The Soviet Union today celebrates the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution of 1917 which founded a new way of life in that country. That the country has since then succeeded in becoming one of the leading nations of the world, both from the economic and political points of view, is a matter for happiness and joy to all its friends.

The Soviet Union is a neighbour of Afghanistan, and during these many years the two countries have succeeded in developing their relations in various spheres of life to such a satisfactory level that very few nations, having different social, economic and political systems, can match it. These relations, which are growing as time

passes, are a vivid example of peaceful co-existence.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the regaining of Afghan independence in 1919 and the Afghans were the first to recognize the new Soviet regime which came into power in 1917. A treaty of friendship was signed between the two countries in 1921.

The Soviet Union has rendered valuable economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan which has helped in the successful implementation of the economic plans launched by the Afghan Government. In our Second Plan, now under execution, the Government of the USSR has taken a great part. Apart from this there have been a continuous exchange of visits between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union at all levels.

No doubt the role played by the Soviet Union in helping the other underdeveloped countries and backing the demand of the subjugated nations and peoples for the right of self-determination and freedom is greatly appreciated all around the world. The role played by Mr. Khrushchev in helping to solve the Cuban crisis has been appreciated by all nations.

The Soviet Union this year celebrated its national day at a time when the world has gone through a major crisis and is hopefully looking towards a brighter future. The Soviet Union and the United States, because of their co-operation and realistic approach to the Cuban crisis, helped to save the world from a major catastrophe, and they are the only two major Powers who can make mankind realize its hopes.

The 'Spiegel' Affair And The Reaction In W. Germany

For the alleged state of numerical insufficiency of conventional troops the article blamed mainly the Bonn Defence Minister's alleged hankering after nuclear and missile prowess. (Parenthetically it gave blame also to President de Gaulle's refusal to place a complete army corps in eastern France under N.A.T.O.'s Central European Ground Forces Command.) In support to this contention, the "Spiegel" article quoted Mr. Strauss as allegedly saying: "An atomic bomb is equivalent to a brigade and much cheaper on top of it. We cannot afford any restriction of our living standard and of our exports. We also do not want to give up our claim to missiles."

Armed Forces Strength: According to the article, Mr. Strauss made this statement in rejecting a proposal, said to be favoured by the ground forces leadership, for an increase of the armed forces strength to 580,000 men (present strength: 395,000) in order to meet N.A.T.O. demands for an increased availability of troops on mobilization day resulting from long-standing American demands for a greater conventional effort.

"Der Spiegel" said Mr. Strauss instead wanted to make up for the lack of soldiers by giving each grenadier battalion a "Davy Crockett" atomic mortar (range: 1.0 kilometres). It said Washington had promptly rejected this plan because it would have rendered the West German divisions completely unable to fight conventional matters that would require protection if true.

The Bonn Government moreover has not commented on the case, in order not to interfere with the course of justice.

Long Live The King THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAL

SEVENTH of November is an important date in Afghanistan's history. On this day 29 years ago the Afghan nation was deprived of the most able leader this country ever produced. He was His Late Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah whose sword regained the lost independence of Afghanistan and whose pen presented the Afghan people their right in the shape of the first Afghan Parliament.

His martyrdom was an untimely and sudden blow to the Afghan nation, but thanks to the Almighty the martyred King was succeeded by his able son, His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah.

Glorious Place

His Majesty King Zahir Shah, whose 28th anniversary of accession to the Afghan throne is celebrated today all over the country holds a glorious place in the line of the monarchs of the Durani dynasty. The Historians will record the reign of His Majesty King Zahir Shah as the golden era in the history of the country. It is during his reign that the Five-Year Plan for the development of Afghan economy have been launched. It is again His Majesty who granted the Afghan women, their proper place in society for the first time in their long history. Under the wise guidance of His Majesty the Government has accomplished so many tasks for which the Afghan community had been waiting for many long years.

The foreign policy of neutrality and independent judgment has not only saved the Afghan nation

from many evils, but also helped in the maintenance of world peace and tranquillity.

Visits Abroad

His Majesty's visits to many friendly countries have helped the Afghan Government to develop friendly and cordial relations with these powers. The Afghan nation respecting the high personality of His Majesty and his valuable advice, has preferred to get the right of self-determination for the people of Pakhtunistan by peaceful means and negotiations than by any other methods.

The behaviour of the British Colonial Office is an outstanding example of efforts expended in this connexion as regards Aden. The 140,000 people of Aden, who are engaged mainly in fishing and working in ports and petroleum refineries, are politically very conscious and cherish the desire to shed the yoke of British colonialism from their territory and attain their independence. This state of affairs, therefore, something had to be done by the British to stop the movement from gaining any momentum and at the same time to strengthen the defence of that area. That is why the idea of the formation of a South Arabian Federation came into being. Aden cannot agree to join the federation for many reasons, the most important among them being that real representatives of the country were not consulted in the first place and secondly, because Aden would be alone in the Federation of 11 members, owing to the fact that the other members are neither as advanced nor as politically mature as Aden.

It may be pointed out that Britain, after having lost her political influence in Asia and Africa is attaching great importance to Aden from a strategic point of view. The concentration of thousands of British soldiers in that attitude can only be guessed on the basis of its past practices. It is likely to deny that U.S. and West German defence concepts diverge. West German spokesmen, particularly with another Aden-auer trip to Washington imminent, can be expected to stress "full agreement" with the American ally. A clash of defence doctrines of the various West German Armed Services, a normal thing in all countries, probably would not be admitted.

Charges that the Defence Minister failed to assure West German security in the best manner possible would probably be rebutted with behemence. An indication of this was given when an Opposition politician in a radio talk recently called the armed forces ill-equipped and a functionary of the Defence Minister's party termed this criticism "the height of national unreliability."

In its Cabinet meeting held on October 29 when the dramatic action against "Der Spiegel" had resulted in a kind of run on copies containing the incriminated article—the Government charged the Defence Minister with preparing a number of measures to "increase" West German defence readiness.

In fact at a time when the question of nuclear tests is being discussed at the United Nations and suggestions are being made for the solution of this problem for

Feature)

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said: The Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Bella, said in a statement that his Government was against the French conducting nuclear tests in the Sahara. He explained that his Government was against such tests in general since they constituted a great threat to humanity.

Along with the expansion of

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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. News 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

ARRIVALS: ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

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.

Kabul—Beirut: Dep. Kabul 11-30 p.m.

THURSDAY IRANIAN AIRLINES

Teheran—Kabul: Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. Arr. Kabul 12.00 noon.

Dep. Kabul 1-00 p.m. Arr. Teheran 6-15 p.m.

More Post Offices

The present French Government through following a wise policy as regards the settlement of the Algerian issue has gained considerable respect; it should not deviate from this course of good will and understanding if it wants to attract even greater respect from the peace-loving nations of the world.

Nuclear tests, it may be pointed out, in the Sahara, in addition to having ill-effects on health and agriculture conditions of the African continent, further complicates the problem of reaching an agreement on the question of a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. General de Gaulle's success in gaining the confidence of the French people in two referendums can mainly be attributed to his wise policy as regards the settlement of the Algerian problem. Now it is only a

Along with the expansion of



The Afghan orchestra of Radio Kabul which toured Czechoslovakia on the basis of the Afghan-Czechoslovak cultural agreement, gave the first concert in Prague on October 30.

Expansion Of Communications Network In Afghanistan

The first mail service in Afghanistan was initiated by Amir Sher Ali Khan in 1870 with stamps called Kala-e-Sher, that is "Tiger's Head". The mail was then despatched by a runner or a rider. The postmen had no regular schedule. Their mail delivery depended on the amount of letters. The riding postmen were called 'Chapars' and the post offices were known as 'Chaparkhanas'.

However, during the reign of Amir Abdurrahman Khan, in addition to post offices in the capital and provincial centres, such offices were opened in almost all the major cities of the country. The chapars were armed with swords and special bayonets.

During the rule of Amir Habibullah Khan the number of post offices was increased and the mail network expanded. In addition to letters, post cards and parcels also began to be despatched. And for Government mail special stamps were printed.

During the reign of His late Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah the postal service that was operating under the Foreign Ministry was separated from the organization and was re-established as the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Well-organized post offices were established in the provincial cities and foreign experts were employed to help develop standards and rules governing the various aspects of the postal service in the country. The postal stamps bore the pictures of historic monuments such as the Bala Hissar citadel, the Arch of Victory in Paghman and so forth.

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Health Hazard From Handling Cotton

The German Association of Industrial Medicine, founded in Munich last March, held its first general meeting recently, dealing with byssinosis, a form of pneumoconiosis due to the inhalation of cotton dust in factories. The meeting held under the patronage of Mr. Stain, the Minister of Labour of the Federal State of Bavaria, was attended by industrial medical officers from South America, Egypt, Greece, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of Labour as well as the German textile industry had also sent delegates.

The health hazards caused by cotton dust have been known for a long time, Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. E. W. Baader of Muenster University and President of the Association said in his paper entitled "An Introduction to the Problem of Byssinosis". As early as in 1835 Ritter von Lang, clerk of the records in Bavaria, had mentioned in his memoirs that "convicts of the Nuremberg prison employed in the rather unwholesome work of treating cotton by beating and dust-removal will never live long".

Professor Baader described that an inquiry recently made by the Federal Ministry of Labour, based on material circulated amongst Government-appointed industrial physicians, had shown that these medical officers were unable to supply any information on byssinosis in West Germany. The Association of German Cotton Spinners, when asked for an explanation of this situation had stated that none of its members had ever known any case of byssinosis, although they had been engaged in that trade for a long time, some of them even for decades. The Federal Ministry of Labour had then asked Professor Baader to make investigations, during which he found 77 cases of byssinosis which had occurred in the carding rooms of cotton factories in Westphalia and in Lower Saxony. These cases had not been diagnosed properly as byssinosis, but had been labelled as chronic bronchitis, asthma and like disturbances.

Cotton factories were mostly located in small towns and villages, where the majority of physicians had no working knowledge of industrial medicine. In addition, contrary to other countries, Professor Baader said, there was no law in Germany governing the employment of company physicians, and consequently German industrial doctors were unable to prove in respective examination certificates whether or not they had acquired specialized knowledge in the field of industrial medicine. "That is why the German Association of Industrial Medicine has considered it imperative", Professor Baader said, "to organize this meeting in Augsburg to inform German company doctors and the wider public of the health hazards existing for health of workers in the cotton industry".

The vessel en route from Ghent, Belgium, to the Dominican Republic with a cargo of chemicals, was hard ground on rocks and considered a total loss, the port authorities here said.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

logical follow-up on the part of the French President to accept the request of the responsible personality in the new Algerian Government and refrain from conducting nuclear tests in the Sahara. All the peace-loving nations of the world, expect France and the countries possessing nuclear power, urge them to halt conducting nuclear tests and refrain from aggravating the international situation.

It remains to be seen, how far the possessors of nuclear weapons respect and pay heed to the feelings and sentiments of the majority of the peoples of the world. We expect that the Government of France would reconsider its decision to conduct tests in the Sahara.

ZSA ZSA GABOR MARRIES AGAIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, (AP)—Zsa Zsa Gabor was yesterday married to Herbert Hutner, 53-year-old industrialist. This is her fourth marriage.

LEBANESE SHIP RUNS AGROUND

LA CORUNA, (Spain), Nov. 7, (AP)—The 5,550-ton Lebanese ship, "George C.", went aground on the finisterr rocks during a severe storm on Monday night but small boats from the Spanish port of Corcubion rescued the captain and 22 crewmen.

Yemen May Take Aggression Issue To U.N. Council

CAIRO, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—Cairo Radio yesterday quoted a Middle East News Agency report saying that the Yemeni Government was considering complaining to the Security Council over "Saudi Arabian aggression" against the Yemen.

The radio reported that the Yemen felt that the Saudi actions were a threat to Yemen's security and to that of the area.

The Yemen last month requested a meeting of the Arab League Council to consider alleged Saudi Arabian aggression.

Radio Kabul's Home Transmission Extended

KABUL, Nov. 7.—With effect from yesterday Radio Kabul has extended its home services by 15 minutes. Mr. Jalali, the acting Director-General of Information in Radio Kabul, said that this step had been taken to broadcast latest world news for local audiences. He said that the latest news bulletin in the home services of Radio Kabul would be on the air at 10 p.m. until the end of the transmission. Formerly the late news bulletin used to be broadcast at 9:45 until 10 p.m. This time interval was now being filled with national and Western music. With this addition, he said, both the home and foreign services of Radio Kabul would be on the air for 14 hours and 45 minutes in 24 hours on various frequencies.

Soviet National Day

(Contd. from page 1)

The military parade will traditionally include example of Soviet rocket might.

The Soviet people yesterday began a three-day holiday.

Mr. Alexei Kosygin, a First Deputy Premier, in a report to the meeting in the Kremlin, described as "a victory of reason" in which both the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. had given way.

He said Soviet rocket aid for Cuba had been guided "solely by the threat of the United States to invade Cuba." Had war broken out it would have been "a nuclear war from the outset," he said.

Mr. Kosygin said "our great people have moved from the storming of the winter palace to the storming of Mars."

Comecon

The development of Comecon was speeding the economic growth of the "socialist camp."

Mr. Kosygin said this did not mean the Soviet Union did not want expanding trade with countries outside the Comecon.

But certain Western countries, he said, were discriminating against the Soviet Union and trying prevent such a worldwide system of trading.

The Common Market was an attempt to create an economic weapon against Soviet Union but the socialist camp had greater resources and materials than the Common Market.

The Soviet Union could not disarm unilaterally, Mr. Kosygin went on. The Soviet Communist Party would be failing in its duty if it allowed this.

The Kremlin ceremony ended after Mr. Kosygin's speech.

Br. Guiana's Independence Date Postponed

LONDON CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, Nov. 7, (DPA).—The conference to decide on a new Constitution and a date for British Guiana's independence broke down here yesterday after two weeks of discussion when leaders of the three political parties in the South American colony failed to agree on the election system and other points.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO INDIA

Clarification By Galbraith

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7, (Reuter).—The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. John Galbraith, said yesterday American military assistance to India was not intended to involve her in a military alliance or otherwise influence her policy of non-alignment.

He said in a statement that the U.S.A. did not wish to see the present conflict between India and China either continued or extended.

"We fully share India's interest in an peaceful settlement that does not reward the attackers," Mr. Galbraith stated.

China Alleges India Prepares For New Attack

TOKYO, Nov. 7, (AP).—China yesterday charged that India was preparing for a new attack in the western sector of the Sino-Indian border.

The charge was made in what the Chinese Foreign Ministry described as its strongest protest Note delivered to the Indian Embassy in Peking and published yesterday, the official New China News Agency said.

Protesting against what it called the recent shelling of Chinese frontier guards by Indian troops stationed in the area of Chushul and Tinruzhe in India, the Note said "at present the Indian side is massing a large number of troops in the Chushul area in preparation for new attacks on Chinese territory."

Plane Hits Air Draft Pocket

FILM PRODUCER AMONG INJURED

ROME, Nov. 7, (AP).—Several passengers, including the Italian movie producer, Carlo Ponti, were injured yesterday when a Paris-to-Rome airliner hit a downward air draft pocket over the Alps.

Ponti—actress Sophia Loren's husband—and at least three other passengers required medical treatment after the Italian Caravella airliner landed at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport. Ponti suffered a cut behind one ear. Several stitches were required to close it.

None of the injuries was serious, airline officials said.

BAMIAN, Nov. 7.—An auxiliary health centre was opened by the Bamian rural development project authorities in the Zareen village of Yakowlang. The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of inhabitants and officials. The centre is equipped to furnish emergency treatment for the sick villagers. One of the local dignitaries of the area is reported to have made available to the authorities his house for this centre for a year.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO INDIA

A last-minute mediation attempt by the British Secretary for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Duncan Sandys, also failed yesterday.

Mr. Sandys made no statement as to when he will call a new conference, and the country's independence—which was expected in the beginning or middle of next year—has therefore been postponed indefinitely.

The main point of disagreement is the two Opposition parties' distrust of the Left-wing party of the Prime Minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, who, they say, is extreme leftist.

Dr. Jagan—mainly supported by the Indian section of the population—gained 42 per cent of the votes in the 1961 election and secured an absolute majority of the parliamentary seats. The largest Opposition party, led by Mr. Burnham, gained 41 per cent of the votes and the other opposition party 17 per cent.

The Opposition demanded proportional representation whereas Dr. Jagan insisted on the present majority election system. At the London conference Dr. Jagan also wanted the minimum age of voters to be reduced from 21 to 18 which, in view of the larger proportion of young Indians in British Guiana, would further improve the election chances of the governing party.

U.N. Assembly Vote

(Contd. from page 1)

to reconvene by November 12 and report back to the General Assembly by December 10. The Assembly decided to include it in the resolution, 97-0, with five abstentions.

The resolution as a whole was then put to the vote.

The resolution calls on the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain to settle the remaining differences among them in order to achieve agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing by January 1. This paragraph, and third, was approved, 100-0, with two abstentions. All three nuclear Powers named in the paragraph voted for it.

8-Nation Memorandum

The fourth paragraph endorses the eight-nation memorandum "as a basis for negotiations and it was passed 101-0, with one abstention.

The fifth paragraph which calls on the parties concerned to begin talks in "a spirit of mutual understanding" was approved, 101-0, with France abstaining.

The Assembly then turned to a vote on the most amended paragraph of the resolution the sixth.

In its final form the paragraph seeks a partial treaty banning tests in outer space, in the atmosphere and under water if a total test ban treaty is not concluded by January 1.

The Soviet bloc voted against the paragraph. France abstained. Britain and the United States voted for it. The Assembly voted to retain the paragraph in the resolution, 66-10, with 26 abstentions.

A roll call vote on the U.S. British resolution was announced as 51 for, 10 against 21 abstentions. One country, Mali, did not participate. Eight countries were absent.

Home News In Brief

BAGHLAN, Nov. 7.—The construction of the new hotel which started in June this year has progressed to 60% of its completion. The building and its compound occupied an area of four acres. The hotel which will be built along modern lines in two storeys is to have 35 bedrooms with bathrooms and dining saloons. Mr. Sidiki, the Governor of Kataghan province, inspected the construction activities expressing satisfaction at the progress made.

SHIBERGHAN, Nov. 7.—Mr. Dean Mohammad Delawar, the Afghan Governor of Shiberghan province, laid the foundation stone of buildings for the new town of Sang-Charak yesterday. Shops, apartments and residential quarters will occupy an area of 75 acres. The ceremony was attended by local Government officials and a large number of inhabitants of the area.

KABUL, Nov. 7.—The general meeting of the Construction Bank was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider, Adviser to the Ministry of Finance was appointed President and Mr. Fedah Mohammad Fedai, Secretary of the meeting. Afterwards a report by the Board of Executives was read out by Mr. Mohammad Kabir, the Vice-President of the Bank. The meeting approved certain proposals by the bank. The meeting approved a donation of 10,000 Afghanis to the Red Crescent Society.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

(Contd. from page 1)

strengths in the new House would be about the same.

Before yesterday's election the Democrats had 262 seats in the House to the Republican's 174 with one seat (formerly held by a Democrat) vacant. Owing to the redrawing of political boundaries there are two fewer seats in the new House.

President Kennedy's youngest brother, Edward ("Ted"), has been elected Senator for Massachusetts.

Taking the seat held by Mr. John Kennedy before his election as President "Ted" at 30 becomes the "Baby" of the Senate. Thirty is the minimum legal age for a Senator.

Mr. Edward Kennedy was opposed by the Republican, George Cabot Lodge, son of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, former chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller has swept back to victory as Republican Governor of New York. His success boosted his chances of being the Republican choice to run against Mr. Kennedy in the 1964 Presidential elections.

Mr. Rockefeller defeated the almost unknown Democratic candidate, Mr. Robert Morgenthau.

Meanwhile, in California 3,000 miles away from New York, former Vice-President Richard Nixon seemed to be losing his fight for the Governorship on which his political survival as a key figure in the Republican Party depends.

With 39 per cent of the vote counted the Columbia Broadcasting System reported at 06:50 GMT that Mr. Nixon's opponent, the present Democratic Governor, Mr. Edmund "Pat" Brown had been re-elected.

There was no immediate official confirmation of Mr. Brown's victory.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film PRINCE VALIANT; starring: James Mason, Robert Wagner and Janet Leigh.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film WORLD'S CHAMPION with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film GORBON HORSE.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film THE MIRROR HAS TWO FACES.

Zorin Stresses Urgency Of Disarmament

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday cited the Cuban crisis to illustrate the urgency of world disarmament, especially liquidation of military bases on foreign soil.

Opening a general disarmament debate in the Assembly's 110-nation Political Committee, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, made repeated references to Cu-

Developments there, he said, not only showed the importance of disarmament but also the "good faith" of the Soviet Union in trying to avert the dangers of war.

Mr. Zorin pressed Soviet demands for quick action to eliminate all military bases on foreign territory and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

If the Western Powers had their way, Mr. Zorin asserted, "the threat of nuclear war would hang over the world for an unlimited time, perhaps forever."

"How can the Soviet Union be asked to take radical steps while at the same time in other countries around the Soviet Union bases are being maintained with U.S. nuclear rockets and missiles?" he asked.

He added "The Governments of all countries must prove that they have learned lessons....in the alarming events of recent days which put the world on the brink of a nuclear rockets war."

Only the actions of the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, he said, had saved the world.

The disarmament debate opened as the General Assembly prepared give overwhelming approval—over objections of the three major nuclear Powers—to a call for an end to nuclear testing by January 1.

KABUL, Nov. 7.—Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the administrative President of the Red Crescent Society, yesterday presented gifts to a group of artists from Radio Kabul who had given performances during the special Red Crescent Week.

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