

10-19-1965

## Kabul Times (October 19, 1965, vol. 4, no. 170)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Oct. 19, 65

NOV 29 1965

Copy

NEWS

## 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

SD

## KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
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Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
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VOL. IV, NO. 170.

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1965, (MIZAN 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Erhard, Mende Agree To Form Coalition Govt. In W. Germany

BONN, Germany, October 19, (AP).—

**CHANCELLOR** Ludwig Erhard and Vice-Chancellor Erich Mende agreed Tuesday to continue the alliance that has ruled West Germany for the past four years.

Participants in a six-hour meeting at Erhard's office, the Palais Schaumburg, said the next few days would go according to plan. The schedule had been set for the first meeting of the New Bundestag on Tuesday, re-election of Erhard as Chancellor on Wednesday.

"Today will be a good day and tomorrow will be a good day," said Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of Erhard's Christian Democratic party as the meeting broke up right after midnight.

## Regional WHO Conference To Meet In Kabul

The Regional Committee for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation (WHO) will hold its 18th session in Kabul from Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. It will be opened by the Afghan Prime Minister.

The meeting will be attended by delegates from the eight member states in the region: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Thailand. In addition, representatives of the United Nations family of organisations as well as of non-governmental organisations in official relationship with WHO will be present.

The Committee meets every year to review the work of WHO's Regional Office for South East Asia, as presented by the Regional Director, Dr. C. Mani, in his annual report, and to examine proposals for future activities.

This year the Committee will have before it the regional programme and budget proposals for 1967.

The proposals as endorsed by the Committee will be forwarded to the Director-General who will submit them for approval to the World Health Assembly scheduled to meet next May in Geneva.

Apart from dealing with the regular agenda the Committee will devote itself to technical discussions on "Integration of Malaria Eradication into the General Health Services".

There was no immediate word whether Mende would keep his job as Minister of All-German Affairs, the chief point at issue. Asked about Mende's future, Barzel would only say: "That will be decided by the Chancellor and the President".

Mende and Erhard were both smiling as they descended the steps to face newsmen. Mende came first and said his Free Democratic Party would vote to re-elect Verstermaier, a Christian Democrat, as President of the Bundestag.

He was followed by former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democrats, who had been pressing to have Mende take a lesser post.

It was generally believed that Mende would keep his job, or something similar. His party has insisted that it must be represented in dealing with foreign affairs and German reunification.

Erhard smiled happily at newsmen but left the talking to Barzel. Asked what the agreement was like, Erhard only said something in a low tone that sounded to those nearest him like "I only wish I knew".

Under the West German system, only Erhard need be approved by the Bundestag. His Ministers are responsible to him, and he can put off choosing them until afterwards.

## Congolese President Approves New Cabinet Government

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—President Joseph Kasavubu has approved a government list submitted by the new Prime Minister, Evariste Kimba.

Kimba said in a radio broadcast that his government would be sworn in later Monday.

Kimba was named Premier last Wednesday after the president dismissed Moise Tshombe. He was charged with the formation of a national union government.

Tshombe's Convention Nationale Congolaise (CONACO) last week rejected an invitation to join the government and the former premier on Saturday pledged all-out parliamentary opposition to Kimba.

## Isaq Elected Deputy Secretary

KABUL, Oct. 19.—At yesterday's meeting of the Wolosi Jirgah, Deputy Mohammad Isaq from Gulistan in Farah was elected as Deputy to the First Secretary defeating Deputy Hilaluddin from the provincial centre of Mazari Sharif by 139 votes to 57.

The general meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdut Zahir, President of the House.

## Pakhtunistanis Send Letters Of Congratulations

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Chieftains and elders of Central Independent Pakhtunistan have sent letters on behalf of their people to Prime Minister-designate Dr. Mohammad Yousuf expressing pleasure over the successful completion of the general elections and wishing Afghanistan further success under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

They have also expressed happiness over the success of Dr. Yousuf's interim government.

The letter said: "The interim government tried sincerely to implement the new Democratic Laws in Afghanistan and at the same time gave moral support and encouragement to the movement for Pakhtunistan's independence for which the people of Pakhtunistan are grateful".

## Baghlan Region Produces 60,000 Tons Of Sugarbeet

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Beetroot farms in Bakhlan cover more than 12,000 acres of land and the Agriculture Ministry expects more than 60,000 tons of beetroot to be produced in the region this year.

Mohammad Ismail, Director-General of Agriculture in Baghlan, said although the land allocated for beetroot cultivation is more than 12,000 acres, area being actually used for the purpose is somewhat smaller. The main reason is that part of the allocated land is marshy and not suitable for cultivation.

The seeds distributed this year were imported from abroad and (Contd. on page 4)



Since Saturday when Red Crescent Week began many functions have been held to inform the people about the Red Crescent Society's activities and seek their help and cooperation.

Individuals and organisations have been offering it donations. Here boy scouts collect money by selling Red Crescent Week badges.

## Smith Rejects Summit Visit; Wilson Makes New Appeal

LONDON, October 19, (AP).—

**PRIME** Minister Harold Wilson appealed to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith "at the eleventh hour" Monday night not to make an illegal declaration of independence.

Wilson, in a letter cabled to Smith, held out an offer of more talks on Rhodesia's independence demands and pleaded with Smith to take no "irrevocable step...for the sake of our country, for the sake of Africa and for the sake of future generations of all races".

The British leader was replying to a letter from Smith, received only a few hours before, rejecting Britain's proposal for a Commonwealth summit mission to visit Rhodesia in an effort to resolve the bitter dispute over the colony's future.

"After the warnings you have received from two successive British governments and in the past week from all three major political parties in this country," Wilson told Smith, "you cannot be in any doubt about the tragic consequences of the illegal and constitutional action which you have said you have in mind."

Then, came Wilson's solemn appeal: "Before any irrevocable step is taken, I beg you yet again—even at the eleventh hour—for the sake of your country, for the sake of Africa and for the sake of future generations of all races, to pause before bringing hardship and misery, perhaps even worse, to your own people and to countless others far beyond your borders who have no power to influence your decision but whose lives may be gravely affected by it."

Smith turned down the proposed Commonwealth mission as impractical and indicated in Salisbury Monday that his government will decide on a unilateral declaration of independence within the next few days.

In his letter, Wilson said: "The Commonwealth mission was never contemplated as a negotiating body or as sitting in judgment."

"My hope was, however, that a Commonwealth mission—composed of persons of eminence, experience and wisdom—might be able to make a contribution in suggesting the lines on which further progress could be made between us."

In Salisbury Reginald Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been restricted to his farm for 12 months, the Ministry of Law and Order announced last night.

Todd was in Salisbury on his way to Britain to address a meeting at Edinburgh University when the notice of restriction was served on him.

Special branch officers called at the Salisbury home where he was staying only a few minutes before he was due to leave for the airport.

A government spokesman would give no reason for the restriction of Todd.

In recent months the New Zealand-born ex-Premier has repeatedly said he is in favour of majority rule in Rhodesia. More than a year ago he said he supported the policies of Joshua Komo, the restricted leader of a banned party.

## Herat To Build New Teachers' Training School

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The cornerstone of the new Teachers' Training School in Herat was laid by the provincial Governor, Mir Aminuddin Ansari.

The single-storey building will have modern facilities for 750 students. These include, classrooms, dormitories, administrative office, a laboratory, a library and an experimental school.

The school will be built under a USAID programme.

## PEKING PROTESTS INDONESIAN ATTACK

PEKING, Oct. 19, (Hsinhua).—The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Indonesian Embassy here Monday strongly protested against the attack and search of the commercial counsellor's office of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia on the afternoon of October 16 by Indonesian armed forces and their threats and insults against the Chinese diplomatic personnel.

Han Nien-Lung, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, summoned Djawoto, Indonesian Ambassador to China, this morning at 11:30 and handed him the note.

The Chinese government in the note demanded that the Indonesian government apologise for this extremely serious incident, immediately punish the culprits and their instigators, and guarantee against similar incidents in the future.

The Chinese government also reserved the right to claim compensation from the Indonesian government for all the losses incurred.

The note called the action by the armed troops of Indonesia "a brutal encroachment upon diplomatic immunities and the personal safety and dignity of diplomatic personnel, a gross violation of international law and international practice, and an extremely serious provocation against the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people. The Chinese people and the Chinese government express their great indignation at these atrocities. The Chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indonesian government."

It said, since October lies and

## 20% Bamiyan Residents Suffer Vitamin Deficiency

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Twenty per cent of the population in Bamiyan is suffering from vitamin deficiency, according to the findings of a Public Health Ministry team. Bamiyan has 40,000 inhabitants. The three-man team during its 26-day stay visited four districts, two sub-districts, 108 villages and eight boys' and girls' schools.

The Public Health Ministry will send similar teams to other parts of the country.

slanders about China and anti-Chinese clamours have continuously appeared in Indonesia and all kinds of threat and intimidation have been made against the Chinese diplomatic missions in Indonesia. The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia repeatedly requested the Indonesian government to stop these activities and asked it to take measures to protect the Chinese missions and personnel. But the Indonesian government has all along been condoning the increasingly unruly anti-Chinese activities. Now there has even occurred this serious incident of Indonesian armed troops attacking and searching a Chinese mission and threatening and insulting Chinese diplomatic personnel. This fully shows that this incident is by no means accidental. An anti-Chinese wave is starting in Indonesia, and if it is not checked the consequences will be serious.

"The Chinese government demands that the Indonesian government apologise for this incident, immediately punish the culprits and their instigators, and guarantee against similar incidents in the future."



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 19, 1965

Trade Relations  
With Britain

The British trade delegation currently holding talks with Afghan authorities is sure to find that there is a great deal of interest in further expansion of two-way trade between Afghanistan and Britain. Until recently there was no trade between the two countries, but fortunately as the result of goodwill on both sides new relations are developing. Britain has agreed to extend to Afghanistan a £ 1 million loan, one-fourth of which will be free of interest. Afghanistan having become a member of the Colombo Plan, we hope this cooperation will further increase.

London has been a traditional market for Afghan karakul pelts. Now that a delegation comprising leading British businessmen is here it is appropriate to have a look at the trade relations between Afghanistan and Britain and find out how trade can be expanded. It is for Afghan businessmen to decide what they can import from Britain. The government's policy on private investment is clear. While the infrastructure and heavy industries are the government's responsibility, private capital has been invited to develop light industries. One of the main aims of the third economic plan is expected to be the development of light industries for which British machinery can be profitably utilised.

Trade between the two countries should not however remain a one-way affair. As a country receiving economic assistance for its development programmes, Afghanistan also needs help to increase its foreign trade. Our exports are mostly in the form of raw materials. There are several commodities such as hides and skins, seeds, dried fruit and perhaps medical herbs which could have a good market in Britain. We hope the British delegation will pay due attention to this side of the question. Not only an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries but the financing of exports to Afghanistan should also be discussed during the British delegation's talks with Afghan commercial in-terests.

## Almost 450,000 Take Last Look As New York World's Fair Closes After Two Seasons

Hundreds of thousands surged into the New York World's Fair Sunday to get one last peek before the giant exposition closed its two-season run.

The gates were to close to the public forever two hours after midnight. Dismantling of most of the 150 buildings began Monday.

In many areas, rows of flower beds were picked clean as souvenir hunters prowled throughout the 64-acre fairgrounds. They were trying to leave with everything from bushes signs to pieces torn from buildings. Piles of these began mounting at exit gates where guards reclaimed them.

A near tragedy marred the Fair's final day. A miniature train overturned at the Long Island rail road exhibit, spilling out passengers. Three children and an adult were hurt, none seriously. Other passengers were shaken up.

"As we approach the hour of closing," said Fair President Robert Moses, "expressions of regret are heard from those who apparently have just heard about

the fair for the first time and want to keep it open."

One pavilion asked—but was refused—permission to stay open an extra week to accommodate those who couldn't get in before.

Said Moses: "We have fostered enduring friendships and memories which will persist and draw the peoples of a troubled world closer together. This was mainly our objective and time will prove that we achieved it."

Upwards of 51 million persons admission (\$2 for adults the first season, \$2.50 the second) to walk or ride through the fair.

The number of visitors exceeded the 44.9 million for two seasons at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair. The 41.4 million for one season at the Brussels, Belgium, Fair in 1958, and the 39-million for two seasons at the Chicago Fair in 1933-34.

Based on the 1939-40 figures and increased population in the metropolitan area, the fair corporation had initially predicted 70 million visitors over two seasons.

"If we hadn't made that prediction, we would have come out of this thing smelling sweet as

roses," said Murray Davis, special assistant to Moses. "Fifty million is an awesome number of people, any way you look at it."

Still, the fair lost \$17.5 million its first season, and has been able to pay back to bondholders only \$7.4 million of the \$29.8 million it borrowed to get started.

All indications point to the fair winding up in arrears—as did many exhibitors and concessionaires. At least 14 of them filed papers in bankruptcy court by the first season's end.

Moses had projected a two-season profit of \$49 million. He planned to repay New York City the \$23 million it had invested in permanent improvements at the fair site and use the remainder to build a chain of permanent parks.

The dream is reduced to a modest single park.

In the fair's final days, attendance boomed. The announcement of its impending closing apparently did more for the fair than any publicity gimmick could.

Saturday's attendance mark, 443,435, was the highest one-day total of both seasons. (AP)

## PRESS

Most of the newspapers in the country yesterday carried articles on Red Crescent Week. In an editorial entitled "Hope for the Distressed" Isah said that the purpose of observing the week is to remind the people of their social and humanitarian obligations. Helping the Red Crescent Society is helping the members of one's own family. Since mankind is one, anyone's suffering is our own suffering.

The fact that the world has shrunk has created a new consciousness. Unless we help our distressed and less fortunate brethren, we cannot feel at ease.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society, said the paper, has been reactivated since His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah became its Honorary President three years ago. His appointment encouraged the people to offer more help and today the organisation is financially stable. Great projects to assist the needy have been started. Some help has also been sent to foreign countries from time to time.

The Society is not satisfied with what it has done so far and is sure to start bigger projects to improve the lot of the poor.

In a letter in the same issue of Isah Abdul Hussain Master complained about the water situation in the Noor Mohammad Shah district of Kabul. Water, he said, is not available for construction purposes. He suggested that since the plot owners have been given the land on the understanding that they are poor, the Kabul Municipality should ask for payment for it in instalments.

The editorial in Anis dealt with the power problem in the city. Praising the Kabul Electricity Company for completing 95 per cent of the work on the project for underground electric wiring two months in advance, the paper said that with no overhead wires people will no longer be able to make unauthorised use of power.

There are two main reasons for the shortage of electricity in Kabul. One is the increased use of electrical appliances such as washing machines, heaters and cooking ranges and the other is theft of power. The underground wiring will prevent further theft of electricity.

With the completion of hydro-electric dams such as Mahipar and Naghloo not only will adequate supply of electricity be provided for the city but we shall also be able to save foreign exchange. For instance, if we use electricity to run buses in Kabul we can save foreign exchange required for the import of petrol.

The old wiring in some homes is also responsible for wastage of electricity. We hope, said the paper, that the Kabul Electricity Company will prepare new regulations to provide for new wiring.

In a letter in yesterday's Anis a representative of the Hotels Company described its activities to meet the rising demands of tourism. Many changes have been brought about.

The Jalalabad Hotel has been renovated and expanded. Now it has 180 beds divided into seven categories: with Af. 20 a day as the lowest charge. A nine-bed hotel has been opened in Torkham. The Sorobi Hotel has been reopened. Thirty beds have been added in the Ariana Hotel in Kabul. Two hundred beds have been provided in the five hotels in Paghman. The new Khenjan Hotel has 60 beds. Hotels have been opened in Mazar-i-Sharif and Samangan. The Herat and Farahod Hotels are under construction and will be completed shortly.

## Ascension Island Centre To Aid U.S. Apollo Project

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Reuter).—Britain is to build and operate a communications station on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic to communicate with astronauts travelling to the moon.

The station, which will be operational by September next year, will be part of the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) global communications system for the Apollo project to land a man on the moon before 1970.



## British, Afghan Businessmen Hold First Conference

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The first meeting between members of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce and other businessmen and the delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce was held Monday morning at the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The 16-man British trade delegation led by K. H. Thompson, chief of the Middle East section of the London Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Kabul Sunday to hold talks with the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and other businessmen on matters relating to the expansion of trade between Afghanistan and Britain.

Thompson told Bakhtar that the arrangements for the delegation's visit were made during Planning Minister Abdullah Yaf-tali's visit to London.

Members of the delegation represent various British industries. They are to discuss with Afghan business circles sales promotion of their companies' products in Afghanistan and increasing imports of Afghan goods to Britain.

This is the first British trade delegation on an unofficial visit to Afghanistan. The head of the delegation expressed the hope that "our talks in Kabul and possibly in the provinces will lead to further expansion of trade between the two countries and gathering of useful information".

## UK Limits Cotton Imports From Low Cost Countries

HARROGATE, England, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, yesterday pledged the British government to a five-year global limit on imports of cotton goods from low-cost countries.

He told delegates to the British Cotton Board's annual conference that the quota scheme would start from January 1966, in order to give the British industry time and capital for a thorough and effective re-organization.

Jay rejected the idea of world-wide control of imports. Lancashire, he said, did not fear competition from other industrialized countries, but methods were being sought to guard against "back-door" imports.

He said Britain could not allow the cotton industry "to be undermined by subterfuges of any kind", but the question how far the government was justified in excluding textile imports from poorer countries in order to temper the wind to Britain's own industry was complex and controversial.

Jay thought it was "intolerable" that Britain should be expected to import an even higher share of her cotton-textile consumption than the 30 per cent imported at present, while the Common Market and the United States imported only a fraction of this.

Jay spoke of a second policy to urge the other advanced countries on every possible occasion to step up their imports of textiles from poorer areas.

The chairman of the cotton board, Frank Rostron, told the conference of a new formula for revising the GATT long-term cotton agreement that had been put forward. This proposed that no developed country should take less than 10 per cent of its domestic requirements of cotton goods from under-developed countries.

Above 10 per cent there should be a growth factor, ceasing at 25 per cent. He said this plan was gaining acceptance in a number of quarters.

## U.S., USSR Negotiators Speak At UN Disarmament Debate

NEW YORK, October 19, (DPA).—

U.S. disarmament negotiator William C. Foster denied Soviet accusations here Monday that the United States was not really interested in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons by an international treaty.

Speaking in the disarmament debate of the general assembly's Political Committee, Foster stressed the U.S. interest in the subject and pointed out that a draft treaty had been submitted by America at the Geneva disarmament talks.

The draft was designed to prevent any transfer of atomic arms to non-nuclear states control. Unfortunately, however, the discussions had not led to the conclusion of an agreement, due to the Soviet Union's attempts at asking for certain unnecessary and unreasonable prerequisites.

Foster said he was hopeful that negotiations would yet take place.

He repeated the U.S. proposal that the two big powers should

start cutting down their stocks of atomic arms. The United States was ready to put 60,000 kilograms of uranium 235 contained in atomic weapons to peaceful uses provided the Soviet Union did the same.

Fedorenko had declared the treaty about the non-proliferation of atomic weapons should be separated from all other questions, but failed to say which "other questions" he had in mind.

In his lengthy speech he had demanded that the United States renounce absolutely all plans to grant West Germany access to nuclear weapons.

So far, the United States had intended to use a possible non-proliferation treaty to enable such non-nuclear powers as West Germany to gain access to these weapons.

West German access to them, he said, would create special dangers at points where the armies of the two biggest military blocs are perilously close to each other.

The Bonn politicians did not see that it would be an act of madness to stake everything on the use of atomic weapons. Such a thing was in absolute contrast to the German peoples' interests.

## Pakhtia Forests

(Contd. from page 3)

Because of its forest-covered and lofty mountains and sylvan valleys, Pakhtia province possesses a rugged beauty of its own. Motorable roads have been built through the forests, but rest-houses are few and far between.

Good hotels, however, exist at Khost, Zarmut, Urgun and Chamkani. The best season to visit the province lasts from April to the end of October, but interesting trips can be taken to some parts of the province, like Khost, Jaji and Chamkani, even in the winter.

The province has no big industries, but cottage industries flourish in many parts of the region. A special plan has been drawn up by the government to develop and exploit the natural resources of this rich and gifted region. The number of schools and efforts are being made to introduce vocational and technical training in the province. One school of mechanics has already been established at Khost; here the students learn mechanical engineering, tool-making, automotive repair and electronics etc.

Under an agreement concluded with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany a vast plan is being launched to conserve and develop forests in the area. The Ministry of Agriculture has been doing considerable research in improving existing strains of olive by grafting Italian and Turkish varieties on to the indigenous stock. The province possesses great natural wealth, but it has remained practically untouched. It is hoped that by implementing the new development plan, economic and social conditions in the provinces would be greatly improved.

## Shastri Gives Two Reasons For Pak, Chinese Aggression

AURANGABAD, Maharashtra, India, Oct. 19, (Reuters).—Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indian Prime Minister, said here Monday there might be two reasons for "aggression" on India by Pakistan and China.

One was, he told a meeting of the District Citizens' Defence Committee, that the so-called friends of India thought that India, being a very large country, could easily afford to give up part of her territory. Shastri said he had been given such advice during his visit to London.

Another reason was, Shastri said, that China and Pakistan took India's peaceful policies to be her weakness.

Referring to the situation in Indonesia, the Indian Premier said it is not yet known whether President Sukarno was free or under arrest.

In this context he spoke of the role of China and said China was offering a strange type of friendship. She was helping Sukarno's government and it was also known now that China was responsible for the attempt to overthrow him.

## "Patron" System Still Practised Along Amazon

MANAUS, Brazil, Oct. 19, (AP). A kind of slavery is big business in the sweaty uplands of the Amazon River basin.

A U.S. missionary who has spent a decade in the region says it is perhaps a system of ultimate benefit to mankind.

The reverend Myes Ryan explains: "They call it the 'patron' system. It is not much different from the way it was done in feudal times.

"The Patron lines up people to go up on the river and work his property.

"Then they have to buy food and supplies from the Patron. So they are always in debt to him and can't break away, and the patron gets rich.

"The slaves are not bitter, though, because they have never known anything else. Perhaps it's the only way that the white man will ever populate the Amazon region."

Father Ryan, 41, is a missionary of the Franciscan third order and heads a mission established in Nova Olinda, a town of about 5,000 on the river Madeira.

The Madeira flows north from Bolivia through the heart of the Brazilian jungle, joining the Amazon just east of Manaus.

Patrons of Nova Olinda, an oil boom town which died when government oil interests moved out, seek to exploit the rosewood, rubber and hemp of the region.

## Johnson Takes Half-Hour Walk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (AP). President Lyndon Johnson, moving with obvious effort, took a half-hour walk Monday. His Press Secretary later predicted Johnson's recuperation will take longer than had been expected.

Johnson, after walking slowly, sometimes gingerly, for about a quarter-mile around the grounds of the Bethesda Naval Hospital, was quoted by Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers as saying:

"It takes something to take those steps."

Moyers, who said the chief executive probably will remain in the hospital for at least two or three more days, told newsmen:

"I think it will take longer for the President to operate than anyone thought."

The President was reported to have spent a restless night and to be experiencing continued post-operative abdominal pain.

Johnson's doctors had said the average patient recovering from gall bladder surgery would feel below-par for about six weeks. The President's gall bladder and a kidney stone were removed Oct. 8.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 19.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Washington congratulating President Johnson on his successful recovery from gall bladder operation.

Another message has been sent to Jakarta congratulating President Sukarno on the restoration of stability and order in Indonesia.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Ghulam Rasool Mir Zadeh, President of the Government Monopolies, returned to Kabul Sunday from the Federal Republic of Germany. He was a member of the delegation led by the Deputy Finance Minister, Mohammad Anwar Ziayee, which had gone to West Germany to sign auxiliary agreements on consumer goods credit and credits relating to the construction of a gasoline reservoir, a silo and warehouses. The basic agreement on these credits was signed earlier.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Robert L. Anderson has been appointed Pan American Airways Sales Manager here. He succeeds John Burke. Anderson's overseas assignments with Pan Am have included two years in Shanghai, two years in Saigon and 10 years in Tokyo in various sales posts.

## Malaria Meeting Opens In Ceylon

The Fifth Asian Malaria Conference will be held in Colombo, Ceylon, from October 20-27 under the sponsorship of the World Health Organisation (WHO). It will be inaugurated by Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The following twenty-one countries or territories will be represented at the conference by directors of national health services and chief malariologists: Afghanistan, Australia, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cambodia, Ceylon, Formosa, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Ryuku Islands, Thailand, Timor Dili and Vietnam.

Together these countries account for 80 per cent of the global malaria eradication campaign which was launched ten years ago under WHO sponsorship. Eighty countries with hundreds of thousands of technicians are engaged in this huge enterprise which has already brought protection to more than half of the 1,560 million people at risk.

## Baghlan Region

(Contd. from page 1)

the sugar content of the crop is over 16 per cent. Nearly 5,000 farmers of the area have to use one-fifth of their land for beetroot cultivation under a contract signed between them and the sugar manufacturing factory.

The provincial Department of Agriculture has distributed a total of 702 tons of phosphates and 465 tons of nitrate fertiliser among the beetroot farmers in the province.

## 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.

## By Bus From Gardez To Khost

(Contd. from page 3)

out of the car, and dusted ourselves off as well as possible under the circumstances. Then, after talking briefly about leaving immediately for Khost, we thought better of the idea and began to look around for a place to eat.

Upon learning that we would wait till the next day to go to Khost, the townspeople decided to make us comfortable. We were besieged with suggestions about the best place to eat, and finally wound up in a nice, clean, split-level tea-house only a few doors from where the jeep had left us. While we were relaxing over some hot pillau and qorma, the police came in and checked our passports. They gave us directions to the hotel and lent us a policeman as a guide around the city.

We checked into the hotel, and found it in the process of being remodeled and painted, with ultra-modern plumbing. The second-floor rooms were spacious and gave us an excellent view of the Bala Hissar. We then went for

a walk around the city and were language problem.

In and around Kabul we could understand what people were saying even when they weren't talking to us. Here, where Pakhtu is the native language, we could understand only when they spoke directly to us, at which times they used Dari for our benefit.

We found the bazaar much quieter and simpler than in Kabul. It is laid out along the main road going north and south, with a smaller number of shops on a few cross streets. The new section of town with government offices, the telephone exchange, and the new hospital, is being laid out to the west.

Gardez had introduced us to the first new element of Pakhtia—the Pakhtu-speaking culture. The trip to Khost showed us the second—the forests for which this province is justly famous. In Khost itself, we saw projects in the fields of education, health and agriculture that are grounds for pride.

The Ministry of Agriculture has

several large experimental farms near Khost, an area with fertile soil and one of the highest yield per acre in the country.

At present, experiments are being conducted to determine the possibilities of growing oranges, tea, asparagus, olives, and willows. The olive grove produce international interest with the first successful grafting of olive branches onto elm trees. This is symbolic of the successes in Pakhtia province, a warm, fertile area, now being more closely integrated with the rest of the country.

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