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Kabul Times (August 2, 1965, vol. 4, no. 108)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +29°C. Minimum 12°C.
Sun sets today at 6:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:07 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
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Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
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VOL. IV, NO. 108.

KABUL, MONDAY AUGUST 2, 1965, (ASAD 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

China Ready To Fight Korean Type War In Southeast Asia

TOKYO, August 2, (AP).—

A TOP-ranking Chinese army officer declared Sunday China is ready and determined to fight, if necessary, a Korea-type war in Southeast Asia against the United States.

He said: "If they lose all sense of reality in their lust for gain and persist in underestimating the strength and determination of the Chinese people, impose a war on us and compel us to accept the challenge, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, long well prepared and standing in battle array, will not only stay with you without fail to the end, but invite you to come in large numbers, the more the better."

The statement was made by Gen. Lo Jui-Ching, Vice-Premier

and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army at a reception he gave in Peking to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese armed forces.

The Chinese general said: "There is only one way out of the dilemma in South Vietnam for the U.S. government; to go back to Washington, bag and baggage." "If they are not willing, we are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will drive them out completely," he stated.

Referring to repeated U.S. peace offers, the Chinese general said this showed that Johnson clearly was at an impasse, and he could neither advance nor retreat.

He continued: "To be frank, they can't intimidate us. In Korea, together with the heroic Korean People's Army, we had a test of strength with the American aggressors. Facts have proved that they are not formidable"

Charging that the U.S. government is stepping up preparations for a large-scale war in Vietnam, General Lo said: "Johnson is writing the dirtiest and bloodiest page in the history of U.S. aggression and following in the footsteps of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo."

He went on: "We are materialists. In order to smash the U.S. nuclear threat, we will continue to master the atom bomb."

Ulbricht Lists Conditions For Unifying Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (AP).—East German Communist Party chief Walter Ulbricht said Sunday it appears to him that it is West Germany's "greatest hope to make out of our Germany another Vietnam". He made the statement on a regular Sunday roundtable discussion programme carried by East German television and seen in West Berlin.

Ulbricht accused the West German government, its newspapers and its politicians of actively supporting "the dirty and repulsive U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam".

He said anyone who supports U.S. war policy "cannot be viewed as representing the national interests of our German people". He called on West German voters to turn out of office the Bonn government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and his Christian Democratic Party in the September general election.

Last Friday, the Bonn government made clear that its participation in Vietnam was limited to doctors and hospitals and that this in no way represented military involvement. Ulbricht did not mention this.

Reading from a prepared statement, Ulbricht roamed over a wide spectrum of topics in what amounted to an East German policy statement.

Ulbricht said East Germany would endorse "a ban on underground nuclear testing and a ban on the further distribution of atomic weapons among the nations". As far as East Germany is concerned, Ulbricht said, "our policy is hands off atomic weapons".

German reunification is impossible, Ulbricht said, without Bonn's reunification of atomic weapons and a policy of peace by the West German government.

Ulbricht said West German industrialists had approached his government for contacts with East German industries and that his regime was willing to consider trade expansion but it would have to await the outcome of Bonn's September election.

If a new government were to be elected in West Germany, Ulbricht declared, it would be possible, after reunification by "both German states of atomic weapons...and a halt in armaments", to appeal to the four victors in World War II for "normalisation of relations between the two Germanies (with the four powers promising not to lay any obstacles in the path of German cooperation)".

"I would start" Ulbricht said, "the day after the West German election".

Planning, Public Works Ministers Arrive In Herat

HERAT, Aug. 2.—Major-General Mohammad Azeem, Minister of Public Works, and Abdulla Yaftali, Minister of Planning, together with other officials arrived in Herat on Saturday evening on a tour of construction and road-making projects in the country. They were greeted at Mir Daoud by the Deputy Governor and other high-ranking officials of the province.

The two Ministers conveyed greetings from His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. The Minister of Planning referred to the plans instituted by the government to improve the social and economic life of the people and expressed the hope that the water-supply and power project in Herat city will begin soon with the co-operation of the people.

He added that the Swedish government's offer of aid will be utilised to promote the Harirud irrigation scheme, the hydro-electricity project.

Former Afghan Diplomat Dies In The U.S.A.

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Najibullah, a former Afghan diplomat died in the United States at the age of 53.

He was Acting Minister of Education 1946-1948 and afterwards served as Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, London and Washington. He is also the author of a number of books.

Two African Leaders Urge Peace Talks On Vietnam

LUSAKA, August 2, (Reuter).—

EMPEROR Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia today called on the conflicting powers in Vietnam to lay down their arms and get round the conference table.

In a communique issued at the end of the Emperor's four-day visit to Zambia, the two African leaders also recorded their bitter disappointment at the disunity in the ranks of the African nationalists of Rhodesia.

They also agreed that "they would hold the United Kingdom government responsible for any consequences should she grant independence to a minority govern-

ment in that country." "The two heads of state felt duty bound to remind the United Kingdom government that any scheme to grant independence to the minority in that country under conditions similar to the tragic mistake in 1910 when she granted independence to the new Republic of South Africa, will not be acceptable to the African states."

Viet Cong Smash Bridges Around Da Nang Air Base

SAIGON, August 2, (Reuter).—

THE Viet Cong smashed bridges around da Nang. The Viet Cong charged in and blasted a 30-foot wide gap in a bridge on the coastal highway north of the base.

A simultaneous Viet Cong barrage was directed at the nearby bridge of Thua Luk. Troops defending posts there counted about 100 mortar shells during the barrage but reported casualties were light. No Americans were involved.

South of Da Nang guerrillas attacked the Vak Lau bridge about 24 hours previously and sent two sections of it tumbling into the river.

Vietnamese engineers worked dramatically to repair the bridges while helicopters stood by for emergency ferrying.

American planes kept up their pounding of North Vietnam yesterday with attacks against an airfield being built near Hanoi and positions in the area of Diem Bien Phu.

Two navy sky-raiders flew through heavy sky to dump tons of bombs on the airfield.

Another target was an ammunition depot north of the border. Ten south Vietnamese skyraiders and U.S. air force bombers severely damaged the depot.

A U.S. air force spokesman was pressed by reporters tonight on the value of sending huge B-52 strategic bombers against the

slippery, fast-moving Viet Cong. The spokesman declared: "We are not out to waste the taxpayers' money. We believe our targets have value. The missions from our point of view have been highly successful."

He declined to discuss the precise effects of the raids.

Ayub Explains Pak Relations With India, U.S.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 2, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan said Sunday it was regrettable that Pakistan's policy in Asia had not always been fully understood by "some of our friends in the West."

In his regular monthly broadcast, the President said an essential component in a country's foreign policy was maintenance of independence and sovereignty.

"While we respect our obligations towards our friends we expect the same from them. Our relations with the United States of America ran into difficulties when, contrary to a clear understanding, armed aid was rushed to India without prior consultation with us."

The President said: "subsequent to that the United States entered into a long-term agreement with India under which massive military assistance is being poured into that country."

"In spite of this we continued to reason with the United States so that they could appreciate the dangers to which we were being exposed."

"That our fears were not unfounded was proved beyond a doubt by the massing of the whole of the Indian army along our borders during the past three months."

The President declared that it was against this background that he received a message from President Johnson saying the U.S. government was asking for postponement of aid to Pakistan.

The reason given was that Congressional procedures for aid had not been complete. The President said: "Neither the members of congress nor procedural difficulties prevented the U.S. from pledging assistance to India well in advance of authorisation by Congress."

"The distinction was obvious as it was invidious," he said.

"I made it abundantly clear that economic assistance was one thing and political dependence quite another."

Pakistan was looking for friends, not masters, he said.

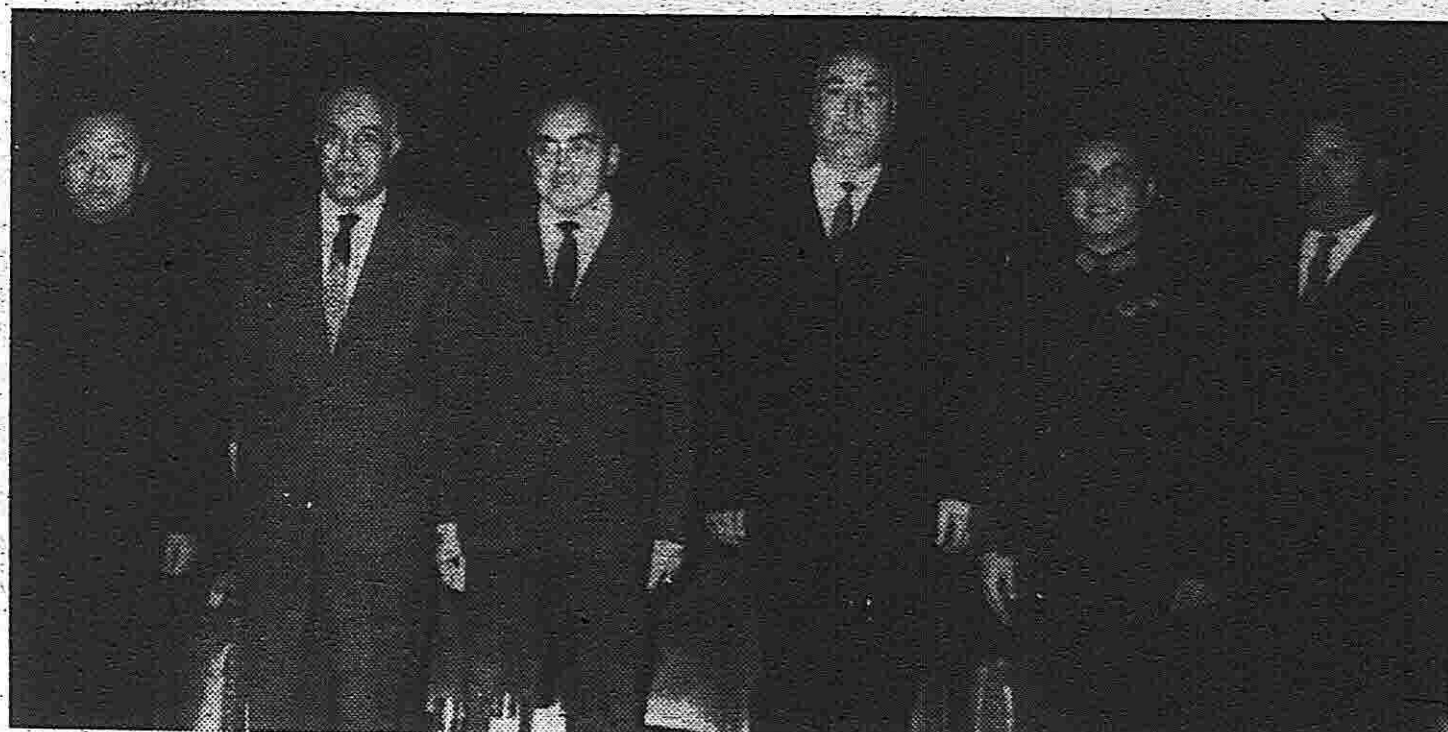
Medical Teams To Check Cholera In Badakhshan

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Two four-man medical teams led by Dr. Amir Mohammad and Dr. Fakir Mohammad left Kabul for Badakhshan on Saturday to investigate the incidence of cholera, if any, in Badakhshan province.

The Department of Infectious Diseases Control of the Ministry of Public Health has also sent a group of medical personnel to Samangan province on a similar mission.

All teams are equipped with substantial quantities of medicines and vaccines.

Chinese Mark Armed Forces Day



The 38th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese army was celebrated at the Chinese Embassy in Kabul last evening. The embassy compound was decorated with fairy lights and guests enjoyed drinks, sandwiches and kebabs

to a background of soft music. Chinese ladies wearing long side-slit costumes added colour and grace to the party.

Picture shows (left to right) Chinese Ambassador Chen Feng, UAR Ambassador Salah el-din Kansoh, Minister of

Education Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of National Defence Khan Mohammad, Chinese Military Attache Colonel Pan Kan and the Commander of Central Forces in Kabul, Mohammad Isa.

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Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 2, 1965

Need To Develop Handicrafts

In the exhibition of handicrafts produced by provincial students now open in Kabul one can see some of the best examples of the skill and talent of our young people. If their skill and artistic capabilities are nurtured properly we are sure it will not only help our people to find a reliable source of income but will also provide us with a new source of foreign currency. We could export the items to foreign countries and those who visit Afghanistan would surely be interested in purchasing the attractive products of our cottage industries.

Afghanistan produces quite a number of items which are distinctive in their design and fineness. Much however can be done to improve their quality and to market them on a regular basis. We can also open emporia for the sale of Afghan handicrafts in different parts of the world. Some important visitors to Afghanistan have already suggested such a programme.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries should be the proper authority to deal with this problem since it has already made some progress in the field. At the same time friendly countries with experience in the development of cottage industries can be approached to assist us. We could follow the example of these countries with advantage.

The authorities concerned will first have to make a study of all the local industries which can benefit the people engaged in them and also help the country to earn foreign exchange. Therefore, in co-operation with friendly countries, we should be able to develop these industries and to improve methods of production and marketing. What is essential is to have a handicrafts. Since many other developing countries have made good use of their handicrafts, we are confident that we too can achieve remarkable success by encouraging cottage industries and giving proper guidance and financial assistance to our traditional artisans and skilled workers.

Tass Correspondent Views Afghan-Soviet Ties On Eve Of His Majesty's Visit

His Majesty the King will begin an official visit to the Soviet Union on August 3 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The government circles of Afghanistan believe that the visit will contribute to further strengthening of the traditional bonds of friendship between Afghanistan and its northern neighbour, the Soviet Union.

In recent years great changes have taken place in the social life of Afghanistan. A new Constitution, which expresses the progressive trend in the development of the country, has been adopted. Right now Afghanistan is preparing to elect a new Parliament. A new Election Law for the first time in the history of Afghanistan entitles women to vote and be elected to Parliament. The election campaign is already under way.

New construction projects will appear on the map of the country under the second five year plan for

Afghanistan's economic development. Afghanistan's economic and technical co-operation with the Soviet Union plays a considerable part in the fulfilment of this five-year plan.

The joint Afghan-Soviet construction projects are of invaluable significance for the development of Afghanistan's independent economy and for the training of national cadres.

Measures to develop agriculture are being taken primarily through increasing the irrigated area. In this an important role will be played by the Jalalabad irrigation system which the USSR is helping Afghanistan to build. The system will convert over 30,000 hectares of land into an oasis.

The face of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, is changing. A prefabrication plant built with the co-operation of the Soviet Union

and Afghanistan will manufacture structural components for 35,000 square metres of housing a year. Early in summer the foundation was laid of the first house of the housing development plan for ten thousand Kabul residents.

Cultural contacts between the two states are developing successfully. Hundreds of young men and women will study at the Polytechnical Institute which is being built with the help of Soviet specialists and will master specialties new for Afghanistan. Over 300 Afghan people are studying medicine, engineering and many other subjects in the Soviet Union.

Personal contacts among the leaders are acquiring an increasing importance in the Soviet-Afghan relations. There is no doubt that the forthcoming official visit of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah will turn a new page in the relations between the two countries. (Tass).

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis editorially dealt with the question of promoting small industries and arts and crafts in prisons. The modern prison has goals different to those of ancient penitentiaries. In the olden days the sole purpose of sending a man to jail was to punish him and give him a hard time. The modern prison, however, aims at providing an opportunity for the prisoners to learn new skills and make the prison a centre of production.

The editorial then quoted an Afghan policeman who has just returned to Kabul after visiting, among other places, some of the prisons in a friendly country as saying: "Activities in prisons are organised in such a way that the visitor gets different impressions by visiting different parts of a prison. The activities in the field of sports remind the visitor of a sports club. Industrial activities make the prison resemble a factory rather than a prison and the cleanliness of the surroundings equals that of a hospital."

The policeman was also quoted as saying that every year thousands of people leave prisons having acquired new skills.

We, too, have prisons and, like all other countries, are facing this problem, the editorial continued. The judicial reforms introduced in the country include the establishment of a new office called "saranwal". This office, among other things, will look into conditions in prisons from time to time. This is necessary because the prisoners have to be protected against ill-treatment within the four walls of the prison.

The editorial suggested that this sort of inspection of prisons should become common throughout the country. Side by side with this benevolent concern about the living conditions of prisoners it is necessary to provide work and stimulate prisoners' talents.

The same issue of the paper carried a special page on science. The main features were "Poisoning from Bitter Almonds", "The Role of the Department of Geological Survey in the Development of Mineral Resources"—a translation by Inayatullah Aini—and an article commenting on the photos sent to earth by Mariner-4 when it was near the planet Mars.

Yesterday's Islah carried the translation of an article from Die Welt entitled "Pairs and the European Common Market." Describing French tactics in the Common Market talks in Brussels and elsewhere the article said although the current opinion in Brussels is that French Common Market representatives are smarter than their counterparts and this may well be so, France is employing tactics of its own. Whenever there is a proposal which does not allow France to have special privileges, the French representative starts saying: "Well, this proposal is fine, but we cannot agree to it unless another proposal (under which the French would gain a marked privilege) is approved simultaneously."

There is also the French method of resorting to the "big threat" although this method has been employed on very few occasions. This consists of France threatening to withdraw from the Common Market unless certain proposals are approved by a fixed date. This method has never failed to produce the desired effect.

The paper devoted its editorial to the problem of penalising bakers who do not abide by municipal regulations. It is true that from time to time one hears about fines imposed upon defaulting bakers. But as soon as a defaulting baker pays the fine, he starts baking loaves far less in weight than before he paid the fine. Thus in the final analysis it is the customer who suffers. The editorial said it would be a good idea if bread were to be sold by weight.

Limiting Spread Of Nuclear Weapons Gets Priority At Geneva Conference

As the Geneva Disarmament Conference ended its first week of resumed meetings, the attention of delegates was focussed on the need to reach agreement to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

In a message to the conference, President Johnson gave the following first priority task to the U.S. delegation: "To seek agreements that will limit the perilous spread of nuclear weapons."

In a later message British Prime Minister Harold Wilson asked for "urgent and sympathetic" consideration of steps to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and the dangers of nuclear war "by mistake, miscalculation, accident or madness."

Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani said it was the duty of the conference to draw up a non-proliferation treaty at this session.

A message from United Nations Secretary-General U Thant called for "responsibility and restraint" by nuclear and non-nuclear states alike, recalling the emphasis placed by the U.N. Disarmament Commission on a treaty or convention to prevent nuclear spread. His reference was to a heavy majority vote (83 to 1) on June 15 recommending that the Geneva conference, which is U.N. sponsored, give "special priority" to such an agreement.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin put agreement on non-proliferation high on the list of priorities.

What is the reason for the feeling of urgency?

The answer is that at least a dozen countries already have or soon will have the technical capacity to develop their own nuclear bombs, independent of the nations which already have them.

The Soviet Union, United States, and Britain, are senior members of the "nuclear club". France is building its nuclear force. The Peoples Republic of China is initiating its bid for nuclear power.

Among the countries which could join the club—if they made the political decision to do so—are Japan, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Italy and Canada. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Glen T. Seaborg said last month. Of these, only the Federal Republic is already bound by treaty not to make its own atomic arms.

What is the best way to halt the spread of nuclear weapons? Currently, the four western powers represented at the Geneva conference—the United States, Britain, Canada and Italy—are discussing a working paper to be placed before the other delegates. They want an international agreement calling on nuclear states to refrain from relinquishing control of the weapons and passing on the know-how or material to

build them, while calling on non-nuclear states not to build or otherwise acquire the weapons.

There is no difference in intent among the allies but some divergence in approach.

The Soviet Union has not submitted a draft treaty to prevent nuclear spread. It has made no statement that it was working on such a draft treaty.

William C. Foster, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the conference at its opening session: "The United States attaches supreme importance to the opportunity afforded here to undertake serious negotiations leading to the earliest possible accords on measures to curb the proliferation of nuclear arms and to begin to turn back the arms race."

"We have come here with this sole purpose in mind. The world will be satisfied with nothing

less than a supreme effort by every government represented here to reach such accords."

The Soviet delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin is expected to speak at the next meeting, August 3.

The Soviet delegate has indicated that the subject of non-proliferation should have high priority, but in his opening speech and in statements to the press last week, he has been pessimistic on the chances of reaching agreement, because the Soviet Union considers the NATO Multilateral nuclear force contrary to a non-proliferation pact.

Lord Chalfont, the British delegate, said in his speech to the conference last week: "Let us hope that the Soviet representative will not be content to rehearse once more his country's objections to the creation of an Atlantic nuclear force."

India, Yugoslavia Call For Peace Talks On Vietnam

BELGRADE, August 2, (Reuter)—India and Yugoslavia yesterday called for a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam while peace efforts were made to end the Vietnam war.

In a joint communique issued after a four-day visit by the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, the two countries agreed to seek together with other non-aligned countries a peaceful solution.

It also said India and Yugoslavia welcomed the resumption of the Geneva disarmament talks and called for a Vietnam conference of all parties concerned, including the Viet Cong, to solve the Vietnam conflict within the framework of the Geneva agreements.

It added that Yugoslavia's President Jospic Tito and Prime Minister Stambolic had accepted invitations to visit India.

India and Yugoslavia welcomed the resumption of the disarmament committee in Geneva and hoped it will succeed in working out agreements which would initiate general and complete disarmament and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, the communique said.

The two countries also considered it necessary to make every effort for ensuring the normal functioning of the United Nations. Both countries considered that imperialism and colonialism were among the basic causes of international tension.

KABUL, Aug. 2—All Mohammad Loyzab, Director-General of Personnel in Ariana Afghan Airlines, returned home from the United States on Saturday. He was given a USAID fellowship three months ago for training in airline administration.

Yemeni Leaders Who Fleed Last Month Expelled

ADEN, Aug. 2, (Reuter)—Dissenting Yemeni Republican leaders who fled the country last month after the resignation of the Prime Minister, Ahmed Mohammad Noman, have been expelled from the Yemen Republic, Sanaa Radio said Sunday night.

The radio quoted an official statement released after a meeting of the cabinet headed by Major-Gen. Hassan Al Amrini who succeeded Noman. The statement did not identify the leaders or say how many had fled.

Sanaa Radio also broadcast a declaration by "all Sheikhs of the Yemen" ordering general mobilisation "to crush those who have been fighting the Yemeni revolution." Observers here said this was a reference to Saudi Arabia.

KABUL, Aug. 2—The Ministry of Education on Saturday evening gave a dinner in honour of the visiting provincial Directors of Education. Those present included Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education, the Deputy Ministers and Departmental Chiefs as well as officials of the Ministry.

Breadmaking In Kabul: Chaff In Flour Enhances Flavour

Silo Bread Good But Afghans Prefer Nan

We begin with this article the publication of a two-part series on breadmaking in Kabul, contrasting the ancient, traditional process of making nan (nawn) with modern methods as exemplified by the Silo bakery. Part two, describing the Silo project, will be published tomorrow.

By A Staff Correspondent

A nutritious, tasty loaf of bread is produced by the Silo bakery but Kabul's Afghans prefer the traditional nan (nawn). It is a crunchy-at-the-edges, chewy-in-the-middle, whole-wheat tortilla-like loaf, baked in snowshoe or circular shaped slabs. It has a pleasing, nut-like savour, which may come in part from chaff, which is ground with the wheat and not removed.

A nan bakery is a little cubicle squeezed between like cubicles in a row of the same which make up the bazaar. The floor and entrance are about four feet above street level. That is because it is built over the oven, a circular, dome-shaped pit of clay on the bottom of which burns the charcoal baking fire.

The bakers, all men, sit bare-foot and cross-legged on the floor around the circular opening of this pit, with pans or baskets of flour, jugs of water, containers of "start", and a big wooden box of risen dough.

One of the men weighs fist-sized balls of dough on a balance scale, adds or takes away to maintain uniformity, and distributes them to co-workers around a big wooden working surface. These men pat the balls flat between their palms into either round or oblong slabs and then punch many indentations into one surface with fingertips. The baker smears water on the non-indented side to make it sticky and then placing it floured side down on a straw filled pillow, reaches into the opening of the oven and slaps it hard against the upward curving wall, against which it tenaciously sticks while baking to a gray-brown colour.

Baking takes only two or three minutes. The heat is intense, at least 400 degrees F. When the loaf is cooked, a baker retrieves it with long handled metal tongs, flips it into a basket toward the street entrance. The seller, sitting on a platform out there puts the loaf on display for sale.

The operation appears frantic because everyone talks and laughs as he works and indulges in stylistic flourishes and a little horseplay, but co-ordination is intense, rhythmic and efficient.

Many home in Afghanistan has its own nan oven (sometimes a (Contd. on page 4)



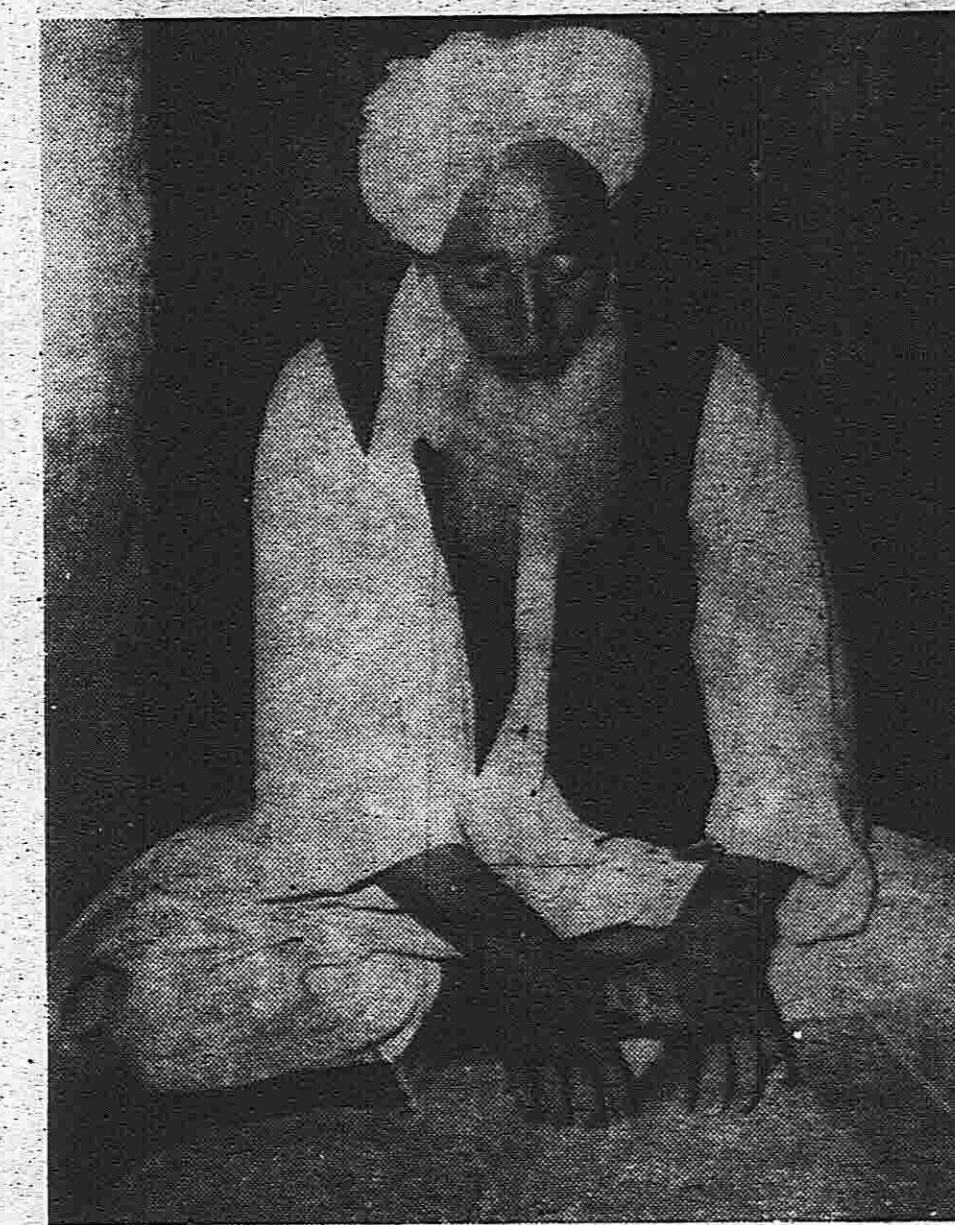
Nan hot from oven (and the sun), ready for the customer. Price of the loaf is one and a half afghanis. Most of Kabul nan bakeries make their loaves three times daily to correspond with meao times. Many people prefer nan hot—and often eat it that way with grapes (kishmeshi).



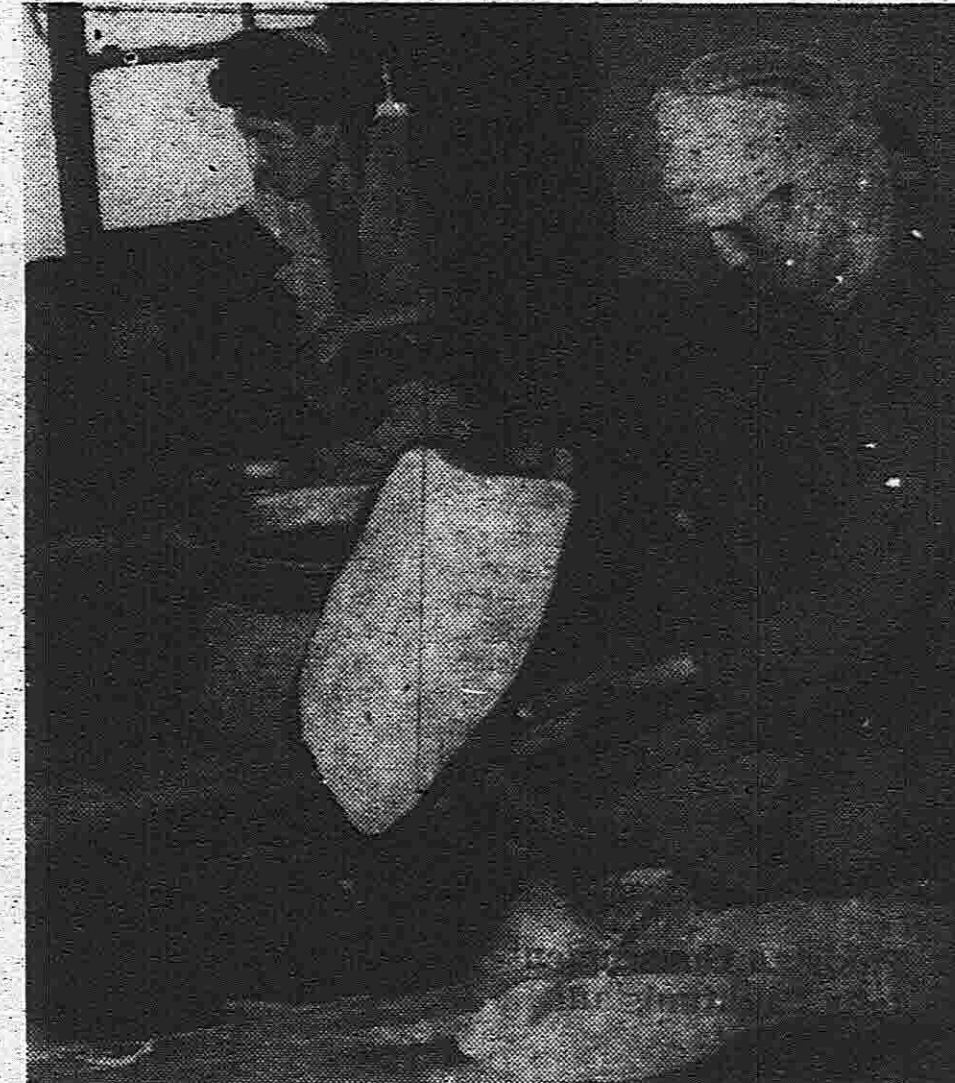
Ball of dough is taken from box in which it has risen previous night, weighed, and given to loaf-makers who pat it into tortilla-like slabs. Man in foreground is removing baked loaf from oven wall with tongs.



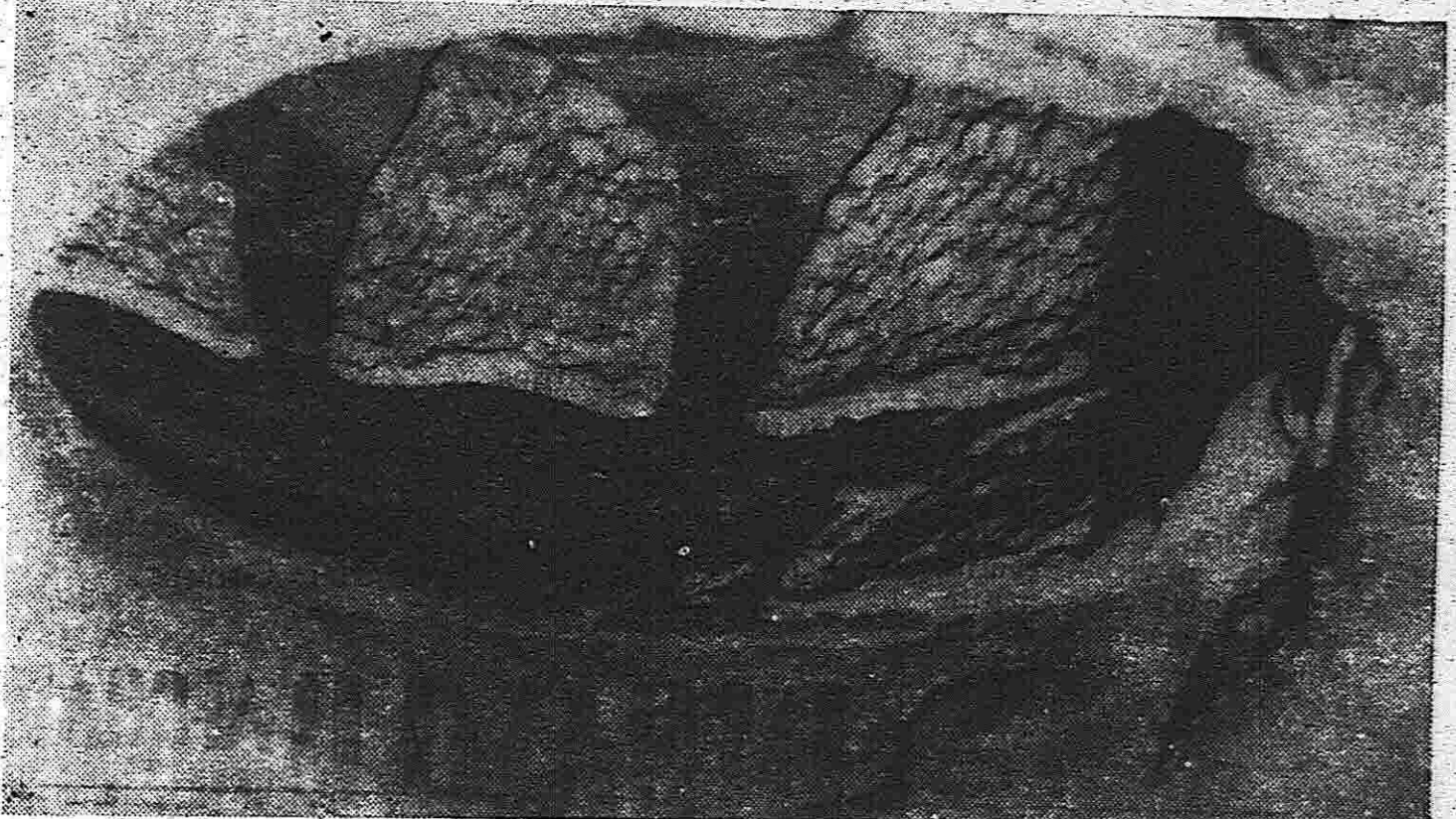
Dough is floured, then patted out into a flat round shape prior to being indented with a waffle-like pattern.



Baker indents surface of loaf with finger tips before it is put into the oven.



Slab of nan, surface wetted with water, is placed on pillow. Then baker reaches down into scorching hot oven and slaps loaf against side of dome, to which it sticks while baking. Man wraps face to protect it against fierce heat.



Leaves of Nan stick to sides of dome-shaped clay oven while baked by heat of charcoal fire below. Photographs by Bakhtar and Glen Wright

Breadmaking

(Contd. from page 3)

share one or two), usually in the small village will communally centre of the principal living room so that it can also serve as a furnace. In winter the family sleeps on the warm floor around the fire pit. Nomads bake nan in the open or in rock cairns.

You, too, can enjoy nan. Here is the recipe and procedure:

Use whole wheat flour. Don't sift. It is better with the chaff, if any.

Start with the "start": Make a flour and water dough, about a fist full. Quarter an onion into it and leave in a warm spot overnight. Before using remove onion. It is sour enough when it has little holes in it and smells sour. (The first batch of bread may smell a little of the onion, but the rest won't).

One handful of start is enough for 14 to 15 loaves. Mix approximately eight cups of flour into a dough. Add the start. Knead for about 20 minutes. Take out a start for the future and let dough rise until a piece sticks to finger and pulls off when digit is quickly dipped in and withdrawn. It forms a long strand dough is still unleavened.

Take an applesized ball of risen dough and pat it out flat to about half inch or so thick, in rounds or oblongs and dimple with fingertips, fork or knife. Put on greased grill over heat and watch for small bubbles as with pancakes and check underside for brownness. Turn and after cooking one minute on second side rotates for even browning. (About three minutes per side, usually). Nan is best served warm. Note: The more start you use the faster you must cook.

Ministers On Tour

(Contd. from page 1)

tric project and other regional development schemes for the benefit of the people. He said that a Swedish delegation was expected to visit Afghanistan in this connection.

Mir Ghulam Haider, the Mir of Gazargah, in reply expressed the gratitude of the citizens of Herat and pledged their cooperation with the government in furthering its development plans.

The two Cabinet Ministers, while on way to Herat, also inspected different parts of the concrete and cement highway and allied installations, such as hotels, workshops and arrangements for repairing and maintaining the road linking Kandahar with Herat.

Pakistan Government Jails Pakhtunistani

KABUL, Aug. 2.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Sandan Shah Khan of the Malakand area has been imprisoned by the Pakistan government in Peshawar. He has been charged with taking part in the Pakhtunistan freedom movement.

HOT?

Why not try the cool and fresh air of Paghman—the most beautiful summer resort of the capital. Only fifteen minutes drive will take you away from the discomforts of the hot summer heat. Book your room in Bahar, Pamiir, and Mahtab Hotels where prices are most reasonable and delicious food is served.

Advt.

Attention Radio Owners

Mr. Atiqee's Radio Engineering work shop has moved to Karti-De-Nau, East of the gas station at the Paghman and Silo roads. We repair Radios, Phonographs, Tape Recorders, Electric Shavers, Vacuum Cleaners, Hair Dryers, Electric Fans, and Transformers. We have four years of experience abroad, six years experience here, and modern instruments. When you come, look for the sign "Kashefy Radio".

Advt.

Sino-Afghan Talks On Technical Aid Proceed Smoothly

KABUL, Aug. 2.—Talks between the Chinese industrial delegation and the Department of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries on the establishment of textile mills in Kandahar, a caustic soda factory, a ceramic plant and a factory for manufacturing lapis-lazuli articles have been continuing during the past two days. Agreement has been reached on most of the problems concerning these enterprises.

Mohammad Akbar Anwar, chief of the department, said that the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding and agreement was reached on the initial arrangements for setting up a textile mill in Kandahar.

The Chinese delegation, he said, promised to furnish details of the textile mill project, its estimated cost and also the technical aspects of the project to the department. He said that agreement on many points regarding the caustic soda and ceramics plants, raw materials for which are available in ample quantities in Afghanistan, was also reached.

Negotiations for establishing a factory to manufacture lapis-lazuli articles, he said, will continue. He said that the Chinese delegation was scheduled to visit certain parts of the country with a view to studying their industrial potentialities.

Income Tax

The month of Sunbola is the month for submission of the income returns and balance sheets and the payment of income tax. Therefore, all organisations, companies, foreign and local merchants, and other taxpayers are hereby reminded to submit their balances and file their income tax returns with the appropriate tax offices, and pay their taxes before the end of the month of Sunbola. In case of delay, the tax shall be collected together with appropriate fines.

Advt.

Teacher Training Discussed By Education Officials

KABUL, Aug. 2.—The provincial directors of education meeting at the Institute of Education yesterday discussed the teacher training programme and activities of the English Language Department. They also watched the model lessons given in the Laboratory School attached to the Teacher Training School.

The directors, asked a number of questions from the Institute's officials. The problem of shortage of qualified teachers, teaching materials and school buildings, placed by the provincial directors before the Ministry of Education, is being actively considered by the Ministry.

According to the Department of Primary Education, which is in charge of the annual meetings of the provincial directors, they proposed that the shortage of teachers could be met by expanding teacher training facilities at all levels.

They suggested that until this is done, the teachers possessing college degrees should be assigned in a fair ratio to all provinces; that scholarships should be offered to provincial teachers and that middle school graduates after a year's vocational training should be appointed teachers in schools. They also suggested that students should be asked to use school textbooks for more than one year.

As far as school buildings were concerned, it was proposed that public support should be invited by establishing local committees headed by provincial Governors, and until then, local mosques should be utilised for this purpose.

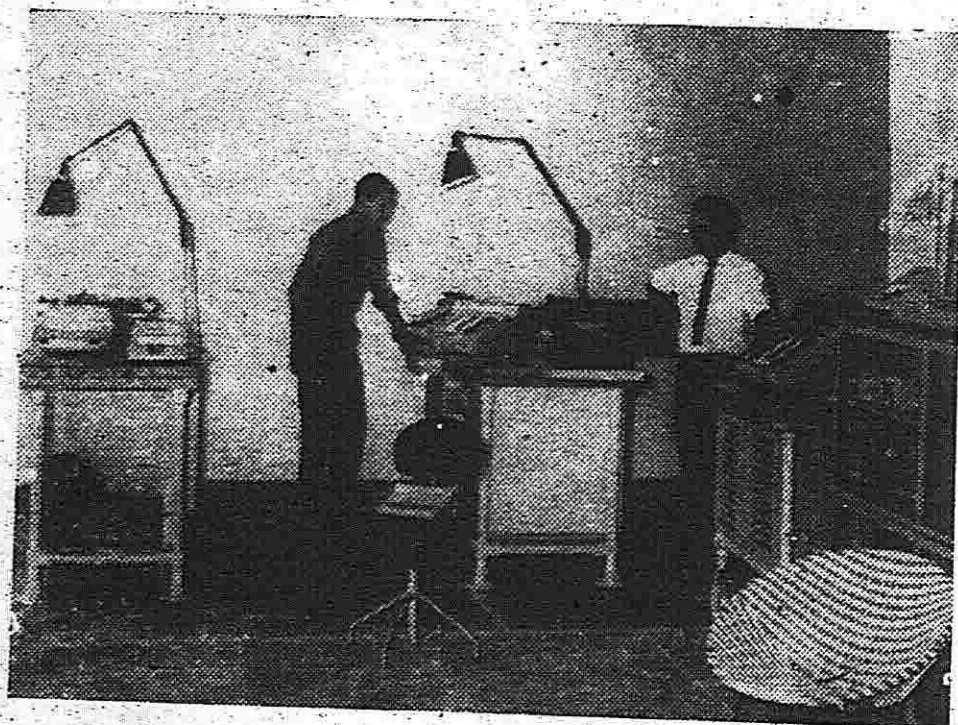
Tennis Tournament

The British Embassy Open Tennis Tournament will be held between the 3rd and 17th of September inclusive. Entry forms and copies of the rules are available from the following:

American Embassy, International Club, A.I.D. (Miss Sally Winter, Controller's Office), United Nations (Miss P. Capon), United Nations Hostel, and The British Embassy.

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Ministry Of Finance

Notice On The Taxation Of Leased Properties

The taxation on the rent of houses, shops, sarais, and apartments has lately created a new problem. In spite of the facilities provided by the Government, e.g. the elevation of repairing and depreciation expenditure from 5% to 30% as well as the installment procedures, quite a number of the landlords in whatever way possible have evaded registering their contract with the municipality and property taxes as well as the income tax. In order that such tax evasions may be prevented in the future and that the enacted laws may be applied without exceptions the following provisions have been prescribed to realize the taxes due to the government and prevent evasion of taxation.

1. The contracts, in whatever name and method, must be registered with the municipality.

2. It shall be the responsibility of both, the owner and the tenant, to register the contract in the absence of which the fine for late payment as well as evasion will be borne equally by both parties.

3. In case they do not register their contracts and this fact is revealed as a result of the investigation of a committee which shall be composed of the delegates of the Ministry of Finance, Municipality and Police Department their claim against each other shall not be heard in justice or commercial courts, and the matter will be settled in accordance with the opinion rendered by the committee. Moreover, as far as the fines for their lateness of tax payment is concerned, the provision of article two will be observed.

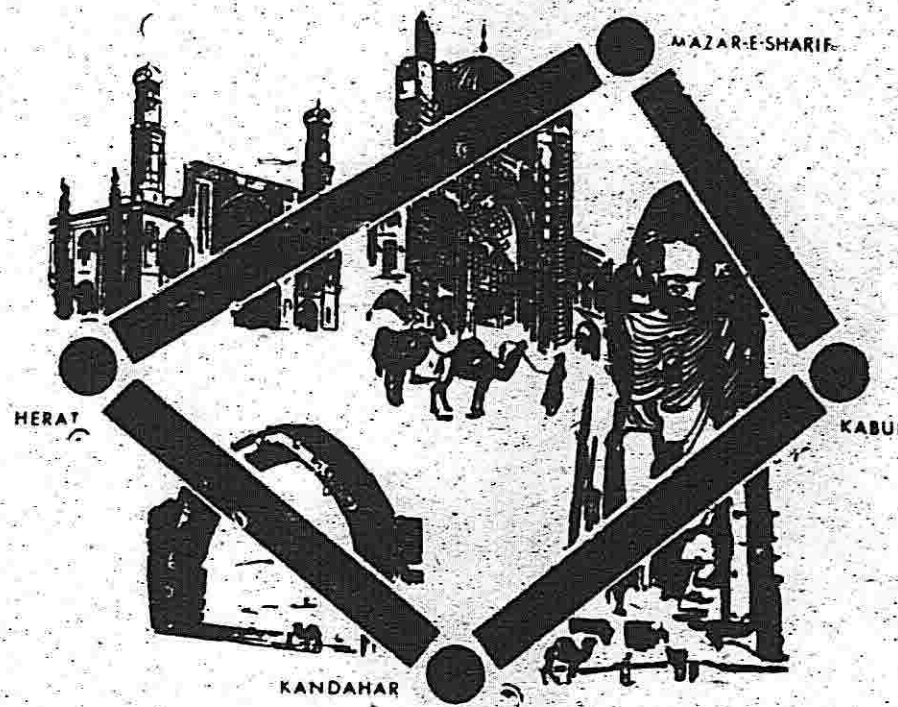
4. All employees of government and private offices as well as employees of foreign companies are also responsible for fulfilling the requirements of article two in the absence of which provisions of article two will be observed.

5. The owner and the tenant shall be required to register their contract in the appropriate offices within two months.

Remark: Where there is no municipality the registration shall take place in the tax office of the district in which the property is located.

6. Should the period of contract be completed or because of some reason nullified before the period prescribed the matter shall be reported by the owner to the appropriate municipal and tax offices. Advt.

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