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Kutub's Visit To Turkey Described "Fateful"

Kutub, a Turkish official, is reported to have been "fated" during his visit to Turkey, during which he looked towards Turkey as a potential site for the new capital of the Soviet Union. However, the visit did not go as expected, and Kutub had to leave Turkey soon after his arrival.

Kutub's visit to Turkey was considered a fateful event for various reasons. Firstly, it was seen as a potential opportunity for the Soviet Union to establish a foothold in Turkey, given the country's strategic location. Secondly, the visit was seen as a test of Turkey's foreign policy, as it had to decide whether to continue its close relationship with the West or to follow the Soviet Union. Finally, Kutub's visit was seen as a potential threat to Turkey's domestic politics, as it could have sparked protests and social unrest.

Kutub's visit to Turkey was a significant event, and its outcome has had long-term implications for the region. It is considered a turning point in the Cold War, as it marked the beginning of the end of the Turkish Republic's relationship with the West and its decision to align itself with the Soviet Union. The visit also set the stage for future conflicts and alliances in the region, which would shape the course of world politics for decades to come.

Kutub's visit to Turkey was a major event in the history of the Turkish Republic, and it continues to be remembered as a "fateful" event that had far-reaching consequences for the region.
Dominic S. Clarke

KABUL TIMES
BARBASHI NEWS AGENCY
Kabul, Afghanistan

Address: Kabul, Afghanistan

Weekly Bulletin [News] (Tuesdays)

Volume 9, Issue 26

January 1, 1963

New Developments in Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia, under the presidency of Sir Edgar Whitehead, who was defeated in recent elections, was trying to develop a period of external influence against the Portuguese administration in Angola. The new government has banned the publication of any anti-government material and has arrested all leaders of the opposition movement. The situation is tense and unrest is increasing in the region.

KABUL TIMES

April 1, 1963

Domestic Sources of Financing Development Programmes

We have been discussing in our previous issues the various domestic sources of financing development programmes. We must now consider the importance of these sources and their contribution to the overall financing strategy of the country. The main domestic sources of financing are generally classified as follows:

1. Taxation
2. Budget revenues
3. Private sector contributions
4. Development banking

Each of these sources has its own unique characteristics and potentialities. It is important to analyze these sources in detail in order to understand their role in the overall financing strategy.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS

January 1, 1963

ANIMALS IN AFGHANISTAN

Aminals in Afghanistan have always been a source of fascination for enthusiasts. The region is home to a variety of unique animals that are found nowhere else in the world. These animals play a crucial role in the ecology and biodiversity of the region. Among the most notable animals found in Afghanistan are the Afghan ibex, the Pamir goat, and the red fox.

KABUL TIMES

January 1, 1963

Domestic Sources of Financing Development Programmes

In order to finance the development programmes, we need to consider the various domestic sources of financing. These sources include tax revenues, budget revenues, private sector contributions, and development banking. Each of these sources has its own unique characteristics and potentialities.

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Southern Katanga

Chiefs Call For
Tshombe's Arrest

570 People Die In Kasai Fighting; Katangese Gendarmerie Place on Alert

At Vital Installations In Katwezi

The United States was seeking full information about an impending food-dropping mission to refugees. The government was reluctant to make concessions.

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