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Bakhtar News Agency

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Oct. 26, 65

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NOV 29 1965

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +24°C. Minimum 4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:12 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
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VOL. IV, NO. 171.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1965, (MIZAN 28, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Wolesi Jirgah Adopts Two Proposals Relating To Giving Govt. Vote Of Confidence

KABUL, October 20.—

The Wolesi Jirgah Tuesday adopted by a majority vote a proposal made by one of the deputies that ministers in the new cabinet should submit a list of property they hold before the Jirgah gives a vote of confidence to the new government.

The proposal was made by Abdul Awal Koraishi from Takhar provincial centre.

The Jirgah also agreed by a majority vote that the Prime Minister-designate should present the list of his cabinet to the Wolesi Jirgah in person. This was proposed by Meer Mohammad Siddik Farhang of Kabul.

The session was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah and the agenda, which was the question of the vote of confidence, was announced by the secretary of the house.

Four proposals were submitted during the meeting, one each by Deputy Abdul Karim Ferzan of Herat; Deputy Mohammad Siddik Farhang of Kabul; Deputy Mohammad Mohsin Formuli of Chardhi and Deputy Abdul Awal Koraishi of the provincial centre of Takhar.

Ferhang's proposal as regards the introduction of the cabinet by Prime Minister designate in person and that of Deputy Koraishi as regards the financial status of the ministers were approved by majority votes.

The session also appointed 35 deputies as members of the committee for drafting a duty chart for the house.

The Wolesi Jirgah decided to prepare a duty chart first and form commissions in accordance with it.

In the morning session, presided over by the President, Dr. Abdul Zahir, Maulana Mohammad Irshad, Secretary of the House, announced the agenda for the meeting which included the appointment of commissions, among them one to review the law regulating the internal duties of the Wolesi Jirgah.

In general, opinions in the House were divided. Some deputies held the view that the eight commissions which existed in the previous House should be formed again on a temporary basis. Meanwhile another commission should draft laws for regulation of the internal duties of the House and decide the number of commissions to be formed.

Some other deputies however felt that Internal Duties Regulations should first be drafted and approved by the House and that commissions should then be formed on the basis of these rules.

The House accepted the second. It was decided that each province should be represented by one deputy in the temporary commissions.

Luncheon Honours

British Delegation

KABUL, Oct. 20.—Sayyed Mur-taza, President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Spozhmay Restaurant in honour of the London Chamber of Commerce delegation.

The guests included senior officials of the economic and commercial ministries, members of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce, leading Kabul businessmen and bankers and the British Ambassador.

K. H. Thompson, leader of the British delegation, expressed thanks on behalf of its members for the warm welcome and close co-operation of the Kabul Chamber for its success.

Laotian Leader

Sees Country

Entering New Phase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, (AP).

—Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma said Tuesday that his neutral country is entering a new phase with more confidence being shown by its military forces and more political solidarity among the people.

In an interview with the Associated Press, the Prime Minister said, however, that North Vietnam is continuing its violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreement which guaranteed the neutrality of Laos.

"It is true North Vietnam has never respected the 1962 agreements," he said. "Even at that time, the Pathet Lao denied the support given to them by North Vietnam, when we knew perfectly well that there were troops of North Vietnam among the Pathet Lao."

"Furthermore, the authorities of North Vietnam continue to use the national territory of Laos to get supplies and ammunition, all this has been divulged by prisoners taken on our territory."

"This is why I have said that as long as the problem of Vietnam remains unsolved, the problem of Laos also will remain unsolved."

"As long as the Vietnam crisis remains without a real solution," he said, Hanoi will not permit the Pathet Lao to reintegrate into the nation community, because if they did so, this would mean that the royal government would assume control of its former territory now held by the Pathet Lao and this would put an obstacle in the way of North Vietnam's designs on Laos.

Souvanna Phouma said this was why he had proposed repeatedly in Paris, London, and New Delhi that there be a return to the recommendations of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China.

Souvanna met Tuesday, with U.S. Ambassador at large Averell Harriman at the ambassador's home for a working lunch. Harriman was instrumental in arranging the neutralisation of Laos in 1962.

Souvanna Phouma reported that the political and military situation in Laos had improved, particularly since an unsuccessful coup last February resulted in the ouster of rightist general Phoumi Nosavan.

Gromyko Says UN Members Striving Toward Peace

HAVANA, Oct. 20, (Tass).—USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here Tuesday from New York at the invitation of the revolutionary Cuban government. Cuba's Foreign Minister Raul Castro returned here from New York by the same plane.

At the Jose Marti airport the foreign ministers of the USSR and Cuba were met by Prime Minister Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders, the heads of diplomatic missions in Cuba, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, A. Alexeyev, and Soviet embassy officials.

Before Gromyko left New York he made the following statement at the airport:

"The present 20th jubilee session of the General Assembly has completed the first stage of its work. The just-ended general political discussion demonstrated the growing striving of the vast majority of UN member-states to ensure peace on our planet, to achieve agreed decisions aimed at easing international tension. The discussion has showed that the peoples refuse to resign themselves to the policy of aggression and crude interference in their internal affairs, that they are opposed to colonialism and to the arms race."

"The Soviet delegation has proposed that the UN Assembly accept a declaration on the impermissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states, on the safeguarding of independence and sovereignty of states and the need to end the spread nuclear weapons."

"We note with satisfaction that our proposals have met with a positive response on the part of many delegations. A number of constructive proposals have been submitted by other members."

"In any case prerequisites exist in this broad international forum to help by its decisions to ease international tension and strengthen mutual trust among delegations."

U Thant Tells Council India, Pak Ceasefire Precarious

UNITED NATIONS, New York, October 20, (DPA).—UNITED Nations Secretary General U Thant has described the ceasefire situation in the India-Pakistan dispute as "precarious".

In his report to the U.N. Security Council, issued Tuesday, U Thant noted that the situation had not improved, that indeed it might have deteriorated since his last report on Oct. 7.

He added that U.N. observers were having difficulties in carrying out their task, especially when they are called upon to judge an incident at which they had not been present.

The Secretary-General lists several factors which are contributing to the difficulties of the observer mission.

One, troops and commandants of Indian and Pakistani forces have less inclination for cooperation with the observers than the involved governments.

Two, both parties are obviously trying to occupy new posts, while each claims only the other is making such attempts.

Three, observer and reconnaissance

sance flights by both parties add to tension.

Four, both sides claim the other is using civilians in building fortification.

The Secretary-General's report, which covers the period between Oct. 7 and 17, includes a list of incidents and violations claimed by either side in the conflict.

Not less than four notes were presented by the Pakistan's United Nations delegation to the Secretary-General Tuesday all charging ceasefire violations by India.

India presented one note, charging Pakistan with such violation.

One of the Pakistani notes declares that the ceasefire is a long way from being effective.

Pakistan Tuesday proposed formation of a special commission from the U.N. Security Council to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawals in the India-Pakistan conflict.

In a note to UN Secretary-General U Thant, Pakistan's UN delegate, Syed Amjad Ali, said that the mission should proceed directly to the Indian subcontinent if possible and continue its efforts there.

In Rawalpindi a government spokesman said the Indians "kept up firing intermittently with machine guns" across the line of control, about 200 miles (322 km) north of Rawalpindi.

In New Delhi a UN observer was reported Tuesday to have achieved a small-scale withdrawal of Pakistani forces confronting Indian units on the western front, the Indian Defence Ministry said in a communique.

A Pakistani platoon north of the Bhaini Dhillan bridge in the Lahore sector dismantled its defences and withdrew west of the bridge on Sunday when the observer intervened in a tense situation, the communique said.

In some areas, opposing forces are just a few feet apart and the United Nations has been unable to get either side to agree to a general withdrawal.

Trade Delegation Goes To China

KABUL, Oct. 20.—A trade delegation led by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, President of the trading section in the Ministry of Commerce, left Kabul Tuesday for the People's Republic of China.

During its stay in China the delegation will sign the protocol for the exchange of goods between Afghanistan and China in 1965-1966 and hold talks with the Chinese authorities on the import of consumer goods to Afghanistan. The delegation will also visit the industrial exhibition in Canton.

Members of the delegation are Dr. Mohammad Aman, Vice-President of D'Afghanistan Bank; Hamidullah Tarzi, Director General of Transit; Mohammad Nabi Azimi, Director of Institutes; and Mohammad Azim, Deputy Director of the Contracts Department in the Ministry of Commerce.

Revolt Against Burundi's King Fails

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 20, (AP).—A sudden flash revolt against the king of the new central African nation of Burundi apparently has been crushed, reports from its capital said Tuesday night. But Burundi's Premier was reported near death from wounds.

The predawn quiet of the nation's capital, Bujumbura, was shattered by rifle and mortar fire in the area of the royal palace and the Burundi army barracks, the reports said, in an attempt by still unidentified rebels to seize

the nation.

Six Burundians were reported killed in the palace grounds.

At that moment, according to messages from an aide, the constitutional monarch Mwami (king) Mwamutsa IV, was in hiding although the palace was in rebel hands. The aide said that two hours later loyalist forces encircled the palace and the king was under loyalist protection.

The Premier, Leopold Biha, was reported wounded in the head and chest by gunfire as he left his home in an attempt to reach the palace. The messages from Bujumbura said he was taken to a hospital where he was reported in a coma and in a grave condition.

Secretary of State Michael Micombero was reported missing. The palace aide said he could not determine whether the mutineers were from police or army forces.

There has been intense political rivalry between feudal leaders of the Tutsi tribe.

Bujumbura was reported calm at mid-morning, but sporadic small arms fire was still heard in the streets, reports from the capital said, and army troops patrolled the city while loyalist forces attempted to flush out rebel pockets.

Some sources familiar with Burundi said the outbreak may

have been a reflection of tribal differences between the Tutsis, of which the king is a member, and the more numerous Hutu tribe.

The first fragmentary reports of the uprising had come from the Brussels radio in Belgium which had said that the King fled to the Congo. Apparently, however, the king remained in the capital.

Burundi, a nation little bigger than New Hampshire and Africa's most densely populated with 2.75 million people, has experienced difficulties since its independence three years ago.

Premier Pierre Ngendandumwe was shot in the back and killed on January 15.

Pak Minister Returns From Aid Talks In U.S.

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 20, (AP).—Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib reported Tuesday to President Ayub Khan about his aid talks with top United States officials.

Shoaib flew into Rawalpindi Tuesday morning from his U.S. and British trip.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, had talks with Shoaib in mid-September and reviewed the strained economic relations between the two countries. At present all U.S. economic aid to Pakistan and India is suspended because of the war.

Programmes Mark Red Crescent Week

KABUL, October 20.—

The third and fourth days of Red Crescent Week were marked by Abu Hanifa School, the Academy of Arabic Literature, Rahman Baba School, the Teachers' Training Academy on Monday and Tuesday.

At a joint conference of Abu Hanifa School and the Academy of Arabic Literature held on Monday, the head of the Academy said ever since its establishment the Red Crescent Society had rendered commendable services to the distressed people inside the country and abroad.

Abdul Basir Ahmad Zai, Principal of the Rahman Baba High School, spoke at a conference held on the occasion in that school. A number of students read spe-

cially written articles on Red Crescent activities and its aims.

The Women Volunteers' Committee on Tuesday distributed clothes and blankets among the male prisoners and members of the Women's Institute and likewise among the women prisoners in capital's jails.

Observance of Red Crescent Week by the Kabul Municipal Corporation which was to have taken place on Monday has been postponed.

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OCTOBER 20, 1965

Development Of
Pakhtia

In the last few years the government of Afghanistan has been trying to utilise the national resources in such a way that the funds for development are evenly distributed among the provinces. It was on this understanding that the survey for the construction of a highway in Hazarajat and the work on the Islam Qala highway were started.

At present agricultural projects for the development of the northern parts of the country are under way. Rural development projects for Konar and some surveys for Konar province have been undertaken. The multi-purpose Helmand Valley project and the Nangarhar Valley project are some of the other plans for the development of provinces.

One of the provinces to which little attention was paid for several years in Pakhtia. Timber wood, which is much in demand in the country, was for years smuggled out of Afghanistan and the beautiful forests of Pakhtia which is perhaps the best source of wood both for carpentry and for use as fuel, were being denuded. There were no plans to stop smuggling and to see that new saplings were planted.

At the same time the people of Pakhtia which is perhaps of more schools and hospitals and better employment opportunities. Schools have now been opened in Gomal, Chamkani and Khost.

But the most important development is the agreement between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany for improvement of forestry and agriculture in Pakhtia. This mountainous region inhabited by sturdy Pakhtuns is in great need of agricultural projects. It is therefore well that the Ministry of Agriculture has already established a few experimental farms there.

Under the agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany a hospital and a technical school have also to be opened there. We hope that these efforts will fulfil some of our great expectations and that the timber wood will no longer be scarce in the province. The technical school will provide the students with the opportu-

U.S. Draft Treaty On Non-Proliferation

This Draft Treaty on Non-Proliferation was tabled in Geneva Aug. 17 by the U.S. The USSR Draft Treaty on the same subject was published in the Kabul Times on Sept. 26.

Desiring to promote international peace and security,

Desiring in particular to refrain from taking steps which will extend and intensify the arms race,

Believing that the further spread of nuclear weapons will jeopardise these ends,

Recalling that Resolution 1665 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations urges all states to cooperate for these purposes,

The resolution, initially sponsored by the Irish Republic, adopted unanimously on 4 December 1961, calling on all states to endeavour to secure an agreement under which nuclear powers would refrain from giving control of nuclear weapons, or the information necessary for their manufacture, to non-nuclear countries, while non-nuclear countries would undertake not to manufacture or acquire control of such weapons.

Desiring to achieve effective agreements to halt the nuclear arms race, and to reduce armaments, including particularly nuclear armaments,

Reaffirming their determination to achieve agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each of the Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to transfer any nuclear weapons into the national control of any non-nuclear State, either directly, or indirectly through a military alliance; and each undertakes not to take any other action which would cause an increase in the total number of States and other organisations having independent power to use nuclear weapons.

2. Each of the Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to assist any non-Nuclear State in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force on the deposit of instru-

ments of ratification by (a fixed number of) Governments, including those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, and the date of its entry into force.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE III

Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

ARTICLE IV

(a) "Nuclear State" means a State possessing independent power to use nuclear weapons as of (date)

(b) "Non-Nuclear State" means any State which is not a nuclear State.

ARTICLE V

This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject assistance in the manufacture of instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

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ARTICLE II

Each of the non-Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to manufacture nuclear weapons; each undertakes not to seek or to receive the transfer of such weapons into its national control, either directly, or indirectly through a military alliance; and each undertakes not to take any other action which would cause an increase of the total number of States and other organisations having independent power to use nuclear weapons.

2. Each of the non-Nuclear States party to this Treaty undertakes not to seek or to receive assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, or itself to grant such assistance.

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Each of the States party to this Treaty undertakes to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent international safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities.

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PRESS At a Glance

Kabul newspapers have been giving wide coverage to Red Crescent Week. Yesterday they carried both news and pictures of events concerning observance of the week. Other news featured related to Parliament's activities and the talks being held between a British trade delegation and representatives of Afghan commercial interests.

Islah in its editorial dealt with the law concerning the basic administration and organisation of the country. Recently passed by the interim government the law has been published in the Official Gazette. It is based on Article 129 of the Constitution.

The law, said the paper, gives a clear picture of the way Afghanistan's administration will be organised in the future. It also indicates the responsibilities of cabinet ministers. They have to discharge their duties in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Economic developments in the country have led the government to set up certain new organisations outside the ministries. Despite the fact that they are entrusted with heavy responsibilities, these organisations do not have an independent legal status because of their connection with the ministries. Their relations with the ministries have been changing from time to time resulting in certain complications and difficulties.

The law however, has clearly stated the responsibilities of all ministries and has also defined the role of some of the new organisations. In accordance with the new regulations, these organisations should have connections with the ministries with which they have a natural affiliation not beyond November, 1967.

The passage of this law, said the paper, is a useful step towards facilitating the administration of the country in accordance with the requirements of the times.

The editorial in Anis was on the British trade delegation's visit. Afghanistan has had trade relations with Britain for a long time. The British delegation is here to study Afghan markets and explore the possibilities of increasing British exports to Afghanistan and Afghan exports to Britain.

In the human operation, 40 per cent of the dead man's heart had been scarred and damaged by the attack. It could no longer operate as an efficient pump. But it could go through the contractions. And the electrical signals that coordinate the complex beat of the heart were still there to study.

Sometimes after dawn, the doctors were too exhausted to continue the experiment but the heart was still going strong. They terminated the operation.

US Representative Urges UN To Put Finances In Order

UNITED NATIONS, October 20, (AP).—

The United States urged United Nations Tuesday to put its finances in order before embarking on any new spending programme.

The plea was voiced in the General Assembly's budgetary committee by U.S. representative Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen, Republican-New Jersey, during debate on Secretary-General U Thant's gross budgetary requests of \$ 120 million for 1966.

Frelinghuysen, in his debut speech before a UN body, told the 117-nation committee that the United States had contributed \$ 2.5 billion to the United Nations and its agencies in the past 20 years.

Thus, he said, "we are clearly entitled to demand—as indeed are most members of this organisation—that the United Nations as a whole face up to the necessity financing its existing obligations before it embarks on new endeavours."

The strong tone of Frelinghuysen's remarks, coming from a delegate of the chief UN benefactor,

was seen as a warning that neither the Johnson administration nor the U.S. Congress would underwrite new spending without similar contributions from other major powers.

Frelinghuysen particularly deplored the lack of any voluntary contributions toward easing the UN deficit on peacekeeping operations.

Although he spoke only of contributions from "appropriate quarters", his comment appeared aimed at the Soviet Union and other nations more than two years in arrears on financing the UN peace forces in the Congo and the Middle East.

The U.S. yielded in its fight to deprive those two years behind in payments from voting in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the U.N. Charter. It is supporting Thant's plea for voluntary financial contributions.

Shastri Appeals For Food Grain Self-Sufficiency

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP).—India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri appealed to the nation Tuesday to learn to achieve self-sufficiency in all essential commodities and earn as much foreign exchange as possible.

He was broadcasting on the eve of the third anniversary of the Chinese invasion of India which is being celebrated as National Solidarity Day.

Shastri laid special emphasis on the need for achieving self-sufficiency in food grains—in which India has been chronically deficient.

India has been depending heavily on imports from the United States.

Shastri's appeal was being made amid press reports the United States would stop food grain supplies unless India comes to terms with Pakistan on Kashmir.

Followers of the Jan Sangh Party demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy with placards: "No compromise on Kashmir—wheat or no wheat."

Balkh Development Plan Discussed

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, October 20.—

PREPARATION of a detailed third five-year plan for Balkh province was discussed at a meeting held on Monday under the chairmanship of Governor Aziz Mohammad Alokozai. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Governor and a number of provincial officials.

The Governor said on the basis of the experience gained during the first and second five-year plans we can be sure of the success of the third plan as well."

Some of the projects proposed for the provincial third five-year plan include the construction of an irrigation dam over the Chashma Shafa River, the digging of underground aqueducts (karezes), the mechanisation of farms, the promotion of cotton production and development of forestry, extension of sericulture, the raising of poultry, the improvement of the carpet industry and the establishment of a textile industry and a hide-processing plant.

French Club

On October 21st a dancing party will be held at 8:30 p.m. Reserve your table at the French Club from 5 to 7 p.m. or phone 23295 from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m. Advt.

Group Leaves To Visit W. Germany, Turkey

KABUL, Oct. 20.—A six-man delegation of directors and woleswals left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the West German government. The delegation, which will also visit Turkey, will spend six weeks visiting establishments relating to the interior ministries in the two countries. The delegation will stay for four weeks in the Federal Republic and then proceed to Turkey.

Members of the delegation are Nazar Mohammad Achak, Secretary to the Interior Minister; Mohammad Sayed, Director of Information of the Ministry of Interior; Abdul Ghani Momand, Woleswal in Di-Choapan of Zabul; Mohammad Mohsin Tahery, Woleswal of Shrin Tagab; Mohammad Siddik, Woleswal of Mangjak in Jowzjan; and Hazratuddin Woleswal of Anar Darreh.

SERVICE is Ariana's business.



FANTASTIC REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC FARES

(To go into effect on October 23, 1965)

KABUL/TO:

	One Way	Round Trip	Excess Baggage
	Afs.	Afs.	Afs.
Herat	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Khost	250	480	4
Kunduz	250	480	4
Maimana	650	1240	10
Mazar	350	670	6

KANDAHAR/TO:

Herat	375	720	6
Kabul	375	720	6

HERAT/TO:

Kabul	750	1430	12
Kandahar	375	720	6
Mazar (direct)	450	860	7

KHOST/TO:

Kabul	250	480	4
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KUNDUZ/TO:

Kabul	250	480	4
Maimana	450	860	7
Mazar	150	290	3

MAIMANA/TO:

Kabul	650	1240	10
Kunduz	450	860	7
Mazar	300	570	5

MAZAR/TO:

Kabul	350	670	6
Kunduz	150	290	3
Maimana	300	570	5
Herat (direct)	450	860	7

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