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Kabul Times (April 18, 1965, vol. 4, no. 20)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +15°C. Minimum 7°C.
Sun sets today at 6:34 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:37 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: rainy
VOL. IV, NO. 20

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1965, (HAMAL 29, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af 2

Agriculture To Play Important Role In Implementing Reforms His Majesty Tells Ag. Jirga Dr. Yousuf Delivers Major Speech

KABUL, April 18.—FARMERS' Jirga, the first of its kind in Afghanistan, was opened here yesterday with a message by His Majesty the King. The major speech was delivered by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. His Majesty's message was read by Dr. M. N. Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture.

Attended by representatives of landowners, cattle breeders and farmers, the Jirga is presided over by Keshawarz. Prince Ahmad Shah, His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Cabinet members and high-ranking civil and military officials were present at the inaugural session.

His Majesty the King in his message said: Agriculture and animal husbandry are professions which the people of this country have pursued for ages, and even today those engaged in these noble professions constitute more than 80 per cent of the population. Agriculture and animal husbandry have always contributed towards social and economic development of the country and those who toil to produce agricultural and animal wealth are worthy of honour and respect.

"The implementation of reform programmes depends more than anything else on strengthening of the country's economy. I am certain that all participants in the Congress have grasped this fact and understand that achievement of the ideals of the new reforms depends to a great deal on their efforts to improve agriculture and cattle breeding methods," the message said.

His Majesty added that the people's efforts had strengthened the hopes of reaching the greater goal of establishing a progressive and prosperous society based on social co-operation and human dignity.

After His Majesty the King's message was read Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said that in view of the present conditions the outlook for the country's agriculture was not satisfactory. Afghanistan was not an industrial country and no noticeable progress had been made in the fields of science and technology. But Afghanistan did have a sound agricultural system. "But today, in spite of the fact that we are an agricultural country, we have to import wheat," he said.

The Prime Minister said wheat shortage was not entirely due to unfavourable climatic conditions in certain years. Agricultural production over many years had been the same and in certain cases had decreased.

There was a shortage of more than 200,000 tons of wheat each year. Taking into consideration the constant growth in population, which is expected to increase by another three million during the next ten years, there has to be a substantial increase in production.

The Prime Minister mentioned three main causes for wheat shortage. The first was improvement of medical facilities which had brought down the mortality rate. Secondly, expenditure on development projects had enabled those engaged in work on the projects to earn more, thus increasing their purchasing power. Thirdly, during recent years Afghanistan has had to provide food for the Koochis throughout the year. Formerly the Koochis used to spend a certain part of the year across the frontiers, but recently the government of Pakistan had created difficulties for them.

"We hope," he said, "that the government of Pakistan will re-

consider the situation since travel to and from that country has been the traditional right of the Koochi population."

He hoped it would become possible to provide land for the settlement of the Koochis.

The Prime Minister said although the assistance rendered by friendly countries to meet Afghanistan's food shortage deserves appreciation, our people should see that they become self-sufficient. "We must remember," he said, "that political independence is not an end in itself but a means to reach an end. Political independence is something that we have won at the expense of bloodshed and sacrifice on the part of our forefathers. We must now use this freedom to attain economic independence."

The Prime Minister said that although the government will do its best to raise agricultural production, only selfless efforts and co-operation of the entire farming community and landowners can solve our agricultural problems. "We must realise that Afghanistan cannot prosper as a result of the efforts of government officials alone. The entire people of whom the farming community is the majority must play their part."

The Prime Minister then made a general review of agricultural projects being implemented.

Referring to the Helmand Valley Project which he visited recently he said although some achievements have been made but the results obtained are not entirely up to our expectations.

He said the project must become productive. "We must utilise local resources which are limited for the completion of the project. Side by side with our own efforts it is hoped that the United States will increase its assistance either through grant or long-term loan for the completion of this project."

More than 100 million dollars has been spent on the Helmand Valley Project so far. In addition to irrigating land, the project must produce electric power. Consumer industries must be launched and land for new settlements should be provided.

Dr. Yousuf said the process of new settlements in the Helmand Valley must be accelerated.

Referring to the Nangarhar project, the Prime Minister said that the first phase of the project had been implemented with the sincere assistance of our friendly neighbour, the Soviet Union. For the completion of the remaining part of the project, which includes cultivating more than 75,000 acres and the establishment of industries, hard work was required.

The Prime Minister also spoke about the irrigation projects of Sardeh and Kokcha and the Panj and Amu rivers.

The Sardeh dam, 75 per cent of which has been completed, will irrigate over 35,000 acres. The work of surveying Kokcha dam, which will irrigate more than 30,000 acres, is nearing completion. The contract for surveying the multipurpose Panj and Amu project, which will be jointly utilised by Afghanistan and the

(Contd. on page 4)

Halting N. Vietnam Raids Dishearten Friends, Says Rusk

WASHINGTON, April 18, (Reuter).—Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, said in a statement yesterday the United States had thought "long and soberly" about suspending air raids on North Vietnam, but added such action would only encourage the aggressor and "dishearten our friends."

Rusk's surprise statement was made, officially explained, U.S. should consider halting the air raids, which began on February 7.

The Secretary of State said: "we have thought long and soberly about suspending for a period the air raids on North Vietnam, some have suggested this could lead to an end of aggression from the north, but we have tried publicly and privately to find out if this would be the result and there has been no response."

KABUL, April 18.—Dr. Franz Herbachschek, the Austrian Ambassador to Tehran who has simultaneously been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Kabul, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkushah Palace yesterday morning.

Later, accompanied by Sayyed Kasim, Deputy Chief of the Department of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he visited the mausoleum of His Majesty late Mohammad Nadir Shah and laid a wreath there.

USSR Will Send Volunteers To Vietnam If DRV Asks, Says Moscow Communique

MOSCOW, April 18, (Reuter).—THE Soviet Union has agreed to let Soviet volunteers fight in Vietnam if U.S. "aggression" is intensified and if the North Vietnam government requests this move, Tass news agency disclosed last night.

The statement came in a communique issued at the end of a visit to Moscow by a North Vietnam Communist Party and government delegation.

Tass said the visit began last Saturday and ended yesterday.

The communique, as summarised by Tass, said: The Soviet Union reaffirming the readiness to continue rendering all-necessary assistance to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for the repulsion of aggression by the United States.

"If the United States aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is intensified, the Soviet government, in case of necessity, given an appeal by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, will consent the departure for Vietnam of Soviet citizens" who expressed a desire to fight for the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

"The recent statement of the U.S. President shows that the United States is still keeping to a course for the extension of acts of aggression and does not seek to explore avenues leading to a peaceful solution of the Vietnamese problem."

"The communique points out that the U.S. aggressive actions in Vietnam create a threat to peace not only in South-East Asia, but also aggravate tension throughout the world and increase the

danger of a military conflict with grievous consequences for all the peoples of the world."

"A solution of the Vietnamese problem calls for an immediate end to the aggressive actions of the United States against the DRV. In conformity with the Geneva agreements the U.S. government must evacuate its forces, servicemen and arms from South Vietnam and put an end to the infringements of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the DRV."

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, said in Moscow last month many Russians were applying to go to Vietnam, but he did not say what action would be taken on their offers.

A spokesman at the North Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow said last month entire Soviet army unit had volunteered to fight against the Americans in Vietnam, but a basic decision on their offers would have to be taken by the Soviet government.

Lord Walston Here For Three Day Visit

KABUL, April 18.—Lord Walston, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the British Government arrived in Kabul by road from Peshawar early this morning on a three-



Lord Walston

day visit. While here he will pay courtesy calls on members of the Afghan Government and sign a cultural convention.

As Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord Walston speaks for the Foreign Office in the House of Lords, of which he has been a member since he was created a Life Peer in 1961.

Born on Jun 6, 1912, son of the archaeologist, Sir Charles Walston, Lord Walston was educated at Eton and King's College Cambridge, and at Harvard, U.S.A.

He is a farmer, with a 2,000 acre estate in Cambridgeshire. In 1957 he bought a farm in St. Lucia in the West Indies, where he grows bananas and coconuts.

Lord Walston is author of a number of publications, including "Our Daily Bread", "The Farmer and Europe", and recently, "Agriculture Under Communism".

Once a Liberal Parliamentary candidate, he joined the Labour Party in 1948 and contested four elections in the Labour interest before entering Parliament as a member of the House of Lords.

Lord Walston married in 1935, and has four sons and two daughters. His recreations are shooting and sailing. He is also a connoisseur of art.

Johnson Says U.S. Ready To Talk On Vietnam "Next Week, Tomorrow Or Tonight"

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, April 18, (AP).—PRESIDENT Johnson said Saturday the United States is ready for peace talks in Vietnam "next week tomorrow or tonight."

If anyone doubts it, he said, "come to the meeting room—we will be there."

In a special Easter statement which he read personally to newsmen gathered on the front lawn of his ranch house, Johnson restated his willingness to engage in negotiations without any pre-conditions.

But he said the United States "will finally settle for no less" than assured independence for South Vietnam.

"Until that independence is guaranteed," he said, "there is no human power capable of forcing us to leave South Vietnam."

Even as Johnson spoke, state highway patrolmen were massing in the ranch neighbourhood to police a planned demonstration by opponents of American policy in Vietnam.

Johnson, in his statement, said he understood the feelings of those who regret American bombing of North Vietnam. But he said it is necessary.

The President began by saying this week—holy week to millions of Christians—has been one of tragedy, disappointment and progress.

Tragedy because so many have died in Vietnam, disappointment because the Eastern bloc powers rejected his earlier offer to negotiate and progress because, he said, the week has produced "strength and unity of American purpose."

Johnson, in characterising Eastern bloc reaction to his initial offer last week of unconditional

peace talks, said:

"They want no talk with us." He likened the response to "slander and invective."

But, the U.S. Chief Executive added, "Our offer stands. The window to peace is still open."

Johnson said "we are ready to begin discussions next week, tomorrow or tonight."

The President, talking of progress, said "the news from the battlefield is improving." And he reported a favourable western reception for his suggestion that prospering countries aid the economic development of all South-east Asia.

In an obvious reference to critical reaction from some Republicans—one of them U.S. Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois—Johnson said: "We do not seek to buy peace."

Dirksen, commenting on the President's April 7 statement that he would support a billion-dollar American investment in Asian economic development, likened it to a peace-purchase bid.

Johnson said that if the price of peace is bloodshed, the United States is willing to pay that price.

The President said at the outset that he regretted the United States felt obliged to bomb carefully-picked targets in North Vietnam because of what he termed "the necessities of war."

He added that he could understand the feelings of those who regret this course of action.

"I share those feelings," Johnson said. "But," he said, "American targets in the north are concrete and steel."

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

APRIL 18, 1965

Ten Years After

Representatives of Asian and African countries are meeting in Indonesia to celebrate the tenth anniversary of a historic conference. Since 1955 when heads of states or governments of 29 nations met in Bandung the international scene has undergone many changes. The emergence of many new nations, notably in Africa, has more than doubled the members of the Afro-Asian community.

Ten years ago Asian and African countries jointly supported the right of all nations to self-determination and freedom, emphasised the need for peaceful solution of all disputes and called for peaceful co-existence. These principles have been universally accepted, but unfortunately some countries are still struggling for their right to self-determination and freedom and others are using force to settle disputes which can be easily solved through peaceful means. However as a result of the Bandung declaration and the impact it had on world thinking we have made commendable progress towards preparing the world for lasting peace.

During the decade, since the Bandung conference, two meetings of heads of states or governments of non-aligned nations have taken place. These conferences were essentially the product of the Bandung meeting and helped the countries outside the military blocs to popularise the Bandung ideals. In about two months' time the second Afro-Asian summit is to take place in Algeria. There have been many eventful developments since the first Afro-Asian summit. The Belgrade and Cairo meetings of non-aligned nations—mostly Asian and African—have already taken note of them. It is but logical, therefore, that the Algerian summit should take into account the useful work done by the two conferences of non-aligned nations before dealing with the current world issues.

A Code Of Ethics For Political Parties In Afghanistan Rules Of Procedure Needed To Avoid Filibustering In Nation's Parliament

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Parliaments of necessity have limited time at their disposal. In modern western countries parliaments work from Monday through Friday. Their business sometimes continues until midnight. Every bill that comes before the house is of some importance to national life. Consequently bills which fail to come before the house for debate are in fact national issues which are being postponed. Depending on the nature of the bill and its impact on the growth of national life, one can well imagine the extent of harm done when a bill does not receive due consideration at the hands of the people's representatives.

It is not difficult to calculate how much time every parliament has at its disposal during one term. After the deduction of parliamentary recess, vacations, holidays and Sundays or Fridays as in Afghanistan what remains is a maximum time of six months.

According to Munroe "The U.S. Government" by W. B. Munroe, in its two sessions the House of Representatives in the U.S. receives from 10,000 to 15,000 bills and joint resolutions. Of this total less than 15 per cent are reported from committees and placed on the appropriate calendar; less than six per cent are enacted into law. He says "If the House held itself to a deliberate consideration of every measure it would never get its work done by sitting 24 hours every day in the year. Accordingly it is essential to place strict time limits on speeches".

No doubt the unique freedom of debate which prevails in parliaments has some advantage in that it encourages full discussion and gives minorities a chance to ex-

press their views freely and thus throw sufficient light on all sides of any given issue. But such freedom is also misused on occasions by political parties, especially minor parties. The opposition can make use of a filibuster as it is called. In order to defeat a measure a group of members may resort to dilatory tactics such as making long speeches, proposing amendments, demanding roll calls and so forth. Many measures perish as a result.

For instance, in the U.S. near the end of the 64th Congress (March 1917) a small group of senators who were called "a little group of willful men in the Senate" by President Wilson filibustered to prevent the Senate from taking a vote on a bill to give the President the authority to arm American merchant vessels for defensive purposes, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the other senators desired to pass the bill.

Filibustering has been harshly condemned. Occasionally it has made the U.S. Senate appear ridiculous. In 1953 Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon achieved an all-time record for holding the floor for over 22 hours and 26 minutes. Similarly, Senator Fillman in 1903 read Lord Byron's Child Harold for hours in the Senate and threatened to continue with other compositions of Byron, including Don Juan, till the provisions opposed by him were dropped. He succeeded. Senator Heflin of Alabama once regaled the Senate with his own poems, which were not masterpieces, and followed this by reading dozens of telegrams and letters from his admiring friends. Senator Robert La Fol-

lete of Wisconsin on one occasion held the floor for 18 hours, 23 minutes. In the filibuster against the Ship Purchase Bill in 1915 six obstructionists spoke for more than 11 hours each.

These examples make it clear how the elected representatives of a nation sometimes try to waste what is supposed to be the most precious national wealth—its parliament's time. Freedom of discussion is permitted in all parliaments. But its misuse by the highest authority of the country creates bad image of the house and lowers it in the eyes of the public.

At the same time it delays important decisions. The use of filibustering convinces us that in every country, including Afghanistan, certain rules of procedure are necessary for the parliament. In modern democratic parliaments there are set rules of procedure and the members are bound by law to observe them. It is the Speaker of the House who applies the rules and when the need arises sets down his own rules. The British House of Commons, which is nine centuries old, has evolved rules by convention.

I suggest that the next Afghan Parliament should form a Rules Committee. This committee should study the rules of parliaments of advanced democracies and compile rules for our own parliament. Such a volume will not only help members of the parliament but also those of political parties. It will restrain their political parties from misusing their privilege in the parliamentary sense.

At present the farmers are a deprived and poverty-stricken class. Because of their limited income they cannot make any significant improvement in their living conditions. They are ill-educated and very few of them can read and write. Their relations with landowners are not on a sound and equitable basis. This creates special difficulties for the farmers in years when agriculture is adversely affected by climatic conditions.

The new agricultural law, continued the editorial, should ensure that relations between the farm workers and big landowners are more equitable and just and guarantee a more respectable life for the hardest working and most deserving section of society.

Referring to the advantages of holding a Farmers' Congress the editorial said that, in addition to establishing a direct link between the people and the government, the meeting will provide an opportunity for the government to obtain first-hand information about the country's agricultural problems and help it in drawing up further plans for the development of agriculture. Schemes based on mutual consultations between the farmers and the planners are bound to be more successful than those launched without considering the problems of people upon whose efforts depends their ultimate success.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article signed "Masoud" on traffic accidents and the duties of the traffic authorities. In view of the rise in the number of road casualties it is important that the traffic department should adopt stricter rules for issuing licences to drivers. The eyesight, hearing power and the general health condition of the applicants should be tested before they are given licences; the article emphasised.

It said many drivers have been heard to boast that they have driven so many miles without their brakes functioning properly. This is madness. The only way to stop it is for the traffic department to make arrangements to check vehicles and issue certificates of roadworthiness. Those violating traffic regulations should be severely punished and their licences should be withdrawn for different periods of times depending on the nature and magnitude of their crimes, suggested the article.

Cuba Increases Sugar Output By 50 Per Cent

FLORIDA, April 18, (Reuter).—Dr. Fidel Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister said in a Havana radio interview monitored yesterday that Cuba had increased its sugar production by 50 per cent since 1963.

The broadcast said the interview had been made in the Camaguey sugar fields where the Cuban leader, along with President Osvaldo Dorticos and his cabinet ministers, have been cutting cane to support the island-wide campaign for more volunteer harvesters.

The cane crop is Cuba's biggest single income producer and plays a vital role in the island's economy.

PRESS At a Glance

All the leading dailies yesterday commented editorially on the opening of the Farmers' Congress and carried pictures of the Prime Minister among the farmers' representatives.

The daily Islah in its editorial said the question of agriculture is very important for us since the majority of our population is engaged in cultivation. By improving our system of agriculture we can improve the living conditions of the majority of our people and also earn for the country more foreign exchange by exporting primary commodities.

The government has been trying to develop agriculture through various means such as encouraging the use of extension services and chemical fertilisers, better irrigation, and the establishment of experimental farms and co-operatives. These efforts will prove successful only when they are coupled with steps taken for the improvement of the living conditions of the farmers.

At the same time efforts should be made to establish greater contact between the farmers and the government. Responsible authorities must have first-hand information about the farmers' difficulties and consider suggestions for their solution. Farmers' problems need special attention, since they are the country's prime producers.

At present the farmers are a deprived and poverty-stricken class. Because of their limited income they cannot make any significant improvement in their living conditions. They are ill-educated and very few of them can read and write. Their relations with landowners are not on a sound and equitable basis. This creates special difficulties for the farmers in years when agriculture is adversely affected by climatic conditions.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

SUNDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.
English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.
Russian Programme:
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC
Daily except Friday 1:00 p.m.—1:30 p.m.
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.
On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1315
Departure-1315
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0845
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1400

C S A
Kabul, Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1310

T M A
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

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First Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtun Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

Pharmacies

Bari	Phone No. 20523
Ahmad Shah Baba Ph.	No. 20507
Afghan	22910
Shahad	Phone No. 24470
Shafa	Phone No. 20538
Pakhtunistan	Phone No. 20522



A 10-member Afghan Cultural Delegation led by Prof. Abdullah Wahidi, who had gone to India a fortnight ago at the invitation of the Government of India, returned to Kabul yesterday. Photo shows the leader and some members of the delegation, standing with K.C. Johorey, First Secretary of the Indian Embassy (4th left) who welcomed them back at Kabul Airport.

Balance Of Power Between Executive And Legislature Discussed By Wiseman

Dr. H. V. Wiseman, head of the Department of Government at Exeter University, lectured yesterday and today at the College of Law at Kabul University on the balance of power between the executive and the legislature which he thinks is "the most important problem in any parliamentary system".

In yesterday's lecture Prof. Wiseman dealt with the executive by giving illustrations primarily from the history of Great Britain but referring also to the Afghan Constitution.

Wiseman, who arrived here on April 8th has studied the new Afghan Constitution and made several references to it. He continued describing the nature of the executive branch of the government and its relation to parliament in Britain and in Afghanistan in yesterday's lecture.

Prof. Wiseman has travelled extensively in Africa and in the United States but this is his first trip to the Middle East. He came to Afghanistan from Turkey and he will go on from here to Tehran on April 22.

He is visiting these countries under the auspices of the British Council and the Ministry for Overseas Development. During his stay in Afghanistan Dr. Wiseman will hold discussions with the Ministers of Justice, Education, and Finance, President of the University of Kabul, and Dean of the College of Law on the possibility of British aid in providing teachers of political science and advisors in various aspects of administration such as recruitment, job analysis, preparing reports, and lessening red tape in administrative procedures.

Dr. Wiseman is an expert on administration and parliament. His publications include Problems of Parliamentary Government in Colonies, Commonwealth, Parliament, a Case Book of Procedure, Parliament and the Executive and Britain and the Commonwealth.

Dr. Wiseman is also a regular contributor to several journals such as Parliamentary Affairs, Public Law, Public Administration and the New Society. He plans to write an article to Parliamentary Affairs on the New Afghan Constitution.

Talking about the stability of government, Dr. Wiseman said there is an interesting difference between Britain and Afghanistan. "In our House of Commons the government is defeated however small the majority against it may be. But in your constitution (Article 92) the vote of no confidence must be carried by a two thirds

majority in the two legislative terms following the promulgation of your new constitution".

"May I say that I think this is a wise plan". Until your new Parliament is working and you see how many political parties there are and how certain the government is of a majority, there might be the danger that your government would be too quickly overthrown and not be given a chance to carry out its policies and plans", continued Prof. Wiseman.

As in Britain the government need not resign even when defeated and the Prime Minister can ask the Queen to dissolve the parliament and hold general elections. But, he added, it is also important that the government takes responsibility for all important measures and decisions. It should be able to guide parliament. For instance in preparing the budget since the government can better estimate expenses. It is the most appropriate party to take the initiative. "It is not the business of the parliament", Wiseman noted, "to govern but only to keep watch on those who do, and keep them within the law".

Stating another difference between provisions of Afghan and British constitutions, Dr. Wiseman said in Britain the Prime Minister and the cabinet members must be members of the House of Commons or in some cases of House of Lords. The Afghan Constitutions does not require this yet the government collectively and the minister individually can be held responsible and be questioned by the parliament.

It is most important that the Parliament should always be able to find out what the government is doing, question it, and criticise it; and, in the last resort, pass a vote of no confidence if it feels that the government is doing something really unwise or wrong, said Wiseman.

But, he added, it is also important that the government takes responsibility for all important measures and decisions. It should be able to guide parliament. For instance in preparing the budget since the government can better estimate expenses. It is the most appropriate party to take the initiative. "It is not the business of the parliament", Wiseman noted, "to govern but only to keep watch on those who do, and keep them within the law".

dependence and defend world peace." President Sukarno, of Indonesia, was at the airport to embrace Chou en-Lai and greet other leaders from China, North Vietnam and Laos.

A delegation from the Viet Cong guerrillas, now engaged in bitter struggle with South Vietnam and United States forces in the jungles of South Vietnam, is also in Indonesia for the celebrations. Jakarta has had a face-lift to welcome the visiting delegates and most of reporters flocking into the city.

Students Friday rampaged through the streets of Seoul on the fourth successive day of rioting as they clashed with police who had called out troops.

The government of President Chung Hee Park told Seoul universities and high schools to close if necessary in an attempt to restore order in the South Korean capital.

Electronic Brains To Aid Doctors

Doctors met recently in Bonn to discuss a problem which will be increasingly important in the future. It concerned the electronic brain, the robot, which will help keep people in good health. Dr. Erich Weigelin who directed this conference, is firmly convinced that the modern equipment for processing data will provide doctors with a valuable instrument in the fight against disease.

In the last few years the wealth of medical knowledge has increased to an almost inconceivable extent. 250,000 new publications on medical subjects appear every year. They tower over the doctor like huge mountains which he is expected to move single-handedly. "Naturally we should not expect too much from electronic brains", Professor Weigelin says. There will never be a diagnosis-robot into which the patient can enter, and which can then X-ray him and finally give an opinion on what is wrong with him.

However it is certain that in a few years the following procedure will be as familiar to doctors and patients as a scalpel and stethoscope. When a sick man is taken to hospital the electronic brain processes in a fraction of a minute the records of the patient already collected in other hospitals. Up to now the search for old medical papers has often taken up precious time.

Every layman knows that before an illness can be cured the right diagnosis must be made. No machine will ever be able to replace the doctor's diagnosis. However an electronic brain can certainly relieve the doctor of some of his work and help him to make his diagnosis as accurate as possible.

Even today 'feeding' a machine with symptoms or case histories is no longer a problem. After a few seconds it writes: "With these symptoms the patient may have the following illnesses." The machine can do even more than this. It tells the doctor: "If the patient has stomach ulcers you must make the following tests to make quite sure. The robot can help in the choice of medicines, inform the doctor of similar cases and thus make it easier help the patient most."

Medical robots are already in use at the children's clinic in Cologne, at Professor Weigelin's institute in Bonn and in other cities.

One thing is now certain: soon there will be electronic brain doctors, specialists who will feed the machines with data and make the results known to the doctor at the sick-bed.

KABUL, April 18.—M. R. Letondot, the French government's financial adviser for the Middle East, arrived in Kabul by plane yesterday.

During his two-week stay in Kabul he will hold talks with some officials of the Ministries of Planning and Commerce on economic matters of interest to Afghanistan and France.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 18.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.40
Af. 1625 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.50
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.92

Students Riot In Korea To Protest Better Japan Ties

SOUL, April 18, (Reuter).—Students Friday rampaged through the streets of Seoul on the fourth successive day of rioting as they clashed with police who had called out troops.

The government of President Chung Hee Park told Seoul universities and high schools to close if necessary in an attempt to restore order in the South Korean capital.

The riots were the wildest scenes since students began street demonstrations last Saturday to protest against President Chung Hee Park's plans to improve relations with Japan.

Premier's Speech In Ag. Jirga

(Contd from page 1)
Soviet Union, has been signed. Survey work on this project will begin soon.

Referring to the experimental farms and centres for improving animal husbandry which have been costly projects, the Prime Minister said unless the farmers, landowners and livestock owners are prepared to work hard the desired results will not be achieved.

He said in certain parts of the country there is plenty of cultivable land, but not enough population. Efforts to settle people in these regions for farming purposes should be coupled with new legislation regulating their conditions of work and relations with the landlords.

The Prime Minister said our landowners must employ extension facilities, including tractors and chemical fertilisers, and they should improve the system of irrigation on their farms.

Regarding animal husbandry the Prime Minister said our livestock owners should take steps to safeguard their cattle against natural calamities. They should take measures to insure ample supply of fodder throughout the year. Both farmers and livestock owners should co-operate in increasing dairy and meat products.

He said conditions for progress were there. We only had to start a movement and mobilise available forces. He outlined the conditions for progress as follows: First, the Afghan sovereign sincerely desires the progress and prosperity of the nation. Secondly, the government belongs to the people. Thirdly, the country is rich in natural resources specially endowed with hard working people. Fourthly, Afghanistan's foreign policy has created conditions for progress and prosperity. "The only thing we need now is vigilance by our people. We must be prepared to meet the present and future challenges," he declared.

In his extempore speech, which lasted well over an hour, the Prime Minister said the most important pre-requisite for sound and balanced development is for the people and government to merge together forming one harmonious whole. The people must present frankly their problems to the government and get to know the government's plans for the solution of these problems. He said our new constitution, which has been promulgated at the explicit wish of His Majesty the King, has prepared the ground for people to hold the reins of power in their own hands.

Legislation alone cannot however lead to attainment of the goals set in the constitution. It is through a deep and sincere association of the people with the government that the constitution can be translated into action giving us the moral courage to go forward.

The Minister of Agriculture Dr. M.N. Keshawaraz drew the farmers' attention to the challenge posed by the growth in population which, he said, was at the rate of 1.75 per cent a year. This means that we shall have twice as many mouths to feed in 36 years time.

"Right now more than 150,000 tons of wheat, which is seven per cent of our production, is being imported and the living conditions of our farmers, which constitute 85 per cent of the population, are deplorable.

"Our system of agriculture is very primitive. Campaigns against agricultural diseases are not carried out successfully. This is due partly to the fact that the farmers

are still clinging to their outdated ideas and the Ministry of Agriculture does not have adequate means at its disposal.

Referring to estimates of the national income, Dr. Keshawaraz said agriculture contributes Af. 49,000,000,000 to the national income. Agricultural output could be increased considerably. Since farmers constitute the largest proportion consumers, if their income is increased through effective agricultural development programmes, a favourable market will be created for the country's industrial raw materials. This will add a considerable amount to the annual income of industries which will in turn encourage the growth of industrial firms.

Forests, he said, are not being used to the best advantage. A large number of villages are located within forests and people do not refrain from cutting trees. Animals, especially goats, destroy young trees. This state of affairs will result in forests being converted into arable land and finally into barren hills.

The market conditions for our animal and vegetable products are primitive and most of the profits go to middlemen. Since agricultural raw materials are not properly sorted and packaged their sale in foreign markets is adversely affected.

It should not be forgotten, he said, that agricultural laws in Afghanistan had yet to be brought up to date to meet the country's economic and social requirements.

Dr. Keshawaraz added that the population of the country is estimated to be 15,051,000 this year and the total land cultivated amounts to four million hectares, or 20 million jireeb. This means that each person has 1.33 jireeb of cultivated land. This proportion is, however, not constant because the population grows annually at the rate of 1.75 per cent.

Dr. Keshawaraz said: "We are facing shortage of foodstuffs and their prices are rapidly rising."

A number of farmers' representatives from Sar-i-Pul and Herat made speeches expressing pleasure at the convening of the Farmers' Congress and promised every co-operation with the government in improving the system of agriculture in the country.

Afghanistan, World Bank Sign Pact For Irrigation

KABUL, April 18.—An agreement for financing the survey of the irrigation and agricultural project in Kunduz Valley was recently signed in Washington between Afghanistan and the World Bank.

Mohammad Akber Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and President of the Soil and Water Survey Department, who had gone to Washington to sign the agreement, returned to Kabul yesterday.

At the Kabul International Airport, Reza said under this agreement the World Bank will provide 350,000 dollars to Afghanistan to conduct the survey.

Reza also signed an agreement for the survey work with a French company, Sogria, which is a contractor of the World Bank.

The survey work will be started soon jointly by the French firm and the Soil and Water Survey Department, Reza said.

Reza also held talks with representatives of the Swedish government on agricultural development in the Hariroud Valley.

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	T	14.293	27.158	
Berlin	T	14.194	26.970	142
	F	15.824	30.066	
Warsaw	T	12.846	24.409	129
	F	20.895	39.690	
London	T	14.547	27.641	191
	F	19.736	37.501	
Paris	T	14.293	27.158	180
	F	17.842	33.900	
Prague	T	14.293	27.158	144
	F	11.786	22.397	
Sofia	T	11.786	22.397	177
	F	19.427	36.914	
Brussels	T	14.293	27.158	152
	F	16.870	39.057	
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