

L. T. OLDS, FISHER. MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1963

(Richard C. Hottelet)

DISPUTE

The border between Algeria and Morocco is one of those ill-defined colonial boundaries. Deep in the Sahard Desert long stretches through sand and mountains are completely unmarked. There has long been ill-feeling between between the Arab brother countries over one area in particular - thought to be rich in coal and minerals. Today, fighting erupted when the Moroccans moved in under tank and aircraft support - declaring they were only trying to take back what was theirs - two border posts. But from Algiers, the flat statement that the Moroccan Army had invaded and pushed to a depth of about 20 miles. There have been claims and counter-claims throughout the day. Morocco saying those disputed posts are in its hands - Algiers declaring the frontier positions are well-defended. This comes on top of the

DISPUTE - 2

Berber rebel problem harrying the Ben Bella government in the Eastern part of the country - tying down part of Algeria's armed forces in the Kabylia region. In recent days, Ben Bella accused Morocco of supporting the Berbers against Algiers.

INTRODUCTION TO TAPE

**Tonight from Lowell Thomas - a look at the
newest nation in Southeast Asia. Lowell ...**

MALAYSIA

HELLO DICK, GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The new Federation of Malaysia is one of the remarkable political entities of our time, if it survives. And it's of special interest to me and my wife because we spent a lot of time among the Malays, long ago. Geography, population, religion - all seem against this union. Yet I can't recall many nations getting under way with so much confidence.

Let's take a look at the difficulties they faced. Geography, Malaysia made up of - five different states -- Malaya, the island of Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. But the problem of uniting five states - that's only part of the story. Two of them - Malaya and Singapore, constitute the Malay Peninsula. The other three - Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo - they are on the huge island of Borneo, some hundreds of miles distant across the South China Sea.

Malaya includes fifty thousand square miles of tropical jungle and mountains - population around seven million. Singapore, key seaport has two million, mainly Chinese. One of the world's greatest ports, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in Eighteen Nineteen. Raffles saw that it was going to become the Queen of Southeast Asia. And it did. Brunei, large in area compared to Singapore Island - but small compared to its neighbors, Sarawak and North Borneo.

And in the wilds of North Borneo there are hundreds of thousands of natives, the Dusuns, the Muruts, and so on. Some still headhunters.

Religions? The Malays - Mohammedans. The Chinese - mainly confucians. The native peoples of the North Borneo jungle - still primitive animists.

So what basis could there be for a political union?

Malaya's Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman answered this

question when he first proposed the Federation. That was in Nineteen Sixty One. He stressed the common British heritage, the English language, which will be used until Malay supplants it, if it ever does. And the British legal system. And that all important British Parliamentary system - common to all five of these partners.

Dramatic, colorful, historic - and new. The Federation of Malaysia.

Solong,

SOUTH KOREA

In May 1961, an ineffectual civilian regime in South Korea was ousted by General Park Chung Hee - but he promised at that time to return the country to civil rule. Today, the South Koreans went to the polls - much quieter than in past elections - to vote for a new President. General Park is one of the candidates - he resigned as head of the military junta to run for President. His opponent is former President Posun Yun, a career politician. The United States is keeping a sharp eye on the outcome, hoping that South Korea will return to Democratic rule. But Washington is also angry over the disclosure that General Park used more than six million dollars in U.S. aid to buy grain from Canada and Australia - when U.S. aid had already included surplus wheat.

GOLDWATER

January 27th 1964 has been ringed on Senator Goldwater's calendar. That date represents the deadline for filing petitions to put the Arizona Republican's name in the Illinois Presidential Primary, and he has recently stated his intentions will be made known by then. The Illinois Primary represents quite a bit for any Republican Presidential hopeful. Although its results are not binding on the state's large 58-vote delegation to the San Francisco convention - Illinois went for President Kennedy in 1960 and Goldwater's vote-getting ability will be put to the big test.

TREASON

Ako Adjet, the former Foreign Minister of Ghana, went on trial for treason today - on charges he received a seventy-thousand dollar loan under false pretenses from a band in the capital, Accra. The prosecution claiming he might well have planned to use the money to further a plot against Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah. But adjet had a different story for the court. He said he gave the money to "The Spirit Sebus from the Kingdom of Uranus" after being promised the cash would be doubled. But - he added as ruefully as anyone who ever bought the Brooklyn Bridge, he never saw the money again.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A miniature Caribbean "civil war" is threatening to break out here in New York City - at the Consulate of the Dominican Republic. It all began yesterday, when Gaston Espinal - who was Consul General under deposed President Juan Bosch - used his old key to slip into the vacant offices, and then vowed to stay there. Senor Espinal also declared he had "dismissed" the Consul General appointed by the new Dominican military junta. Espinal and some friends locked themselves in the Consulate, and requested police protection. Then came the confrontation - Espinal on the inside - the "dismissed" Consul General on the outside. Both sides making various threats. And the New York City police caught in the middle and they would stay on duty at the Consulate until the state department decides which side was the legal tenant. The stalemate may last quite some time. There's been

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**no official comment from the State Department - but
"unofficially" neither man is entitled to the position
of Dominican Consul General in New York since the
United States at the moment recognizes NO government
in the Dominican Republic.**