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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday:

Maximum: +12° C.

Minimum: -2° C.

Today's forecast:

Mainly warm and clear.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STANDS:
Near Pul-i-Bagh Omoomi;
Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque;
Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant;
International Club;
Pamir Cinema; Opposite
Afghan Air Authority.

KABUL TIMES

VOL. I NO. 1

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

ALGERIA CEASE-FIRE LIKELY BY END OF RAMADAN

TRIPOLI, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—The formal announcement of an Algerian cease-fire will probably be made on March 7 which marks the end of Ramadan, well-informed sources in Tripoli said last night.

The Algerian "Parliament," the National Council of the Algerians Nationalists, which has been in session since last Thursday to discuss the terms agreed in secret negotiations with France, is expected to continue its deliberations today.

It is thought likely that Mr. ben Youssef ben Khedda, the provisional Premier will call a brief Cabinet meeting in Tunis to review the situation after the parliamentary session ends.

This will be the last step before what it is hoped will be the final and open negotiations, with the French in Paris.

Thousands of posters announcing a cease-fire are reported to have already arrived in Algiers and they are being distributed in widely-dispersed centres ready to be displayed as soon as the pact is signed.

Unconfirmed reports in Tunis say the Algerian Nationalists have discussed enlarging their provisional Government by at least one Minister.

LONDON TALKS ON KENYA'S CONSTITUTION

LONDON, FEB. 27. (DPA).—The Kenya constitutional conference is to set up a working committee to consider the power and structure of the Government, on the recommendation of the six-man Steering Committee formed at Friday's conference session.

It was decided that the working committee would have a membership of 12 each from the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) and the Kenya African Democratic Union (Kadu).

Conference circles said the committee's terms of reference would enable it to consider the details of both Kanu's plans for a constitution on Westminster lines and Kadu's plan envisaging a federal type of Government.

The committee will also be entitled to deal with the vexed question of other governing authorities to which Mr. Reginald Maudling, British Colonial Secretary, has referred.

The conference yesterday also accepted the Steering Committee's recommendation that three other working committees should be set up—one to consider land and citizenship, another for judiciary and public service and the third for a bill of rights.

BAKHTAR NEWS

AGENCY'S

NEW VENTURE

Message From

Dr. Sohail

The 'Bakhtar News Agency' of Afghanistan is taking an important step forward by publishing the first English newspaper from today, to introduce Afghanistan to the outside world and inform our foreign friends residing in this country and abroad about our present activities and struggle for the progress as well as about our past history and culture.

Being a member of the human society, Afghanistan wants the outside world to know about her aspirations and her endeavours in the common cause of peace and prosperity for all. Afghanistan was unable to contribute much to the world's cause for long because of her sustained and stubborn struggle against colonialism. She had to sacrifice everything for the attainment of the much nobler goal, namely her independence.

The 'Bakhtar News Agency' is to be complimented on this new venture despite many technical difficulties on the printing side which they have to face. I, however, hope that with the installation of a new modern printing press in the near future many of their difficulties will be overcome.

Although 'Kabul Times' is of a small size and has started with a meagre beginning, its future is nevertheless bright which will serve as a milestone for those to follow.

At the end, I consider it my duty to congratulate the staff of the 'Kabul Times' and the Fringing Press, who have jointly made this venture a success.

Dr. M. A. Sohail,

President.

Press Department.

KABUL'S MAIN SHOPPING CENTRE



Maiwand Watt is the business street of Kabul. It stretches from the Pamir Cinema to Chaman-e-Husoori, where the annual celebration of the Afghan Day of Independence is held a distance of about two and a half kilometres. The monument pictured above is situated about half-way along the length of Maiwand Watt and is known as the 'Maiwand Monument'. It was constructed by the Kabul Municipal Corporation in 1957 in memory of those patriots who lost their lives in the "Sacred War of Maiwand".

Tshombe's Mercenaries Plan More Trouble MOVE TO ENCIRCLE ALBERTVILLE

ELISABETHVILLE, Feb. 27, (UPI).—Reliable Katangese sources disclosed Katangese plans for strong forces led by European mercenaries to drive a wedge through central Congolese troops now controlling territory to the north.

The military blueprints, if successfully executed, would link the vital railway centre of Kongolo with Katanga-controlled Kamina, 240 miles to the south, the sources said.

The move would involve a pincer attack on Kabalo, 50 miles south of Kongolo by rail. As the first objective, Katangese troops would strike south from Kontole, which they captured on February 17, and west from the area of Albertville, now held by Central Government and UN troops.

"We are considering a policy of encirclement against Albertville rather than a direct attack," the sources said.

UN officials in Leopoldville have warned Katanga, of armed resistance if Katangese troops tried to attack Albertville. Capital of the newly-created Luluaba province in northern Katanga.

Until 10 days ago, Central Government troops held most of northern Katanga, but the capture of Kongolo gave Katangese gendarmes a springboard for a push to the south.

Capture of Kabalo would enable the Katangese to continue south through more Central Government-held territory to Kami-Hangoo, a Katanga stronghold where the UN controls a giant air base. Katangese forces were yesterday

day reported within 10 miles of Albertville, but reliable sources said they did not consider an attack on the city likely in the immediate future.

Meanwhile, consular sources here reported that Mr. Moise Tshombe had asked the United States, Britain and France to Guarantee his safety if he goes to Leopoldville for talks with the Central Premier, of Cyrille Adoula.

The United Nations already has day, a UN spokesman announced yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—The United States astronaut, John Glenn, said in the American Congress yesterday, after a parade along Pennsylvania Avenue, that space flight promised an expansion of present knowledge "beyond description."

A joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives gave standing ovation to Colonel Glenn, who made the first American orbital flight exactly a week ago.

UPI adds: U Thant, acting UN Secretary-General, has invited to Leopoldville for talks with the Col. Glenn to visit the United Nations headquarters during his visit to New York city on Thursday.

Bomb Explosions In Central Pakhtunistan

KABUL, FEB. 27.—A bomb exploded in Rama Das Bazar of side a Pakistani military building Peshawar in Central Occupied at Shagai causing considerable Pakhtunistan recently, according damage to the building.

A despatch from Warakzai says that a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists detonated another bomb under a concrete bridge between Shenawari and Turawari. The report adds that a group of known dignitary of Khyber area Pakhtunistan died on February 8.

A report from Tira states that a group of nationalists on February 20 threw handgrenades in his country.

PAKHTUN LEADER DIES

KABUL, FEB. 27.—Mr. Ajab Gul Zakha Khail Apridi, a well-known dignitary of Khyber area Pakhtunistan died on February 8. Mr. Apridi had rendered valuable achievement in the struggle for the achievement of independence for

KABUL TIMES

ANOTHER MILESTONE IN MASS COMMUNICATION

By M. K. ROASHAN

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KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 27, 1962

OUR AIM

The need for publishing an English daily newspaper in Afghanistan has been felt for many years; but considering other needs and requirements of the country in general and those of mass communication in particular, which had to be met first, no serious attempt had been made to publish such a newspaper.

With the passage of time Afghanistan began to move faster along the road to development. By launching the First Five Year Development Plan in 1956, Afghanistan entered a completely new and different stage of development. Various multi-purpose projects were launched, modern education was encouraged and many new industries were introduced in the country.

Side by side, with these activities the foreign community was also encouraged to grow in Afghanistan and the number of university and college graduates, wanting to get first-hand information about the world, increased.

In order to keep the foreign community in Afghanistan, as well as other peoples of the world, informed about the latest developments in this country and other parts of the world, we are publishing KABUL TIMES, the first English newspaper of Afghanistan.

It is also our desire to portray an overall picture of Afghanistan in action, Afghanistan as the citadel of ancient civilizations, Afghanistan as a cross-road of flourishing and historic trade routes, and Afghanistan as a country of untouched beauty and glamour.

Our aim is to present news from an objective point of view and in line with the policy of neutrality followed by Afghanistan in international affairs.

May we appeal in conclusion, to our readers for suggestions for the improvement of KABUL TIMES.

The media of mass communications are daily developing throughout the world. The reason for this development, which is the need that various peoples feel for knowing about, and being known by, as large a figure is extraordinary in some regions of world population as possible. This knowledge is very important, and indeed vital, in many respects. Knowledge of one's movements and activities in one's immediate environments creates the possibilities of appropriate measures to be taken by all others concerned. It can help make people aware of new trends in every walk of life all over the world. Through this knowledge people can divert catastrophe or, at least, save themselves from the tragedies they entail.

Basically, knowledge is a human need and a major method of supplying it is through the media of mass communication. Newspapers, journals, periodicals, radio, theatre, cinema and television all strive to satisfy this fundamental human need.

The Result

The more advanced nations of today are enjoying already very highly developed media of mass communication. The result in almost every case is a more highly informed citizenry striving for an over-riding standard of living and

PAKHTUNISTAN ISSUE

The independence of the Indian sub-continent, one of the most significant events in the history of Asia, was a great source of happiness to all peoples of Asia. The success of the people of India in their struggle was a particular source of satisfaction to the Afghans who had always maintained their independence, and to the Pakhtunistanis who had always treasured it.

The partition of India, however, created certain difficulties. Among these, the major problems were those of Kashmir and Pakhtunistan, which remained unsolved. The former has gravely affected the relations between India and Pakistan, while the latter has brought about a serious international situation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The legal and political arguments over these two situations have been a source of preoccupation not only for political circles in the countries directly involved, but also for all those who are concerned with international affairs and the maintenance of peace.

In the light of the policy of Pakistan, it is not difficult to discover where lies the burden of responsibility for the uneasy situation in this part of the world.

Moreover, the double policy followed by Pakistan on these two issues which are the outcome of the same event and similar circumstances should not go unnoticed.

The claim of the Pakhtunistan for independence is based on the right of self-determination a right which Pakistan demands for Kashmir.

Many attempts have been made by the Government of Afghanistan

Unfortunately in some areas of the world, people have not yet been able to develop these media. The reasons for it are many, among which can be counted the grave determination of some colonialistic powers to keep the various peoples under their rule as less-informed as possible and therefore more easy to rule. But this has not proved very successful in the long run and peoples have, by the sheer force of time and events, realized their need for knowledge. They have awakened to it and in many instances, having thrown away the yoke of foreign domination, have tried to catch up with the rest of the world. They have turned to the media of mass communication in the hope that they will prove useful.

Useful Media

The media have proved useful. Not only have the people of any one country added to their own knowledge through them, but also the people of other countries reached by these media. This dissemination of information can help, and in many instances has helped, clear up misconception and misinformation about various peoples, as the informers have been the citizens of their own countries and not outsiders, who might be slanting the information they give due to ulterior

motives. Having fully appreciated the value of giving direct information about Afghanistan to the outside world, the organs of Press and information in this country have, of late, been giving their attention to developing the field. Magazines, pamphlets, bulletins, and specific books in foreign languages have been published. Kabul Radio devotes considerable broadcasting time to disseminating news and information about Afghanistan to the outside world.

Need for Daily

What was lacking and what was perhaps very important too was the publication of a daily newspaper in a foreign language. The need for such a daily was felt quite some time ago, but the means and ways of its publication were not in hand.

Fortunately, it is now being felt that most of the obstacles, in this connection, are removed. Thus, with the publication, today, of the first daily newspaper in English from Kabul, it is hoped that an important blank space in the field of the already developing media of communication here is filled and that the anxious readers of Kabul Times will be satisfied to receive regular first-hand information about Afghanistan and the latest happenings in other countries in a foreign language.

separated by 350 miles of natural frontiers from Kashmir.

The term "Pathanistan", used by some writers, is the Indian variant for "the land of the people of Pakhtunistan", who are known as "Pathans" throughout the Indian sub-continent.

From the earliest recorded history of the region, the Pakhtun or Pashtun is the original inhabitant of Ancient Ariana, or modern Afghanistan. In early documents the name appears as Pakht or Pakht, related to the name of Bactria (Bakhtar) in Northern Afghanistan, better known today as Balkh.

The Pakhtuns are closely linked with the history of Bactria and ancient documents amply clarify the fact that the domain of the Pakhtuns included all the lands from Bactria in the North, to the banks of the River Indus, or "Sind", as the people of Indian sub-continent call it. The very name is derived from the Afghan word for river.

Herodotus mentions the Pakht or Paktyas as the inhabitants of Pakhtia or Paktya, and describes them as "warlike Aryan people inhabiting valleys west of the Indus".

The ancient history of Pakhtunistan is a component part of the history of Afghanistan. The struggle of the people of Pakhtunistan for freedom from foreign domination begins in the period when, after a series of adverse political developments, they were severed from the Afghan state. This forced them to struggle for freedom and to fight for the restoration of their birth rights and their national entity, which we shall describe in our next article.

(To be concluded)

THE PRESS AT A GLANCE

NEWSPAPERS

The Afghan press yesterday gave prominence to the news of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa deciding to expel the Governments of Spain and Portugal from its membership.

Other international news reflected in the press included the continuation of secret talks by the Algerian National Revolutionary Council on Franco-Algerian draft agreement, Dr. Sukarno's order for general mobilization in Indonesia, and the United States President John F. Kennedy's reply to the latest Soviet note on disarmament conference.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carries an editorial entitled "Plan for the Establishment of a Development Bank in Africa."

The newly independent countries in Africa, says the editorial, have been exploited by the former European colonizers to the extent that their technical standard is very low and their manpower was used mainly to perform non-skilled manual labour for supply of raw material for the dominators.

These countries, after the attainment of their independence have come to realize their weaknesses and are trying to raise their technical standards.

In the same way as European countries are facing agricultural problems and are trying to solve them, Anis says, the African countries are trying to solve their technical problems by the establishment of development bank with a total capital of one thousand million dollars.

According to a DPA report, a commission after considering various aspects of the problem has submitted a report to the African conference advocating that the bank should be established through local and foreign loans.

The UN Economic Commission has also supported the establishment of this bank. The editor concludes by expressing the opinion that this harmony between the African countries and the UN would certainly help in improving the technical standards in newly independent African countries.

Radio Commentary

The British Government's refusal to endorse United Nations intervention in the affairs of the Union of Rhodesia, which became apparent during the recent debate in the Trusteeship Committee, constitutes a severe blow to the prestige of the world organization. It was the British Government, which, a few months ago, openly opposed the attempt of the Acting Secretary General to implement the decisions of the United Nations in Katanga.

It may be recalled that the British Foreign Secretary created a sensation in the world by voicing his lack of confidence in the world organization. Some time afterwards the same Government sabotaged, by rejecting U Thant's proposal to station United Nations observers on the Rhodesian-Katanga border thereby destroying yet another useful measure to prevent foreign intervention in the affairs of the Congo.

Therefore, by opposing the Trusteeship Committee's measures, the British Government has lifted the veil from its real policy in South Africa. The vast African continent is divided into two parts by the Equator. The

Continued on Page 4



EXTERNAL SERVICES

TUESDAY

First English programme:
3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time
= 11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave.
News 3-30-3-37; Music 3-37-3-40; Commentary 3-40-3-43; Music 3-43-3-46; Article on Pakhtunistan 3-46-3-50; Music 3-50-4-00.

Urdu Programme:
8-00 to 8-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave.

Second English Programme:
8-30-9-00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu programme. News 8-30-8-37; Music 8-37-8-40; Commentary 8-40-8-43; Music 8-43-8-46; Article on "Men Who Made History" 8-46-8-49; Music 8-49-9-00.

Russian Programme:
10-30 to 11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10-31 to 11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00 to 11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Music, commentary and articles in the Urdu, Russian Arabic and French Programmes could be heard at the same intervals as on the Second English Programme at 8-30 p.m.

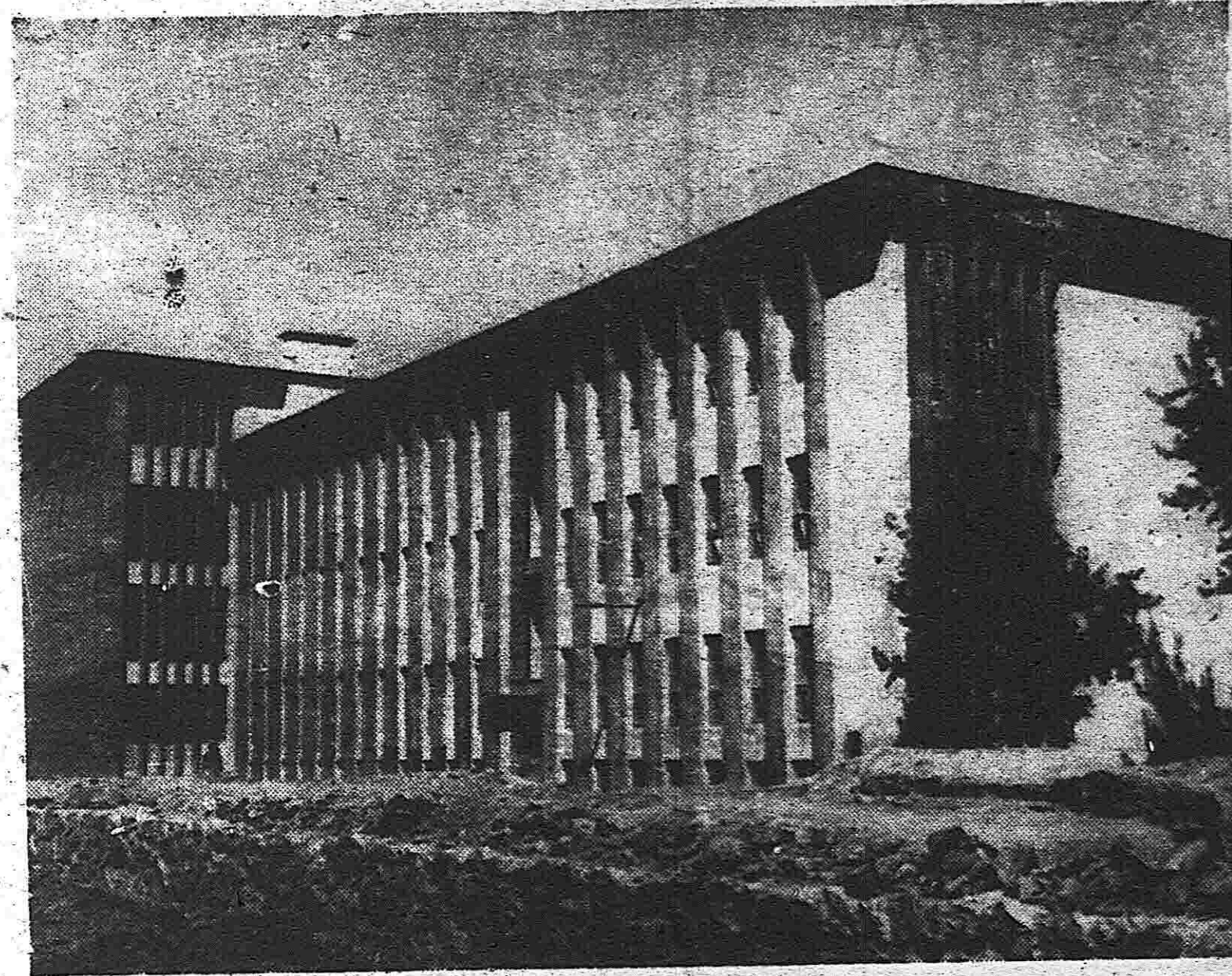
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS:
Mazar-Kabul: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut-Kabul: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi-Kabul: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul-Mazar: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Fire Brigade: 20128-20122
Police: 20607-21132
Traffic: 20159-20041
Airport: 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-24732-24733



Maiwand: Phone No. ... 20580.
Pashtoonistan Depot Phone No. ... 22860.
Naway Phone No. ... 20587.
Watan: Phone No. ... 21026.
Sufizada Phone No. ... 22826.
Parsa Phone No. ... 24232.
Ahmadshah Baba Phone No. ... 20507.
No. ... 20507.
Hashimi Phone No. ... 20588.



THE INSTITUTE OF CARTOGRAPHY IN KABUL

Plan To Prepare A Good Map Of Afghanistan

Considering the urgent need for exact and authoritative maps of various parts of the country, both for civil and military purposes, the Government of Afghanistan established the Institute of Cartography in January 1959.

The establishment of the Institute was preceded by the opening of a new school of cartography in 1956. This school is only of a temporary nature and will close down as soon as the required personnel are trained in the field of cartography and mapping.

It is expected that it will be open all through the second Five Year Plan. The first group of students graduated from this school last January and were given field duties in the preparation of a complete map of Afghanistan.

With a view to facilitate only the implementation of various projects launched for the deve-

lopment of transportation, industry and farming in the country in the field of band-triangulation, the Institute of Cartography has been entrusted with the task of preparing a general map of Afghanistan.

Two Objectives
In order to accomplish this task at the shortest possible time and with a minimum of expenditure, the Institute of Cartography has started operations by taking into consideration two main objectives:

(a) Drawing up plans for Afghanistan's triangulation network.
(b) Extending the fundamental levelling lines.
By achieving these objectives, which form the fundamental elements of mapping, the Institute of Cartography hopes to be able to compile a general and accurate map of the country from regional

maps in such a way as to maintain harmony and uniformity among them.

The Institute of Cartography is planning to make an annual progress of about 150-200 kilometres. The reconnaissance work in the field of triangulation was started last spring; the operation was carried out in two parts:

(a) The establishment of a fundamental geodetic base, five kilometres long to the south of Kabul which was satisfactorily completed recently.

(b) Selection of geodetic points of triangulation, mainly on top of high mountains, each at a distance of 30-40 kilometres from the other.
Reconnaissance work over the area between Kabul and Mazar will be carried out this year; other necessary observations over the

Cont. on Page 4

Afghanistan's Folklore

With this little folk-tale we begin a series of stories and songs, riddles and games, well-known to the children of Afghanistan.

THE SPARROW'S QUESTION

Once upon a time there was a little Sparrow. One day he sat on the Ice. His feet chilled. He said to the Ice, "Why, O Ice, do you chill my feet?"

The Ice said, "Why does the Sun melt me?"

The little Sparrow went to the Sun. "Why, O Sun, do you melt the Ice?" he asked.

"Why does the Mountain cast a shadow on me?" the Sun said.

The little Sparrow went to the Mountain. He said, "Why, O Mountain, do you cast a shadow on the Sun?"

"Why do the Sheep eat my grass?" said the Mountain.

The little Sparrow went to the Sheep. "Why, O Sheep, do you eat the Mountain's grass?" the Sparrow said.

"Why does the Butcher kill us?" asked the Sheep.

The little Sparrow went to the Butcher. "Why, O Butcher, do you kill the Sheep?"

"Why do the Mice steal my money?" the Butcher asked.

The little Sparrow went to the Mice. "Why, O Mice, do you steal the Butcher's money?" asked the Sparrow.

"Why does the Cat eat us?" asked the Mice.

The little Sparrow went to the Cat. "Why, O Cat, do you eat the poor Mice?" asked the Sparrow.

The Cat laughed and said, "So you believe I've eaten the Mice! Come, then, and smell my breath!" The Sparrow brought his head close to the Cat's mouth. The Cat opened his mouth and in one gobbles put an end to the Sparrow and his questions!

A DANDELION AND A DIAMOND

THE Gus-Khrustafy Cut-Glass Factory is the oldest of its kind in the U.S.S.R. Its fame has spread far beyond the country's borders. Articles made by this factory are often displayed at international exhibitions in different parts of the world. Packed in huge boxes and stowed in the holds of vessels, they are sent across the oceans.

Last year, alone as many as 366,000 wine glasses, vases, ash trays, etc., were shipped to Great Britain. A great many items were shipped to Canada, the Lebanon, Australia, Afghanistan, and other countries.

The factory staff are constantly enlarging the factory's assortment, putting newer, more beautiful forms and designs into production. Recently, the artist Bychkov received a first prize for a vase he calls "Dandelion"; another artist, Chernoskutov, was awarded a second prize for a vase called "Diamond".

This year, both vases, together with a number of other new designs, will be put into mass production.



PROGRESS OF KABUL LAW COLLEGE Higher Standard Of Education

KABUL, FEB. 27.—The Law College of Kabul University has made considerable progress during the past few years.

The college has been teaching such subjects as public administration, economics, diplomacy and international relations.

Mr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Dean of the College, has stated in an interview that hundreds of graduates in these fields are at present working in responsible positions throughout the country. The college, he said, was established under a Royal decree, 23 years ago.

On the basis of an agreement signed between the college and the Law College of Paris University, the educational standard had been raised considerably and Dr. Ziaee hoped that as a result of this affiliation, the Law College of Kabul would be able to reach the level of similar institutions in more advanced countries.

Dr. Ziaee said that the college have published 53 books on law, social sciences, history, philosophy, economics and commerce. Twenty-six more books he added, were ready for publication.

Dr. Ziaee explained that the college was not following any special system of education but immediately determined the Afghan problem constituted the main basis of teaching in the college.

BRITAIN'S TERMS FOR TAKING PART IN GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

LONDON, Feb. 27, (Reuters).—The British Prime Minister has in a letter to the Soviet Prime Minister, said he still felt the Anglo-American plan for opening the Geneva disarmament conference beginning on March 14 at Foreign Ministers' level "is the best method for reaching what we all want."

Mr. Macmillan reiterated that he was ready to take part personally in the 18-power Geneva disarmament conference "when it seems that the presence of heads of Government can be of positive value."

The British Prime Minister's letter, delivered in Moscow yesterday, answered Mr. Khrushchev's letter of last Thursday, in which the Soviet leader repeated his proposal for the conference to begin at the summit level.

Mr. Macmillan said he had already assumed direct responsibility for the British contribution to the Geneva discussions.

Two Situations

Two situations might arise in which the summit disarmament conference method might be fruitful.

"The first is if the conference is making satisfactory and definite progress. In such a case a meeting of the Heads of Government might well serve to consolidate what had been achieved and to make a further step towards actual agreement."

"The second situation is one in which certain major and clear points of disagreement have emerged which threaten to hold up further progress. In that case the heads of Government should perhaps meet in order to try to break the deadlock."

Mr. Macmillan said it seemed to him that either of these situations might arise "fairly" soon after the work of the Geneva conference begins, but not before the provisions of all the partici-

S. VIET NAM PRESIDENT'S PALACE BOMBED

Planes Strafe Saigon Area

SAIGON, Feb. 27, (UPI). The Presidential Palace was bombed by planes this morning. It was later learnt that President Diem was safe.

The palace was still burning an hour later.

There were three or four planes involved in the attack. The planes, which appeared to be propeller driven types, flew at roof-top level and strafed the Saigon area where the Presidential Palace is located.

Anti-aircraft guns manned by troops loyal to Dr. Diem fired at the planes. It appeared that one of the planes was shot down. It could be seen on fire as it disappeared behind the horizon.

Frightened citizens stood around in front of the Presidential Palace as the flames swept through the wing. The bombing stopped after 45 minutes.

Fire engines were in the palace grounds spraying water on the burning wing of the plane. Two tanks were parked in front of the palace gates and several jeeps patrolled the streets in the area of the palace.

Firing sounded sporadically through the city an hour after the bombing. Its cause was not immediately determined.

A truck with what looked like wounded palace guards drove

Governor-General Of Ceylon Resigns

NEW DELHI, FEB. 27 (DPA).—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Governor-General of Ceylon, has resigned from office, it was officially stated in Colombo yesterday.

The Government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike had accused the Governor-General of having knowledge of the recent abortive putsch against the Government and of having tacitly agreed with it.

Sir Oliver's successor is to be the former Ceylonese Ambassador to the U.S.A., William Gopallawa, who will take office on March.

Well-informed circles say that the Queen Elizabeth of Britain will agree to the demand for Sir Oliver's dismissal.

Mr. Gopallawa, who has also served as Ambassador in the People Republic of China, is at present in Colombo. He is the father-in-law of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

The Prime Minister's nephew, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, already holds the position of Finance Minister and Secretary of State in the foreign Ministry. The appointment of Mr. Gopallawa as Governor-General will mean yet another member of the family occupying a key position in Ceylon.

Political observers take the view that there is no doubt that Sir Oliver's resignation will deal a new heavy blow at Ceylon's dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

The alleged implication of Sir Oliver in the January putsch will give a new impetus to ambitions to make Ceylon a republic as soon as possible.

This would probably have been carried out a long time ago were it not for the fact that the constitution would have to be amended, and this would again throw up the smouldering religion and language problems between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority.

TEACHER RETURNS FROM BEIRUT STUDIES

KABUL, FEB. 27.—Mr. Abdul Ghafar Ward, a teacher in the Avicenna High School, returned yesterday morning to Kabul from Beirut after completing his advanced studies in chemistry and biology. Mr. Ward spent three years in Beirut under a fellowship granted by the United States International Co-operation Administration.

Mr. Mustafa Latifi, who studied agriculture for a year and a half in the U.A.R. under a fellowship awarded him by the Government of the United Arab Republic, has also returned to Kabul.

U.N. OUTER SPACE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, FEB. 27 (UPI).—The acting U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, announced yesterday that the 28-nation U.N. Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space will meet in New York on March 19.

KOKCHAH BRIDGE'S CENTRAL COLUMN COMPLETED

BAGHLAN, Feb. 27.—The construction of the Central Column of a bridge over the Kokchah river near Khwajah Ghar in the North-Eastern Province of Kataghan has been completed.

Two other columns of the bridge have already been completed.

Afghan Press Review

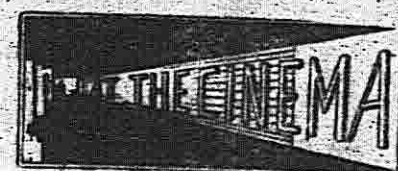
Contd. From Page 3

larger part of the upper or northern part, except Algeria and certain small Spanish and Portuguese possessions, has attained independence, but to the south large territories, many of which are some of the richest lands in Africa and the World, have been kept under direct and indirect colonial pressure.

Rhodesia, the full title of which is the "Union of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" is such a land; it is situated to the south of the Congo near the Katanga border. This vast territory, with an area of four hundred and forty thousand square miles and a population of approximately eight millions, is being administered by a small British minority less than five per cent of the total population of the country. The local or original inhabitants have been deprived of all rights including the right to have a national name for their homeland because the word Rhodesia has been derived from the name of the famous British Empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, who was the first to bring these unfortunate people under the yoke of colonialism.

Rhodesia is rich in mineral wealth, especially copper and gold, both of which are being exploited by British firms, which pocket millions of Dollars from this source every year. It is for this reason that the ruling clique in Britain has bestowed a preferential position upon Rhodesia and tries, despite the stormy campaigns for freedom in Africa, to preserve this treasure-chest. The method used by London to achieve this aim is to establish an apparently free, Government but completely monopolised by the British residing in Rhodesia; such a course, Whitehall thinks, would effectively prevent the United Nations from interfering in Rhodesian affairs and also to seal it tightly against public opinion in the world.

It was with this idea and for this very purpose that the British delegate opposed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to probe into the affairs of Southern Rhodesia. It is evident that the materialisation of this plan will lead to the establishment of yet another Union in South Africa, burdened with the shameful system of racial discrimination; this, it must be stated, is tantamount to an open invitation to the United Nations. The success of this plan is, however, doubtful because things have radically changed since the time the Union of South Africa found its hands free to adopt this method, and it is apparent that the United Nations fails in over-coming Britain's delaying tactics, throughout Afghanistan. The first consequences will emerge in being drawn through this point towards Kabul.



KABUL CINEMA: 3:30 p.m. Russian film, RARA TRIP, with translation in Persian; 8 and 10

p.m. Indian film: QAIDI NUMBER 911, starring Nanda. PARK CINEMA: 3:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American Colour Picture. EDGE OF ENTERNITY. BEHZAD CINEMA: 3:30, 8 and 10:30 p.m. Indian Film; PTHR



SUBEH HOGLI with Mala Sinha and Raj Kapoor.

ZAINAB THEATRE: 8 and 10:30 p.m. Indian Film: USNE KAHA THA, with Nanda and Sunil Dutt. At 3:30 p.m. American Film: HUNTER'S NIGHT. POHANEY THEATRE: 3:30 p.m. Russian film, THE FLIGHT OF SWANS.

AFGHAN MAP

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same area will be made in the course of the coming year. Field Teams

The Institute of Cartography assigned two field teams equipped with modern tools and facilities for making preparations of the levelling operations in Mazar Proved. A bench-mark was selected and about 500 kilometres in the field of extending levelling lines. The success of this plan is, however, doubtful because things have radically changed since the time the Union of South Africa found its hands free to adopt this method, and it is apparent that the United Nations fails in over-coming Britain's delaying tactics, throughout Afghanistan. The first consequences will emerge in being drawn through this point towards Kabul.

