Kabul Times (October 31, 1962, vol. 1, no. 196)

Bakhtar News Agency
Cuba Demands Early End Of Disarmament Talks

Cuba's early end of disarmament talks proposal was based on the Moscow declaration of a three-power nuclear freeze. The proposal was presented by Dr. Wladimir A. Matos, Assistant Minister of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Fourth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Economic Co-operation Conference. After the meeting, the conference decided to suspend the session until the end of the week for a nuclear freeze.

Records Earnings Home News In Brief

Karachi, Oct. 30—(Express)—Karachi recorded a fourfold increase in its foreign earnings for the first half of the year, compared to the figures for the same period last year. The increase was attributed to the favorable exchange rate and the improved economic conditions. The earnings were from exports of textiles, chemical products, and foodstuffs.

De Gaulle Satisfied With Referendum Result

Paris, Oct. 30—(AP)—General de Gaulle is satisfied with the results of the referendum held in France yesterday. He announced that the majority of the French have confirmed the new constitution, which he had proposed. The constitution has been ratified by the voters, and it is expected to bring about a change in the political structure of France.
CUBAN EPILOGUE LEADS TO THE LANGUAGE OF HOPE AND OPTIMISM

AT A GLANCE

The Cuban episode has been a dramatic event in world affairs. It has brought the United States and Cuba to the brink of war, and it has had a profound effect on the relations of the two countries. The Cuban episode has also had a significant impact on the United Nations, and it has raised important questions about the role of the United Nations in preventing wars and promoting peace.

Two Governors In Five Months

By DANIEL BOYD

When President Kennedy recently appointed Daniel Boyd as Governor of Ohio, the news was widely hailed as a significant victory for the Democratic Party. Boyd, a former Ohio State Senator and a long-time friend of Kennedy, was considered a strong candidate for the governorship, and his appointment was seen as a sign of the President's commitment to the Midwest.

The appointment of Boyd also raised questions about the future of the Republican Party in Ohio. With the loss of two recent gubernatorial elections, the Republicans have been struggling to maintain their hold on the state. Boyd's appointment may help to reverse this trend, and it could be a significant step towards the recovery of the Republican Party in Ohio.

CYPRESSES PRESIDENT'S

TWO GOVERNORS IN NORTH CAROLINA

By WILLIAM J. BRENNAN

The appointment of two governors in North Carolina has raised questions about the stability of the state's government. The first governor, a Democrat, was appointed by the state legislature in 1963, and the second governor, a Republican, was appointed by the state legislature in 1968. The two governors have had different approaches to governance, and their tenure has been marked by controversy.

The appointment of two governors in North Carolina is not unprecedented. In 1973, the state legislature appointed a third governor, a Democrat, to replace the second governor, a Republican. The third governor was also appointed by the state legislature, and he served for four years.

The appointment of two governors in North Carolina raises questions about the role of the state legislature in the governance of the state. The state legislature has the power to appoint governors, and it has the responsibility to ensure the stability of the state's government. The appointment of two governors in North Carolina is a sign of the state legislature's commitment to this responsibility.

In conclusion, the appointment of two governors in North Carolina is a significant event in the history of the state. It raises important questions about the stability of the state's government and the role of the state legislature in governance. The state legislature has the power to appoint governors, and it has the responsibility to ensure the stability of the state's government. The appointment of two governors in North Carolina is a sign of the state legislature's commitment to this responsibility.
Chinese Representation In the U.N.

Pazhvok Explains Afghanistan's Views On The Issue

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Speaking in the U.N. General Assembly recently on the issue of Chinese representation in the U.N., the Afghan delegate noted that "we regret very much that once again the Assembly is confronted with the crucial question of the recognition of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, an issue which has been a matter of controversy for so long.

He added: "Our greatest concern in this matter is the interest of the United Nations in the question of the recognition of the People's Republic of China, for our country's position has been, and still is, quite undermined."

In the day of these events we have ventured to ask the Assembly to speak, in this Assembly.

We do not wish to see this concern clouded in any way by irrelevant considerations. There is one consideration before the Assembly at the present time in our country's interest and the representation of a Member State.

Mr. Pazhvok said: "Our support for the seating of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. is not based on the fact that we have recognized the People's Republic of China, for our position has already evolved from our relations with the United Nations."

Furthermore, in all cases we have always supported the principle of universality of the United Nations. The absence of a delegation from the People's Republic of China, and, as I said, the overhanging majority of the delegates from China, are a glaring deviation from the purpose for which the United Nations was set up.

If the representation in the United Nations cannot be based on the existence of a legislative body, it is not logical that the organization and should be based on representations of different ideological and systems of states.

This refusal cannot be based on the political differences, especially when the fundamental problem in the United Nations is the coexistence of the Asiatic people. It cannot be resolved by the solution of all international problems which were published only for this purpose. And this refusal cannot be based on the political differences between some countries and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Pazhvok said: "In the interest of peace in Asia, the part of the world to which we belong, we strongly believe in the continuation of the United Nations and the consideration of this matter by the United Nations General Assembly.

No New Member
"As long as there is no admission of a new member to the United Nations, but rather we are faced with the extension of the credentials of a Member State. The nature of the question cannot be changed even if the issue has wide political implications, and we are not faced with wide political implications. We have no intention to designate the purpose of the United Nations in the international situation and the practical solution of many international problems is connected with this aspect because it is the political aspect."

"Therefore, we hope that at this session the General Assembly will take a decision and adopt a resolution that will be just, fair and realistic."

KABUL, Oct. 31—Mr. Abdul Wahab Tarzi, the President of the Afghan Mission, reported that the city of Kabul yesterday rejected the Soviet Union in the International Conference on Tourism.

KABUL, Oct. 31—The Ministry of Communications yesterday in honour of Mr. Bibi, the Deputy Trade Commissioner of the Czechoslovak Government in Kabul, received two delegations led by Mr. Ghash Mohammad Sherkali, the Minister, and some members of the Ministry of Commerce of the Czechoslovak Embassy and members of the Czechoslovak trade mission in Kabul in a brief statement during the reception Mr. Sherkali referred to the economic relations between Afghanistan and the Czechoslovakia and expressed satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Bibi had discharged his duties during his term of office in Afghanistan. In reply to the ambassador Mr. Sherkali thanked the Minister for his appreciation.

KABUL, Oct. 31—Professor Kordem, the rector of the People's Republic of China in Economic College in Afghanistan's capital of Kabul, donated to the Cabinet of Afghanistan, the Dean of the College of Science, the University of Kabul, met President Heffing of Kabul University. During the meeting various concerning the academic affairs of the Colleges of Science and Economics of the Kabul University were discussed, including the establishment of the Department of Economics with the help of the University of Bonn. Dr. Berg was agreed that the two German universities would consider the requirements of the Colleges of Science and Economics for the next year.

SINO-INDIAN BORDER ISSUE

U.S.S.R. Calls For Negotiations


Speaking after the U.S.S.R. proposal on Chinese admission had been defeated by 56 votes to 43, Mr. Valerian G. Amel, the Soviet delegate, told the General Assembly that his government believed the border dispute should be settled by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The Soviet Union believed that events on the border were connected with events in China and India's national interests.

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