DE GAULLE REJECTS NON-AGGRESSION PACT IN EUROPE
French Leader Refuses to Join Test Ban Accord

President Charles de Gaulle, Republic's 82-year-old leader, rejected any European non-aggression pact as proposed by the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister told a news conference today. In a statement that could be interpreted as a rebuff to the new Soviet Union, the President said: "The French Government cannot accept any pact unless it is in the interest of the French people."

The President said that France would continue to follow its own policies and to maintain its own defense forces. He also said that the French Government would not sign any agreement that would limit its sovereignty or its independence.

The President's statement came as a surprise to many observers, who had expected the French Government to accept the Soviet Union's proposal. The Soviet Union had suggested a non-aggression pact as a way of reducing tensions between the two countries.

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Moscow Accord Does Not Affect U.S. THE LANGUAGE

KABUL TIMES

July 31, 1963

Radio Kabul

MOSGOW Accord Does Not Affeet U.S.

Press

Although a significant step forward in the U.S.-Soviet relations, the Moscow Accord does not change the overall stance of the United States towards the Soviet Union. The accord, signed last Friday in Moscow by U.S. President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, has been hailed as a major breakthrough in the Cold War, but it does not alter the fundamental differences between the two superpowers. The accord is seen as a symbolic gesture of detente, but it is unlikely to result in any significant changes in policy or behavior.

The accord was signed in the wake of a series of diplomatic initiatives, including the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk to Moscow. Rusk, who met with Khrushchev on Friday, has been instrumental in推动ing the accord. The accord, which includes a moratorium on nuclear testing, is seen as a positive step, but it is also clear that there are still significant differences between the two sides.

The accord is expected to be followed by further talks, including a summit meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev, which is scheduled to take place later this year. The accord is also expected to be followed by further diplomatic initiatives, including a possible visit by Kennedy to the Soviet Union.

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NEW KINDERGARDEN OPENED

Her Royal Highness Princess Bilajig, inaugurated a new kindergarten within the framework of Kabul’s Baliki girls school yesterday. A function was held on the occasion which was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Khalalseh, wives of some Cabinet members and high ranking government officials; Dr. Mohammad Asa, the Deputy Minister and some members of the Ministry of Education; Professor Awaat, the Rector of Kabul University, the members of various middle and high schools for girls and wives of some of the members of Diplomatic Corps.

In a brief statement on the occasion, Dr. Seraj, President of the Ministry of Education in the Department of Education, said that the kindergarten was established primarily for the benefit of those teachers who worked at the school.

He added that the Ministry of Education had been able to establish four such kindergartens.

At present only thirty children were enrolled at the kindergarten, where there is ample room for the expansion of the numbers of children.

He thanked the wives of foreign diplomats who helped organizing the new kindergarten.

Pictorial shows Her Royal Highness Princess Bilajig cutting the ribbon.

Jirga Resolves To Continue Struggle For National Cause

KABUL, July 31—a report from Sir, Netherland’s Independent Pakistan states that a large jirga, held at the Toti Village which was attended by the locals, chieftain and a number of dignitaries from the Afridi Tribes. After hearing a number of speeches the jirga expressed deep anxiety over the current situation in Paktiastan and demanded that the Government of Pakistan to release immediately all Pakhtunistan political prisoners and to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the independent Pakistan. The jirga affirmed the absolute determination of the people of Pakhtunistan to continue their struggle for the attainment of their national rights unhindered.

Assembly Members Arrive In Hawaii

HONOLULU, July 15—the five member Afghan delegation arrived in Honolulu for a two day official visit in the company of Mr. William G. Kline, Member of the House of Representatives from California.

The delegation was comprised of Mr. Abdul Zahir, Mr. Ali Agha, Mr. Atta Khan, Mr. Haji Muhammed Asa, Mr. Haji Ziauddin, Mr. Haji Mohsen, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Mr. Mohammad Khan, Mr. Mohammad Rehman, Mr. Mohammad Zia and Mr. Mohammad Rehman.

China To Ask Worldwide Summit To Consider Nuclear Arms Destruction Statement Condemns Moscow Accord As “A Big Fraud”

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 31, (AFP).—The Chinese government has asked the world to consider the question of nuclear arms destruction, and condemned the Moscow accord as “a Big Fraud.”

Peking also called on all world nations, both nuclear and non-nuclear, to set a time limit for the destruction of nuclear weapons, and to submit a detailed plan to the United Nations.

In the statement, issued on behalf of the People’s Republic of China, Mr. Deng Xiaoping, a member of the Standing Committee, said that the accord should be based on the following understandings:

1. Dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, from the entire globe, and withdraw from all nuclear warheads to be destroyed, and their means of delivery.

2. Establish a nuclear weapon free zone in South America, in North and South Pacific regions, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan and the areas within 300 miles of the coast of central Europe, Africa and a nuclear weapon free zone of Latin America.

3. Reaffirm from exporting and importing nuclear tests, and weapons and technical data for their manufacture.

4. Cease all nuclear tests, including underground nuclear tests.

5. China urged the Government of all nuclear weapon producing countries and those responsible for nuclear blackmail and maintenance of nuclear blackmail to prepare an international conference for the destruction of nuclear weapons.

The people of the world demanded the completion of nuclear tests—this treaty leaves out the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, and omits the responsibility of the nuclear weapons.

“Peking” the nuclear weapon producing countries have frequently said that nuclear weapons are not used and would not be used, which is a contradiction of the fact that nuclear weapons are used against nuclear weapon producing countries and those responsible for nuclear blackmail and maintenance of nuclear blackmail.

It is not expected that the people of the world would demand the completion of nuclear tests in the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan. It is expected that the people of the world would demand the complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

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