APPENDICES
Appendix 1

INITIAL AFGHAN EFFORTS TO SEEK UNITED STATES RECOGNITION; EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN AND U.S. PRESIDENT HARDING

Amir Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan to President Harding.

To My Great Friend, Mr. President of The United States of America: Expressing my friendly feeling to Your Excellency, I intend to inform Your Excellency’s high Government about my coronation.

After the tragic death of my father His Majesty Amir Habibulla Khan who was killed during His royal Territorial excursion, I came to the throne of Afghanistan, as it was my right and all public desire of Afghan nation.

For the expression of friendly feelings of my Government, I sent one of my General G. Mohammed Wali Khan as Extraordinary Ambassador to Your Excellency’s high Government.

As I used to have the sincere wish to establish a permanent friendly relation between Afghanistan and high Government of the United States, I expect that Your Excellency’s high Government may be satisfied with the keeping of this friendly relation too.
Sending to Your Excellency my sincere greeting I beg to express herewith to Your Excellency and Your Excellency's high Government my highest esteem.

Amir Amanullah Khan

President Harding to Amir Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan.

Great and Good Friend: I have received from the hands of G. Mohammed Wali Khan the letter by which Your Majesty advises me of the death of your father, his late Majesty Amir Habibulla Khan, and of your ascension to the throne of Afghanistan, as well as of your desire to establish friendly diplomatic relations between the United States and Afghanistan.

While I have learned with sorrow of the tragic death of Your Majesty's father, and offer to you my sincere sympathy in this great affliction, I congratulate Your Majesty on your ascension to the throne and trust that your reign will redound to Your Majesty's glory and the prosperity of Afghanistan.

It is my wish that the relations between the United States and Afghanistan my always be of a friendly character, and I shall be happy to cooperate with Your Majesty to this end. I am constrained, however, to confirm to Your Majesty what was stated orally to G. Mohammed Wali Khan, that with respect to the United States the question of the creation of
a Diplomatic and of the appropriate action to that end by
the Congress of the United States must be reserved for
further consideration.

In thanking Your Majesty for your friendly
sentiments, I desire to assure you of my own good wishes for
your personal happiness and for the prosperity of your
country.

Your Good Friend, Warren G. Harding

By the President:
Charles E. Hughes
Secretary of State.
Washington, July 29, 1921.

Source: Foreign Relations of the United States, 1921,
vol.I (Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.),
pp.258-262
Appendix 2

RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH, KING OF AFGHANISTAN:

Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, to President Roosevelt

6th of Sawr 1313
Corresponding to the 24th April, 1934

My Dear and Most Honoured Friend: in view of the friendship and goodwill, which, since the extraordinary embassy of Afghanistan of 1921, are established between the two great States of Afghanistan and the united States of America, We were desirous to bring to your high notice by this friendly letter, the sudden death of our father martyr His Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah, the King of Afghanistan and to announce to Your Excellency, Our dearest Friend, Our accession to the Throne of Afghanistan, which has taken place after election by Our whole dear nation.

At this occasion, We are pleased to notify the desire of the Afghan Government to strengthen the political and economic relations, which he had and has still now with the High Government of the United States. Having towards Your Excellency personally feelings of sincerest friendship, We
wish to you as well as to your noble nation all prosperity on the path of welfare.

We renew Our best feelings.

MOHAMMED ZAHIR

President Roosevelt to Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND; I have received your letter of the 24th day of April last, in which Your Majesty announced your accession to the throne of Afghanistan following upon the death of your father, His Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah.

I cordially reciprocate the sentiments which your express and, in extending recognition to Your Majesty's Government, take this opportunity of assuring you of my hope that friendly relations will always exist between the United States and Afghanistan. I send Your Majesty my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity of the people over whom you have been called to rule.

Your Good Friend

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, August 21, 1934.

Appendix - 3

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN LEGATION IN AFGHANISTAN

124.90H/78: Telegram

The Charge in Afghanistan (Thayer) to the Secretary of State
Kabul, June 6, 1942 -6 p.m.
[Received June 30-9:49 a.m.]

7. The Legation at Kabul has been opened today. Repeated to Calcutta, Karachi, Tehran, Ankara and Kuibyshev. Thayer

124.90-H77: Telegram

124.90H/77: Telegram

The Charge in Afghanistan (Thayer) to the Secretary of State
Kabul, June 17, 1942-3 p.m.
[Received June 18-8:33 a.m.]

15 The King (Mohammed Zahir Shah) in a brief address at the opening of Parliament on June 15 said that he was pleased to announce the establishment of an American Legation at Kabul. He expressed the hope that our already friendly relations would continue and strengthen especially in the financial and economic spheres. Except for a reassertion of Afghanistan's neutrality and general
assurances of friendliness especially toward Afghanistan's neighbours the address contained nothing else concerning foreign affairs. No country except the United States was mentioned by name.

123 EN 3/743: Telegram

The Minister in Afghanistan (Engert) to the Secretary of State

Kabul, July 25, 1942-4 p.m.

[Received July 27 - 1:12 p.m.]

34. I was received this afternoon by his Majesty the King of Afghanistan and presented my letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The King was very cordial and after the formal addresses had been concluded we conversed in French which he speaks quite fluently.

He said that his Government had for many years harbored feelings of great sympathy, confidence and admiration for the United States and he was happy that the President had decided to open a permanent Legation at Kabul. The King then referred to a passage in my address in which I had used the expression "in a world tortured by strife" and said it was precisely because the world was so very sick that the genuine friendship between Afghanistan and the United States was doubly precious and he would do all he could to preserve that friendship.
I assured His Majesty of course that he could count on my hearty cooperation and added that America was bending every effort to help cure this sick world, first by fighting to destroy the forces of evil and secondly by observance of the principles of law and morality in our relations with other nations.

Engert

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Washington, March 12, 1948

Subject: Proposal to Raise the Status of the American Diplomatic Mission in Afghanistan from Legation to Embassy.

Our Minister at Kabul is of the opinion that the Afghan Government would welcome a change in the status of our mission from Legation to Embassy.

As a consequence of the participation of an American Engineering firm and American technicians and teachers in the development of the country, the American community in Afghanistan is now larger than that of any other foreign state. A growing tendency on the part of Afghanistan to look to the United States for assistance in many fields is reflected by visits during the past year of two Prime Ministers and the Minister of Public Works, who have discussed Afghan Problems with officials of this Government. As a member of the United Nations and an increasingly active participant in international conferences, Afghanistan, subject to the difficulties implicit in its contiguity to the Soviet Union, endeavours to align itself with the western democracies.

This Government has now exchanged ambassadors with practically all countries in the area from Iraq to Siam, and
it is believed that our interests in Afghanistan warrant the extension of ambassadorial representation to that country on a reciprocal basis. A number of countries, including the Soviet Union, have embassies in Kabul and France is currently considering making its Legation an Embassy.

It would be appreciated if you would advise me whether you agree in principle with the recommendation that this Government raise the status of its Legation in Afghanistan to that of Embassy.

G.C. Marshall

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

U.S. and Afghanistan Raise Diplomatic Mission to Embassy Status

Afghan Ambassador Presents Credentials

[Released to the press November 24]

The Afghan Legation in Washington was elevated to Embassy status on November 23, when the Ambassador Sardar Mohamed Naim Khan presented his letters of credence to the President.

The Government of Afghanistan indicated its willingness to exchange Ambassadors on March 18, 1948, and our mission in Kabul became an Embassy, with Ely E. Palmer as the first Ambassador of the United States on June 5.
Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on May 4, 1935, when the first American Minister Presented his credentials to the King of Afghanistan. The first Afghan Minister to the United States was received by the President on June 4, 1943.

The Royal Afghan Government and the Government of the United States of America

Having entered into a General Agreement for Technical Cooperation, signed on behalf of the two Governments at Kabul on the 7th day of February, 1951,[1] and amended by exchange of notes on the 2nd and 24th days of January, 1952,[2] which makes provision for the execution of supplementary agreements for specific programs and projects to be carried on jointly be the two Governments; and

Desiring to set forth the conditions which will govern the furnishing of technical assistance for all those
joint projects now in operation or hereafter to be instituted;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The Operating Agencies

1. The obligations assumed herein by the Government of the United States of America will be performed by it through the Technical Cooperation Administration, an agency of the Government of the United States of America. (All references to the Technical Cooperation Administration herein or in the General Agreement for Technical Cooperation referred to above shall be understood to include any successor agency of the Government of the United States of America in which the present functions of the Technical Cooperation Administration may hereafter to vested). The Technical Cooperation Administration will secure the assistance of other agencies of the Government of the United States of America and of other public and private agencies in discharging its obligations under this Agreement. Every technician or specialist made available to the Royal Afghan Government under this Agreement shall perform his services under the provisions thereof and of the General Agreement for Technical Cooperation referred to above.

2. On behalf of the Royal Afghan Government, general planning and coordination of the joint activities authorized by this Agreement shall be the responsibility of the Royal
Afghan Ministry of National Economy in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Administration. Specific programs and projects shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Department of the Royal Afghan Government within whose field of responsibility the activity lies, or, in the case of the Helmand Valley development, the High Authority for the Development of the Helmand Valley, also know as the Helmand Valley Authority, in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Administration.

Article II Objectives

The objectives of this cooperative program, in accordance with the requests to be made from time to time by the Royal Afghan Government, shall be:

1. To facilitate the development of the economy of Afghanistan through cooperative action on the part of the two Governments;

2. To stimulate and increase the interchange between the two countries of knowledge, skills and techniques in fields related to the economic and technical development of Afghanistan;

3. To promote and strengthen understanding and good will between the peoples of Afghanistan and the United States of America, and to foster the growth of democratic ways of life.
Article III. Fields of Activity

This cooperative program will include, to the extent agreed upon from time to time pursuant to Article I above, operations of the following types:
1. Studies of the needs of Afghanistan in the field of economic and technical development and the resources available to meet these needs;
2. The formulation and continuous adaptation of a program to help meet such needs;
3. The initiation and administration of projects in agricultural development; public health and sanitation; education, particularly vocational education and the training of teachers; transportation; development of natural resources; industrial development; the integrated development of the Helmand Valley; and such other fields of activity as are related to the economic development of Afghanistan and are among the authorized activities of the Technical Cooperation Administration;
4. Related training activities, both within and outside of Afghanistan.

Article IV. Personnel of the Technical Cooperation Administration

Without prejudice to further agreement which may modify the privileges and immunities accorded hereby, it is
agreed that pending such further agreement all personnel furnished by the Government of the United States of America, whether employed directly by it or under contract with a public or private organization, who are assigned to duties in Afghanistan under this cooperative program shall be accorded the privileges and immunities set forth in Section 22 of the "Convention On The Privileges and Immunities Of the United Nations." as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 13th day of February, 1946,[1] and acceded to by the Royal Afghan Government.

Article V. Joint Contributions

The parties shall contributed and make available, to the extent provided below, funds for use in carrying out the program during the period covered by this Agreement, in accordance with the following schedules:

1. The Government of the United States of America, except as may be otherwise provided in particular project agreements, will pay the salaries and other expenses of the specialists and technicians made available by it to the Royal Afghan Government under this Agreement, as well as such other expenses of a administrative nature as the Government of the United States of America may incur in connection with activities under this Agreement.

2. In addition, the Government of the United States of America will contribute for each fiscal year beginning with
the year ending the 30th day of June, 1953, an amount to be agreed upon by the two Governments for use in effectuating the program covered by this Agreement.

3. In addition, the Government of the United States America, within the limits of the funds available for this purpose, will provide training awards for Afghan personnel agreed upon by the Royal Afghan Government and the Director of Technical Cooperation, to pay the costs of training outside of Afghanistan, including international travel necessary for such training.

4. The Royal Afghan Government will make available from its appropriate annual budget allocations sufficient funds to defray all local currency costs of agreed projects; such sums in the aggregate will be at least equal in value to the dollars made available for such projects by the United States of America.

5. The contribution of each Government under Paragraphs 2 and 4 will be stipulated in annual supplements to be entered into by the two Governments.

6. All materials, equipment and supplies acquired for any project carried on under this Agreement may be used for the purposes of that project or of any other project carried on hereunder. Any such materials, equipment and supplies remaining at the termination of any such project and not needed for the purposes of any other project hereunder shall
be at the disposition of the Government of Afghanistan.

Article VI. Project Operations

1. The cooperative program herein provided for shall consist of a series of projects, each of which shall be embodied in a written project agreement signed by the Director of Technical Cooperation and by the Minister, or the President of the Department, of the Royal Afghan Government within whose field of responsibility the activity lies, or, in the case of the Helmand Valley development, by the General President of the Helmand Valley Authority. Each such project agreement shall define the work to be done, shall make financial provision for all the costs of the project other than the salaries and expenses of the persons to be made available for the project by the Technical Cooperation Administration, and may contain such other matters as the parties may desire to include.

2. Upon substantial completion of any project, a Project Report shall be drawn up and signed by the parties to the project agreement, which shall provide a record of the work done, the objectives sought to be achieved, the expenditures made, the problems encountered and solved, and related basic data. Similar reports shall be submitted to the two Governments at appropriate intervals in the course of each project, but not less frequently than annually in the case
of any project that may continue in operation for more than one year.

3. Specialists, technicians, and others in any field of activity related to the economic and technical development of Afghanistan may be sent for training to the United States of America or elsewhere, as an activity to be carried on under the provisions of the Agreement and as part of the training program of the Technical Cooperation Administration. The selection of the persons to be sent for such training, as well as the training activities in which they shall participate, shall be determined jointly by the Minister, or the President of the Department, within whose field of responsibility the activity lies, or, in the case of the Helmand Valley development, the Helmand Valley Authority, and the Director of Technical Cooperation.

Article VII. Sovereign Immunity

The parties declare their recognition that the Technical Cooperation Administration, being an agency of the Government of the United States of America, is entitled to share fully in all the privileges and immunities, including immunity from suits in the courts of Afghanistan, which are enjoyed by the Government of the United States of America. The two Governments will establish procedures whereby the Royal Afghan Government will so deposit, segregate or assure title to all funds allocated to or derived from this program
that the same shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, seizure, or other legal process by any person, firm, agency, corporation, organization, or government when the Royal Afghan Government is advised by the Government of the United States of America that such legal process would interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the program.

Article VIII. Legislative and Executive Action

The Royal Afghan Government will endeavor to obtain the enactment of such legislation and will take such executive action as may be required to carry out the terms of this Agreement.

Article IX. Entry Into Force and Duration

This Agreement may be referred to as the "Technical Cooperation Program Agreement". It shall enter into force on the date stated in the last paragraph of this agreement and shall remain in force through December 31, 1960, or until three months after either Government shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate it, whichever is earlier; provided, however, that the obligations of the parties under this agreement for the period from June 30, 1953, through December 31, 1960, shall be subject to the availability of appropriations to both parties for the purposes of the program and to the further
agreement of the parties pursuant to Article V, Paragraph 5, hereof.

Done in duplicate at Kabul this 30th day of June, 1953.

For the Royal Afghan Government  For the Government of the United States of America

Angus Ward

Minister of Foreign Affairs  Ambassador of the United States of America

William J. Hayes.

Minister of National Economy  Director of Technical Cooperation in Afghanistan, Technical Cooperation Administration

M.H. Hasseini

Source: U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, 1953, VOL. 4, PART - 2