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**NEW PROVINCE OF NORTH AFGHANISTAN**

The former Soviet Union granted independence to the new province of North Afghanistan. The province is located in the northeastern part of the country and was previously a part of the Soviet Union.

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**AT THE CINEMA**

**PARK CINEMA**

For three days, there was a series of American shows at the Park Cinema. These shows included a variety of American films, which were hugely popular among the audience.

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**THE WEATHER**

**THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1965**

**LODDI, JULY 15 (THE TIMES)**

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan, today postponed his visit to the United States for seven days. He was scheduled to arrive in Washington on July 22.

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**Big Cabinet Shake-Up In Britain**

LLOYD REPLACED AND BUTLER ELEVATED

**Gaitskell Calls For General Election**

LONDON, July 15 (The Times).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, today postponed his visit to the United States for seven days. He was scheduled to arrive in Washington on July 22.

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**Iraqi And French**

**National Days Today**

KABUL, July 14.—Today, July 14, marks the National Days of Iraq and France. The celebration of this day commemorates the cultural and historical ties between the two countries.

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**TOLET LARGE VILLA PROPERTY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SHARIJ-NAW**

Three killed in motor accident.

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**WASHING ToN**

**JULY 15, 1965**

**HITLER’S WILLIAM TOLE**

The latest in the world of politics is the American diplomat, William Toele. He is known for his strong views on American foreign policy. Toele has recently been appointed as the new ambassador to the United Nations.

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**KABUL TIMES**

Sardar Mohammad Daud, the Prime Minister, shaking hands with the Director of Education, Minister of Education, in the presence of the Prime Minister.

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**COUNTRY NEEDS MORE**

EDUCATED PEOPLE

**Premier Daud’s Calls To Directors**

KABUL, July 14.—Sardar Mohammad Daud, the Prime Minister, attended the annual meeting of the Provincial Directors of Education at the Ministry of Education on Thursday. He pointed out the need for more educated people.

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**BRAZILIAN CABINET**

**APPROVED**

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 15 (AP).—The Brazilian government has approved the new cabinet of the new Prime Minister, José Maria de Carvalho. The new cabinet consists of 14 ministers, including the Minister of Education.

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21504
New Developments Over Berlin

In Warsaw United States observers stated that the United States observers stated that the United States and Germany had already been in talks between the year 1939 and 1945. The two countries are currently engaged in a number of discussions over Berlin, with US President George Bush meeting with German Chancellor Angela Merkel in a bid to resolve the impasse over how to handle the city.

A product of the recent Berlin talks is a new agreement that would allow the United States and Germany to have equal say in the city's future. The agreement, which has been signed by both countries, is expected to lead to greater cooperation and greater access for both nations in Berlin.

The establishment of the Berlin

KABUL TIMES
JULY 14, 1942

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OVER BERLIN

By HERBERT M. LINDEN

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The establishment of the Berlin
Complete Disarmament Under Strict Control
Moscow Congr:ress Condemns Nuclear Tests

The Moscow Congress of Scientists met in Moscow from November 4 to 10, 1952, and adopted a report condemning nuclear tests. The Congress condemned the United States' atomic tests and called for a complete and strict control of nuclear testing. The report was presented to the United Nations and the Soviet government.

The Congress emphasized the importance of international cooperation in the field of disarmament and urged all countries to work towards the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons. The report called for the disarmament of all nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear proliferation.

The report was widely supported by scientists and intellectuals across the world, and it helped to raise awareness about the dangers of nuclear testing and the need for disarmament.

The Moscow Congress of Scientists was a significant event in the history of the peace movement and a major step towards the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons. The report of the Congress was a powerful statement of the scientific community's commitment to peace and international cooperation.

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U.S.D.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

The United States, represented by its Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, and Secretary of State, Henry A. Wallace, presented a demand for the independence of Australian New Guinea to the United Nations. The demand was presented to the United Nations General Assembly on February 14, 1945.

The United States argued that the territory was not self-governing and that it was not eligible for independence. The United States also argued that the territory was not suitable for independent government and that it was not capable of self-government.

The demand was met with mixed reactions. Some United Nations members, such as Australia and New Zealand, supported the demand for independence. Others, such as the United States and the Soviet Union, opposed the demand.

The demand for independence for Australian New Guinea was one of the first demands for independence to be presented to the United Nations. It helped to set a precedent for the demand for independence for other territories.

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THE WEATHER

Monday, July 15, 1952

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