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

President Charles de Gaulle, the French authoritarian leader, recently rejected the non-aggression pact as proposed by the Soviet leader. The French government, under the leadership of President de Gaulle, has been consistent in its stance against the influence of the Soviet Union in Europe and the Middle East. France has always maintained a strong defense policy and refused to join any military alliances that could potentially endanger its sovereignty.

RESKOLJE WORK CONTINUES

The work on the new industrial complex continues to progress smoothly. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the year, providing a significant boost to the local economy and employment opportunities.

AFGHANISTAN READIES TO SIGN TEST BAN AGREEMENT

Premier gives press conference

The Afghan government has announced that it is ready to sign the test ban agreement, which will be a significant step towards regional peace and stability. The government has been working closely with the United Nations and other international partners to ensure the successful implementation of this agreement.

AFGHANISTAN READY TO SIGN TEST BAN AGREEMENT PREMIER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

Premier, July 31st, 1963: The Afghan government has announced that it is ready to sign the test ban agreement, which will be a significant step towards regional peace and stability. The government has been working closely with the United Nations and other international partners to ensure the successful implementation of this agreement.

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Moscow Accords Do Not Affect U.S.-The Language

ROSSOITIAN SOVIET CAPITOL TO SIGN TEST BAN TREATY

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter is expected to sign the limited nuclear test ban agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States here today.

The agreement, which has been a subject of negotiation for nearly two years, is designed to reduce the risk of nuclear war. It will be signed in the presence of a number of foreign dignitaries, including Prime Minister T. U. Brumby of India and Foreign Minister Leopold Carraro of Italy.

The agreement is expected to go into effect within the next few months, subject to the ratification of the Senate by a three-quarters majority vote. This vote is expected to be held early next year.

The agreement is significant because it is the first major step toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, which has been a goal of many governments for many years. It is expected to contribute to international stability and security.

New York Times

A History of Industrial Development in Afghanistan

The first factory in Afghanistan is under construction in Kabul. It is expected to be completed in the next few months and will produce textiles, food, and other goods. The factory is being built with the help of the United Nations Development Program, which is providing financial and technical assistance.

The factory is located in the industrial zone of Kabul and is expected to employ over 1,000 workers. It will produce a variety of products, including textiles, food, and consumer goods.

The factory is expected to be a model for industrial development in Afghanistan and will serve as a source of employment and income for the local population. It is a significant step toward diversifying the economy and reducing poverty in the country.

Kabul Times
NEW KINDERGARTEN OPENED

KABUL, July 31—President Burulzadeh of Afghanistan yesterday opened the new kindergarten in the Ministry of Education. It was 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 in the past year.

At present only thirty children were enrolled at the kindergarten where there is ample space for this purpose.

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

In a brief statement on the occasion, Dr. Seraj, President of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, inaugurated a new kindergarten within the framework of Kabul's development program for the next four years, which is to be published in the near future.

Another item says the directors visited the audio-visual centre of the Institute of Education yesterday afternoon.

S. AFRICA ALSO EXPelled FROM AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

ECOSOC ANNOUNCES DECISION

GENEVA, Wednesday, July 31, (Reuters)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council on Tuesday condemned Rhodesia and South Africa's refusal to take part in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

The Council decides otherwise. An Argentinian resolution to this effect was opposed by six votes against one and 10 abstentions.

The resolution said "the Economic and Social Council, having decided to consider the question of the African economic and social progress in the context of the membership of the African States in the African Economic Community, decides that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic and Social Council until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, of the United Nations, shall find that conditions for constructive participation by that member of the United Nations are not merely adversely affected by a change in its racial policies."

The voting was as follows:

For the Argentinian resolution: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zambia, Yugoslavia.

Against the Argentinian resolution: Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, India, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Dr. GAULAZ'S LOGIC

(Hold, from page 2)

But this philosophy currently brushes away the other, which is urgently required and should be adopted in this nuclear age, which is that an end should come to atomic testing, the contamination of atmosphere with radioactive waste, and armament race, not just from any political reason but from a purely humanitarian standpoint.

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

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 31, (AP)—The Chinese government said it would call for a partial test ban treaty to ban testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

The Chinese government also said that it would ask the United Nations Security Council to discuss the question of the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The test ban treaty provides that a country which does not have nuclear weapons and legalizes the development, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons must face the three nuclear powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

The treaty completely divorced the ending of nuclear tests from the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, and legalized the development, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons.

Peking also called on all world nations to sign and ratify the treaty by the three nuclear powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

"In order to fulfill the above understanding step by step, People's Republic of China demanded to:"

1. Dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, on foreign soil, withdraw from abroad all nuclear weapons, and their means of delivery.

2. Establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

3. Establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in Central Europe—a nuclear weapon-free zone of Africa—and a nuclear weapon-free zone of Latin America.

4. "Refuse from exporting and importing nuclear weapons and technical data for their manufacture,

5. "Cease all nuclear tests, including underground nuclear tests,"

6. "China suggested Government Heads of all countries should not discuss a date or means for the conference.

"The Chinese government and people are deeply convinced that nuclear weapons can be prohibited, nuclear war can be prevented, and world peace can be preserved, the statement said.

About the Moscow accord the