

PART IV

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23rd August 1960

# SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS

## PART IV. THE ARAB WORLD, ISRAEL, GREECE, TURKEY, IRAN

### C O N T E N T S

Introduction The Beirut Conference - Middle East Oil -  
Aden and the Protectorates - The Persian Gulf and Oman -  
Cairo Broadcasts on Africa - John Kale

### APPENDICES

A. ARAB WORLD AND ISRAEL

B. NON-ARAB AFRICA

C. GREECE AND TURKEY

D. IRAN

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IV - THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

14.00 GMT 20.8.60 - 11.00 GMT 22.8.60

The Beirut Conference Cairo radio maintained its attacks on King Husayn and the Shah ahead of the Arab Foreign Ministers' meeting due to open in Beirut on 22nd August. It repeated its charge that Husayn wanted to sidetrack discussions on Palestine and the Shah's recognition of Israel by putting inter-Arab differences first. Denunciations of the Shah's regime\* included an 'Al-Ahram' article, describing the Iranian Foreign Minister's denial of de Jure recognition for Israel as a "half-way retreat" calculated to calm indignation in his own country and placate Arab opinion before the Beirut meeting. It contrasted Iran's stand with Ceylon's severance of relations with Israel which 'Al-Jumhuriyah', quoted by Cairo radio, hailed as a just move that should encourage the Arab Foreign Ministers to adopt a "decisive stand".

Amman radio broadcast press conference statements by Musa Nasir\* and an 'Al-Mahar' editorial\* reaffirming that the Beirut conference must discuss inter-Arab relations first. It quoted 'Ad-Difa' for a commentary on the reported appointment of an Israeli Ambassador to Cyprus (to which again no reference was made in UAR broadcasts). The paper said the Arabs should first agree on a joint policy before seeking to dissuade others from recognising Israel.

Baghdad broadcasts echoed the Iraqi Foreign Minister's statement on the conference.

Middle East Oil Baghdad radio broadcast a statement\* by the visiting Saudi Arabian Director-General of Oil and Minerals who called for an agreement between the Middle East countries and Venezuela which would serve the interests of the oil-producing States and assure "reasonable profits" for the oil companies. He called for solidarity in resisting the lower oil prices. The radio's press review quoted 'Al-Ahali' for an article\*, inviting the Arab oil experts' committee to meet in Baghdad to adopt a joint stand on the price cuts - said to be costing Iraq alone 7,000,000 dinars - and remain in session until the talks with the oil companies had been completed. 'Itihad ash-Shaib' was reported to have proposed\* the formation of a national petroleum company by Iraq.

Aden and the Protectorates "Voice of the Arabs" broadcast to the area\* reported that members of the Adeni Society and Federation Minister Sharif Husayn had discussed plans for forming Aden and the Federation into a "separatist small State" tied to the British Commonwealth. Sir William Luce was said to have postponed his departure by a month to pave the way for such schemes, including a federation between the Qu'ayti, Kathiri, Wahidi and (?Mahri) amirates, and to apply the new labour law. A further chapter, on Lower Awlaqi, was broadcast from Shawqawi's "The struggle of the Arab South".

The Persian Gulf and Oman The "Voice of the Arabs" programme for the "Arab [Persian] Gulf" issued a warning against "misguided elements" which co-operated with imperialism and some of which had joined its army. Britain was using "certain elements from the sons of a neighbouring country in the Gulf, and forces from its local army, to strike at the nationalist movements". The broadcast reported that mines had killed a British officer, and seriously wounded another, near the town of Wasil and wrecked three vehicles at Izki airport.

Cairo Broadcasts on Africa Cairo broadcasts in Arabic on the Congo continued on the lines noted yesterday. The events in Dakar were reported in news bulletins. One commentator noted that the issue of close relations with France or Guinea threatened to break up the Mali Federation. A broadcast in Swahili praised\* Dr. Banda's consistent stand, but said the constitution he had accepted was hardly a milestone and British policy remained suspect.

John Kale Only Cairo radio's Swahili programme was heard to broadcast the MENA report\* that John Kale had died as a result of a fire aboard a Soviet aircraft on which he had left Cairo for Moscow on 17th August.

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B. NON - A R A B A F R I C A

The London Conference on Nyasaland

(a) Cairo in Swahili 15.30 GMT 20.8.60

Excerpt of "East African Newsletter" by Sa'id Khalifah Muhammad:

Two weeks ago, I promised to talk to you about Nyasaland. You will remember the Lancaster House conference, held on 25th July with the object of finding the solution to the Nyasaland problem. When the conference opened the two sides - namely the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Nyasaland on one side, and the Nyasaland Africans on the other, faced each other with conflicting views. The British side had the Congo tragedy haunting them, and consequently showed profound concern about the future of the settlers in Nyasaland. The Africans on the other hand maintained that the events in the Congo would be a lesson to the Europeans (words indistinct).

Dr. Banda wants a legislative council of 55 members, out of which 46 would be Africans (words indistinct) and three ministerial posts for the Africans. He also wants a council of ministers. These are by no means excessive demands. In spite of the fact that Dr. Banda has accepted the new constitution, this can hardly be described as a milestone. The African people are not likely to forget Malensky's machinations and antagonism towards the African people, and his inordinating charges against them - the most serious being that the Africans had plotted to massacre the Europeans.

But the essence of British policy in Africa has always been to accuse the innocent and vindicate the guilty. We all remember the revolution that took place in Nyasaland, and the way in which the imperialist authorities handled it. They spread malicious rumours to the effect that only a handful of African malcontents had been responsible for it. The political leaders, headed by Dr. Banda, were imprisoned and their political party was banned. We said then that these were wicked and irresponsible measures. Dr. Banda was later to be vindicated by the Devlin Report. It is untrue that Dr. Banda was struggling for his own selfish interests, because he had the confidence of the masses, and whatever he did was on behalf of them (words indistinct). Dr. Banda has not changed, but what has changed is British policy, and as such we Africans must doubt its sincerity.

(b) "Voice of Free Africa" in Swahili 17.00 GMT 20.8.60

Excerpt of "Decline of Imperialism" talk:

A great struggle is in progress between the freedom fighters and imperialists in Africa today, and in parts of Africa - such as the Congo - the UN has had to intervene to put things right. Having themselves failed to check the rising tide of African nationalism, the imperialists are now enlisting the services of professional catspaws to do the job for them, catspaws like Tshombe of Katanga, Muliro of Kenya and Wellington Chirwa of Nyasaland and T.D.T. Banda, also of Nyasaland.

On 25th July, the day the Lancaster House conference on the constitutional future of Nyasaland began, the people of Nyasaland and of the whole world became profoundly interested in the outcome of this conference. Attempts were made by the imperialists to wreck the conference even before it began. The Malawi Congress should have had more representatives at the conference than the other parties represented, since it is the only party which can claim to represent the people of Nyasaland. The adamant stand taken by Dr. Banda in support of his principles in the face of the opposition by the representatives of the other parties, who had ganged up against him, reflects not only his personal courage, but also sincerity and the ability to lead, which is why all the progressive Africans in Nyasaland, like

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Mr. Kanyana Chimbe, and (words indistinct). It is Dr. Banda's wisdom which presided over the deadlock at the conference. Dr. Banda represented all the people of Nyasaland at the conference, irrespective of their colour or race.

The imperialists are now making their last-ditch stand, and the coup de grace has yet to be delivered by the Africans. And whatever they do now, it will not prevent us from achieving our aims.

#### Lumumba's Press Conference

Leopoldville home service in French 19.15 GMT 20.8.60

Excerpts of report of Lumumba's press conference, held this afternoon at his residence in Leopoldville:

[Having quoted some of the correspondence between himself and UN, including Hammarskjöld's rejection of his demand that UN forces be placed at the disposal of the Congolese Government, Lumumba said:]... The Council of Ministers considered military assistance it needs in view of opposition by the Congolese Government with the Government constitutes not only tacit recognition of Katanga's secession, but a flagrant violation of the Security Council resolution. The Secretary-General's interpretation amounts to saying that UN will not help the government of the Republic to restore internal authority and safeguard national unity...

The government is thus left wondering as to what exactly is the sense of the Security Council resolution...

Everything points to the UN command in the Congo seeking to replace the government of the Republic. Despite all the incidents between the Secretary-General and himself, the government wants to confirm its faith in the UN. It is convinced that the Secretary-General's interpretation of the Security Council resolution does not reflect the Council's intentions...

The Government insists that the policing of airports and the handling of formalities be done by Congolese national forces, and that afterwards be made available to transport Congolese troops to any part of the country where their presence is deemed necessary. The arms and ammunition, distributed by the Belgians to the partisans of Tshombe in order to provoke internecine warfare, should be immediately seized. The Government deplores the shootings and murders committed in Katanga against hundreds of innocent persons, who heroically opposed the secession movement...

We deplore the Secretary-General's dilatoriness in implementing the Security Council resolution which enables the Belgians and their allies to continue their aggression and stir up trouble...

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere regret at the minor incidents between members of the press and police and between members of the minor Army and some technicians from Canada. You know that I personally went to Canada to appeal for French-speaking technicians. In undertaking this long journey across the ocean I expressed confidence in the Canadians who have no colonial past or interests in Africa and who have themselves fought for their independence and liberty. I do not know what exactly happened. The soldiers on duty at the airport wanted to carry out checks, following instructions that papers should always be examined, for Belgians, Portuguese and other nationals have been wearing UN armbands; we have discovered many such abuses. The soldiers did their duty, possibly with excessive zeal. I sincerely regret the incidents and have given instructions that all members of the police, army and security forces should carry out their duties with tact, dignity and correctness. Excesses will be severely punished. We want our police and military to be exemplary in their conduct...

on 20th  
20 km  
cast  
fo.

Telephone's Appeal over  
(a) Brazzaville in  
22.30 GMT 20.8.60  
Editorial ref

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however, this unit by will have meaning only if it remains effective on a national level. Workers of all sectors, officials, workers, farmers, intellectual and manual workers are called upon to remain vigilant and to be ready to safeguard the national interest in emergencies. Go back to work today with even more discipline, devotion and punctuality.

On 21st August Dakar radio broadcast at 20.25 GMT a talk which said that Ndiaye's "coup d'etat" had failed, thanks to the Senegalese people's attachment to liberty and to their confidence in their Party and its leaders. Throughout the day, the radio stressed, messages of faith in Senegal's destiny had been coming in from religious representatives of local communities, and Senegalese abroad; the Senegalese people led the force from which the Party and Government drew their determination to stand up for national independence.

(b) Brazzaville in French and English 20-22.8.60 (times below)  
Editorial report:

On 20th August Brazzaville radio said (12.45 GMT) that Dakar radio, "which has become the Senegal radio station", was broadcasting appeals for unity and for the eschewal of violence against Sudanese resident in Dakar. According to another Brazzaville report (14.30 GMT) Bamako radio ("Radio-Soudan") had not so far mentioned the split in the Mali Federation. [Paris radio, however, reported at 16.15 GMT on 20th August that Bamako radio had "appealed to the Sudanese people for calm and vigorously criticised what it called the 'coup de force' by the Senegalese Government". At 12.00 GMT on 21st August Paris radio relayed from Dakar a report from its correspondent there; he said that the Bamako transmitter "is once again using the name 'Mali radio' which has been given up by Dakar radio, and the Sudanese acting President has just at this very moment made an appeal for the reconstitution of Mali".]

On 21st August Brazzaville radio reported (20.30 GMT) that President Auidjo of Cameroon was due to leave for Dakar and Bamako for talks with the Mali leaders. In the early hours of 22nd August it said that Senegalese Government and UPS leaders would attend a press conference on the morning of 23rd August.

#### Reports in Brief

John Kale reported killed in 11-18 fire (text) The young African leader John Kale was killed as a result of a fire which broke out in a plane carrying him to Moscow. The other passengers and the pilots were also killed. A cable giving this news was received by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Secretariat today. John Kale left Cairo International airport for Moscow on 17th August on board an 11-18. It is recalled that he was the Foreign Affairs Secretary of the Uganda National Congress Party and Secretary of the Uganda Affairs Committee at the Permanent Secretariat for Afro-Asian Solidarity. (MENA 09.35 GMT and Cairo in Swahili 15.30 GMT 21.8.60)

Vote of confidence for Somali Government On 19th August the Government of Dr. Abdi Rasheed received a vote of confidence in the Somali National Assembly. The voting was 97 to three, with 21 abstentions. Dr. Abdi Rasheed declared that his Government would pursue a policy of complete neutrality and solidarity with the Afro-Asian countries. (MENA 20.8.60)

Ghanaian delegation in Sudan A delegation from Ghana, headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet, which had earlier been on an official visit to the Congo, had a meeting with the Sudanese Foreign Minister in Khartoum on 18th August. (Cairo "Sudan Corner" 21.8.60)

A Pan-African youth conference will be held in Accra in January 1961, a private meeting of African delegates to the World Youth Congress decided in Accra on 18th August. (Brazzaville in French 20.8.60)

President Fulbert Youlou in Israel Fulbert Youlou, President of the Republic of Congo [Fr. Comm.], arrived in Israel on 21st August for a week's visit as guest of the Israeli Government. He is to meet Ben Gurion and Ben Zvir and to preside over two sessions of an international scientific conference at Rehovoth. (Israel in Arabic 22.8.60)

TURK

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## PART IV

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### C O N T E N T S

Introduction The UAR and Jordan - UAR Broadcasts on  
Bourguiba - The Shurrah Conference - Iranian Influence  
in Dubai - The Soviet Airliner Crash - The Situation  
in Kenya - The Congo Situation

### A P P E N D I C E S

#### A. THE ARAB WORLD AND ISRAEL

#### B. NON-ARAB AFRICA

#### C. GREECE AND TURKEY

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B. M O N - A R A B A F R I C A

Cairo Radio News Bulletins for East and West Africa

Cairo radio's daily news bulletins in Swahili (15.30 GMT), in Somali (17.45 GMT), and in English (18.00 GMT) and French (18.30 GMT) for West Africa, covered the following subjects between 13th and 19th August. The bulletins in English were monitorable only on 15th August, and in French only on 13th and 15th August.

| <u>13.8.60</u>                                      | <u>Swahili</u> | <u>Somali</u> | <u>English</u> | <u>French</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| UAR recognises Central African Republic             | *              | *             |                | *             |
| UAR, Sudan and Indonesia to send troops to Congo    | *              | *             |                | *             |
| Hamarskjoeld on non-interference in Congo's affairs | *              | *             |                | *             |
| Hamarskjoeld resuming talks with Tshombe            | *              | *             |                | *             |
| UAR Embassy to be opened in Leopoldville            | *              | *             |                | *             |
| Mkrumah's cable to Tshombe                          |                | *             |                | *             |
| Anti-Tshombe demonstrations in Katanga              |                |               |                | *             |
| Lumumba's criticism of Hamarskjoeld                 |                |               |                | *             |
| AFP offices in Leopoldville closed                  |                |               |                | *             |
| Kiwanuka in Cairo: cf ME/411/B/2                    | *              | *             |                | *             |
| UAR economic delegations to tour Africa             | *              |               |                | *             |
| Ruanda-Turundi independence demands                 |                | *             |                | *             |
| French banks in Guinea to close                     |                |               |                | *             |
| Other Arab and foreign news                         |                |               |                | *             |

| <u>14.8.60</u>                                   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| UAR Foreign Under-Secretary discussed Congo with | * | * |
| Ghana, Sudan and Libya envoys                    |   |   |
| Lumumba's demand for white troops' withdrawal    | * | * |
| Evacuation of Belgian troops from Congo          | * | * |
| UAR paratroops ready to go to Congo              | * | * |
| Statements on Hamarskjoeld-Tshombe talks         | * | * |
| Cairo Uganda Office press conference - Siba's    | * | * |
| statement: cf. ME/411/B/2                        |   |   |

| <u>15.8.60</u>                                        |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Nasir's congratulations to Youlo on Congo's           | * | * |
| Independence                                          |   |   |
| Nasir's congratulations to Makarios on Independence   | * | * |
| Cyprus Independence proclaimed                        |   |   |
| Nasir's congratulations to Prasad on India's National | * | * |
| Day                                                   |   |   |
| Afro-Asian Solidarity Secretariat's Notes to Afro-    | * | * |
| Asian States on African Independence                  |   |   |
| UN forces in Katanga                                  | * | * |
| Anti-Tshombe demonstrations in Katanga                | * | * |
| Mali Muslim leader's tribute to Nasir                 | * | * |
| Verwoerd on deprivation of citizenship of S Africans  | * | * |
| signing anti-apartheid declarations                   |   |   |
| Ghana Finance Minister in Washington                  | * | * |
| Other Arab and foreign news                           |   |   |

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16.8.60

Deputy UAR C-in-C inspects Congo contingent  
Hammaraskjoeld's departure for New York  
Congoese searchers for Belgians  
UN forces in Katanga  
Ghana Foreign Minister on anti-apartheid action  
Torture of detained Algerians

Swahili Somali English French

17.8.60

Nasir's congratulations to Sukarno on Independence  
anniversary  
Nasir's congratulations to Gabon Premier on  
Independence  
Hammaraskjoeld in New York  
UAR Deputy C-in-C visits Congo paratroops  
Lumumba's attack on Hammaraskjoeld  
Mrumah on slowness of UN Congo action  
Plebiscite in British Cameroons  
Rhodesian Land Distribution Act repeal recommended

18.8.60

Arab Lawyers' Association condemns Iran's recognition  
of Israel  
Hammaraskjoeld postpones Security Council meeting  
Congoese delegation to Security Council leaves  
Lumumba on dispatch of Congoese forces to Katanga  
Mrumah on UN's duty in Congo  
Pakistan to send troops to Congo  
Congoese threat to expel Swedish troops  
Nyerere on boycott of S Africa: see ME/415/B/4  
Bungoro cable to Macleod: see ME/415/B/4

19.8.60

UN Disarmament Commission meeting  
Ghana UN delegate expected to visit Leopoldville  
Hammaraskjoeld's pre-Council activities  
Aircraft with Congoese delegation diverted from  
New York  
Belgian Government wins confidence vote  
Execution of Poole

Features in Cairo Broadcasts in Swahili

13.8.60 Tunes requested by Sulayman Rashid PO Box 111, Shinyanga, Tanganyika, for  
Ali Isa of Malindi, Zanzibar, Khalid Muhammad PO Box 104, Mwanza, Tanganyika and Hamud  
Muhammad PO Box 35, Dar-es-Salaam; and by Salim Musa of Kasanga, Tanganyika, for Bibi  
Hija Bint Musa of Tabora, Tanganyika, Hasan Khamis Wgenti of Dar-es-Salaam, and Salim  
Sa'id of Mpanda, Tanganyika; by Idris Ali Yimani of Nyambiti, Tanganyika, for Sa'id  
Abdullah and Sa'id Nasir al-Hajri also of Nyambiti; by Hamud Hamud Ali PO Box 48,  
Kondoa-Irangi for all the Cairo radio announcers, for Nasir Mbarak, and Abdullah Nasir  
al-Jabiri of the Kibete Station PO, Tanganyika, for Jabbar Karana of (Kilimvita); and  
by Sa'id Abdullah Sa'id PO Box 30,035, Nairobi, for Mr. and Mrs. Khamis S. Salim of  
Kibera, Nairobi, Abdullah Sulayman of Tononoka, Mombasa, and Bibi Laki Isa Sa'id and  
Bibi Fatu Isa Sa'id of Kwaili Matuu, Zanzibar.

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"East African Newsletter" by Sa'id Khalifah Muhammad, calling for Katanga's return to central government and punishment of Tshombe: see ME/411/B/1.

14.8.60 Interview with three students from Zanzibar, Sa'id Muhammad Saleh, Salim Masud Ali Riamy, and Majid Ahmad Hamdany, in which they gave their impressions of the U.R.

15.8.60 Tunes requested by Salah Abdullah PO Box 77, Mombasa, for Muhammad Ali (Goan) of Barakuta Rd, Mombasa, Muhammad Abd ar-Rahim Busaydi of Chake-Chake, Pemba, Ali Muhammad of Kinyozzi Rd., Mombasa, and A.B. Rokt of Durban, and for the announcers of Cairo Radio; by Jabir Karima Jabir PO Box 163, Kinyika, Dodoma, Tanganyika, for Abdullah Salah Jabir of Kibete, Tanganyika, Abdullah Masir of Kibogoro, Tanganyika, Muhammad Khatibu of Pangani, Tanganyika, and Salim Karima Jabir of Kibogoro; by Bibi Asha Muhammad Mustafa PO Box 73, Arua, Uganda, for Bibi Khadija Bint Ali, Bibi Safia Kasamali, Bibi Sakina Hussayn, Bibi Jamilah Ibrahim, and Bibi Khadija Bint Shaykh, all of (Tigray), Mombasa; and by Bibi Fatma Salim Busayidiyah, of Arua, Uganda, for Bibi Asha Muhammad, Bibi Jolha Sultan and Bibi Hanifa Ahmad, all of Mote, Pemba.

Commentary by Ahmad Rashad Ali on the uncommitted countries and the world blocs: see ME/413/B/1.

16.8.60 'Kenya Newsletter' by Abdullah Hassan Bashiri, attacking Kenyan African leaders and 'Taita' and appealing to the Masai: see ME/413/B/2.

Tunes requested by Ali Sa'id of Tanga, Bibi Aminah Abdullah of Zanzibar, Mzee Abdullah of Chake-Chake, Pemba, Anbar Salim and Azan Haji, both of Mombasa, Husayn Abd al-Qadir of Nairobi, and Bibi Zawadi Sa'id of Mote, Pemba.

Mzee Rihani of Dar-es-Salaam, who asked why schedules of programmes were not announced in advance, was told that, as Cairo radio's broadcasts in Swahili were intended to fight for freedom, it, more often than not relied on broadcasting current events taking place in the world. Consequently, if a fixed list of programmes was published beforehand, it would be subject to alterations, although there were, in fact, weekly fixed features.

17.8.60 Commentary on the Congo blaming the imperialists for the present situation.

18.8.60 Tunes requested by Ahmad Juma Muhammad of Zanzibar; by Ali Muhammad and Salim Juma of Mombasa; by Kasim Abd ar-Rahman of Dar-es-Salaam; by Muhammad Yanya of Cairo for his parents and friends in Zanzibar, by Bibi Maryam Sa'id, Amina Abdullah and Fatma Salim, all of Zanzibar, for their friends in Mombasa and by the announcer for his friend Kwanga Sa'id Kharysi of Zanzibar.

Geographical talk by Ahmad Rashad Ali.

19.8.60 Religious talk by Muhammad Sulayman Muhammad.

"Cairo Chronicle" by Ahmad Rashid Ali, quoting 'Al-Jumhuriyah' comment on reduction of Middle East oil prices: see ME/414/A/2.

#### Features in Cairo Broadcasts in Somali

13.8.60 "East African Newsletter", read by Ibrahim Muhammad Sa'mal, substantially similar to that broadcast in Swahili: see ME/411/B/1.

14.8.60 Interview with Somali students in Cairo: Hajj Ahmad Adan of Burao, Marian Misa Bogor of Mogadishu and Usman Elmi (Huseyn) of Hargeisa. Hajj Ahmad Adan said his sole wish now was to see "the five Somali regions under a single flag." He said the most disappointing experience in his life had occurred in Burao while he was working with other Somalis to abolish tribalism, he was caught in the middle of a battle between two tribes. He sent his greetings to the Somali people, particularly those "who were imprisoned, even for a day, in the cause of the freedom of their

"homeland", and to the Somalis in England, Aden, Cairo and the Hijaz who had contributed to "the fight against imperialism". Asked to quote nationalist writings, Usman recited a poem by Muhammad Isma'il urging the Somalis to unite and denouncing "the imperialists" including the Amharas, "dominating the five Somali parts". The song "Union", requested by the students for themselves and for friends and relatives, was played.

15.8.60 Commentary on the uncommitted countries and the world blocs: see ME/413/B/1.

Song "Victory" requested by Muhammad Hashi, Muhammad Ali Husayn, Adan Jama, Hashi Isa, Isa Husayn and Abdillahi Sa'id all of Bristol, England. Song also requested by Hasen Ahmad Warsamah of Kampala, Uganda, for father and mother, of Istioq, MPD; Hajj Ali Yusuf and family, Hajj Mayegag and family, Mahmud Hajj Muhammad Egeh and family; Ibrahim Hajj Muhammad, Abdillahi Ahmad Warsamah, Ali Yareh Hajj Muhammad, Husayn Usman, Room Hajj Farah and Lool Hajj Farah, all of Kampala; Sharif Ali Nur and his son, Sharif Shariif Abbas Nur, all of Nairobi; Mahmud Hajj Farah Hasen, Mahdi Hajj Farah Hasen, Farah Hasen, Fatima Hajj Farah Hasen all of Tukuyo, Tanganyika; and for Isa Muhammad and his other friends in (name of place indistinct).

Same song requested by Isa (Yur) for the Somali students in Egypt and Musa Dehir, (name indistinct) Ali, Adan Jama, all of (Yirinka), Tanganyika; Yusuf Adan, Jama Yusuf, Mahmud Ali of (place indistinct), Tanganyika; Haybeh Abdillahi, Yusuf Hajj, (Yamad), Abdillahi Hasen, Ahmad Yusuf, Hashi Mahmud, Mahdi Awad, Muhammad Bayleh, Yunis Hajj all of (Yukuyo).

16.8.60 Names of prizewinners in quiz first broadcast 19th July: Muhammad Mahmud Hayd of Dire-dawa; Muhammad Hashi of Bristol, England; Jama Warsamah of Hargeisa; Muhammad Jama Ahmad of Aden; Harsi Hajj Ibrahim Ahmad of Birmingham, England; Muhammad Hajj Abdillahi of Hargeisa.

17.8.60 Talk by Umar Uthman Daria on need for planning in Somali Republic: ME/414/B/2.

18.8.60 Song "Union" requested by Ahmad Farah Elmi of Aden for Mahmud Ali Elmi care of Hargeisa Hospital, Isma'il Abdi Madder, Ali Abdi Madder and Husayn Farah Ali all of Tawchil, Aden; Muhammad Farah Yusuf of Shaykh Uthman, Aden; Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud of Little Aden; Adan Hajj Farah, a student in Edinburgh, Scotland; two other named listeners living in Bourn and Cairo respectively. Song expressing nationalist sentiments requested by Abdillahi Shirreh of (place indistinct), Tanganyika.

Fifth talk in series "Wakening of Africa", by Ibrahim Muhammad Sa'imal, making independence call to French Somaliland; see ME/415/B/1.

19.8.60 Religious talk, dealing with the rights, obligations and duties of individuals in society and the teachings of Islam on this subject - quoting from the Quran and the sayings of the Prophet - and with solidarity between Muslims.

"Cairo Newsletter", quoting 'Al-Jubhuriyah' comment on the lowering of oil prices: cf. ME/414/A/2.

#### African Policy in Kenya

"Voice of Free Africa" in Swahili 17.00 GMT 23.8.60

(a) Precis of part of commentary (which began by saying that the "imperialists" were trying to crush African nationalism, their offers of free elections and constitutions being "hypocritical", the French attitude to the Algerian FLN delegation at Meïoun being cited as proof, and de Gaulle being accused of wishing to introduce apartheid into Algeria):

ME/419/E/5

Similarly, the British imperialists wanted to force Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues detained at Lodwar to put their signatures on the new Constitution drafted by the British imperialists, but all of them refused to sign the conditions for the new Constitution. In taking this step the British imperialists aimed at creating friction between the imprisoned leaders and the nationalists who are fighting for justice and freedom. Moreover, the British imperialists are scheming to introduce racialism and to create conflict between the leaders so that they may have a pretext for using their arms to spill the blood of the Africans who are fighting for their rights and freedom.

The imprisoned leaders have demanded that the leaders of the Kenya Democratic Union, the Kenya African National Union and the African Elected Members' Association be given permission to come to Lodwar for talks with them. The imprisoned leaders said many changes have taken place in Kenya during their eight years' imprisonment, expressed the opinion that the current situation in Kenya is a grave one and asked to be allowed to have talks with African political leaders and members of the Legislative Council. They expressed their lack of confidence in the African Ministers, because the three Ministers were selected by the Governor and do not represent the natives of Kenya. They once more affirmed their determination not to have talks except with the true representatives of the people of Kenya and they rejected the Constitution because it does not guarantee to the people of Kenya their freedom and the right to form their own Government.

(b) Editorial report:

The programme reported that James Gichuru, President of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), had made a speech at (the Memorial Hall) about non-admittance of non-Africans into KANU and the Africans' determination not to help or co-operate with other communities which do not favour justice and freedom for the Africans. He had said that there would be no understanding as long as injustices continued. He had accused certain sections of attempting to create a second Congo in Kenya, saying that their evil schemes would, however, not succeed.

#### Cairo Radio's "Kenya Newsletter"

Cairo 1n Swahili 15.30 GMT 23.8.60

Excerpt of "Kenya newsletter" read by Abdullah Hasan Bashiri:

[Horn music]

Hallo everybody, the sound of the horn you have just heard represents the voice of the natives of Kenya calling on all the Africans of Kenya to vote, collectively, for our respected father, Jomo Kenyatta, in the forthcoming election, without the slightest hesitation. Secondly, we say loudly to the half-Minister, Towett, who said at a meeting at (Moro) that Ngala should be the Premier of Kenya: All these are lies; it is the money and the cars with which you are being bribed by the settlers of Kenya so that you may slander the name of Jomo Kenyatta, but all these attempts are in vain. Jomo Kenyatta is our leader, so stop your nonsense. You have not been elected by the people, it is the Governor who nominated you, and for this reason, you Ministers, be careful.

Thirdly, we say to Tom Mboya, in the (several words indistinct) dated 21st August 1960, that the Europeans cannot remain in Kenya, allegedly, to train us. This is a deception on your part, Tom Mboya. Why did the British not train us in the past 75 years to have complete Government of our own? Moreover, he says that he will ask for aid from anywhere, from Liberia and Israel. We Africans reject such aid because Liberia belongs to the Americans who are bribing Mboya with money to sell out Kenya. The Israelis are fascists who have persecuted 1,000,000 Palestinian Arabs, and they are mothers and fathers of imperialism. We do not want to be sold any more for money, we have been sold enough times.

NE/419/B/6

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Fourthly, we support the petition of Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues which they have sent to the arrogant settler, Govt. What Kenyatta said in his petition is correct, and these three and half Ministers are men of the Government of the settlers and not loyal Africans. Accordingly, we do not vote for them in the forthcoming elections; how long will they be allowed to sell us for money?

Fifthly, you remember the letter we told you about last week which we had sent to the newspaper 'Taifa' [Nation: cf. NE/413/B/5]: he did not publish it and he only publishes photographs and lies. We appeal to you not to heed what he publishes in his newspaper, and especially the issue of 21st August this year, on the fifth page. You yourselves may wonder why he refuses to publish the letter, although he says that he had received a letter of 1,500 words. Kenya is ours and we will go back any time we like. The letter he refused to publish has been published and broadcast all over the world, and it is only 'Taifa' which refused to publish the rights of the people of Kenya. The Kenya Office in Cairo is the office of sincere Africans and it voices the opinions of the people of Kenya who have fought and are still fighting for freedom, and of those who are familiar with the name of Jomo Kenyatta and believe in him as the leader. We express our solidarity with the people in the Reserves, who have been and still are enduring difficulties, until they acquire their freedom. We advise them to be very wary of persons coming from America and London, whose women call the Africans boys, and now are merely sitting on chairs in offices and driving in cars. They come, although they have not fought for freedom, these (word indistinct).

The following is the talk in full: John Kale, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of the Uganda National Congress at the Uganda Office in Cairo, has died. You will forgive us, listeners, if we devote our talk of today to our departed brother, the fighter for the freedom of Africa, John Kale, who was the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of the Uganda National Congress and Chairman of the Uganda Office in Cairo. He died on Wednesday, 17th August this year when the aircraft in which he was travelling from Cairo to Moscow crashed. The report on John Kale's death and the aircraft incident was received by us in Cairo on Sunday, 21st August. We received this report with grief and sorrow. [The rest of the talk described Kale's life history since his school days, including his activities at Makerere College, with the International Union of Students in Brussels, with the Uganda National Congress, and at the Pan-African conferences and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo.]

[On 22nd August a news item in Cairo radio's Somali programme (17.52 GMT) said: "The UAR regrets the death of John Kale, the Foreign Affairs Secretary of the Uganda Congress Party. John Kale was killed, together with the rest of the passengers, in an air crash while on his way to Moscow to attend the trial of the American spy."]

#### Israeli Radio Interview with Kiarno

Israel in English for West Africa 21.30 GMT 23.8.60 (part recorded)

Editorial report on interview with Kiarno, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya:

The announcer said that Kiarno's address to the Rehovot international scientific conference on Kenya's need for rapid industrialisation in view of its expectation of early independence had aroused much interest. A recording was then played in which a radio reporter asked Kiarno to enlarge on his reference to Kenya's being "almost ready for independence". Kiarno replied: "I didn't say that Kenya was almost ready for independence, because I never believed that at any time there are many countries not ready to be free. What I said is that Kenya is just about to win entire independence from the British Government. And all the (multifarious) parties among the Africans in Kenya are determined to get just complete independence in less than one year's time from now." He went on to mention possibilities of industrialisation and agricultural advancement in Kenya and his impressions of Israel.

ME/419/B/7

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Cairo Press Material on the Congo

Cairo home service 05.00 GMT (press review) 24.8.60

Editorial report:

Cairo radio's review of the morning press noted that it had headlined reports that Lumumba had received a message from Nasir (content not mentioned), talked for two hours with the delegation which handed it to him, and sent back a reply (content also not mentioned). [According to MENA, the delegation consisted of Abd al-Majid Farid, Secretary at the President's HQ; Muhammad Fa'iq, of the African Department; and Nabih Abd al-Hamid, UAR Ambassador to Ghana.]

The press was also said to have carried reports that Congolese had greeted the arrival of the UAR battalion with cries of "Nasir, Nasir!". [MENA reported that, on the same aircraft as had brought the UAR delegation to Leopoldville, Maj. Shams Badran, head of the C-in-C's office, had brought messages from Nasir and F-M Amir and delivered them to the commander of the UAR contingent, Col. Sa'id ad-Din ash-Shadhili. The messages were said to have had a great effect on the soldiers' morale.]

Most of the comment quoted from newspaper articles attacked a reported Israeli request to Hammarskjöld to be allowed to contribute to the UN forces in the Congo. 'Al-Ahram' was reported to have said:

(precis) Israel, which has lost its sense of shame and is the most bitter enemy of the UN, wants to act under the flag of that organisation after having ignored the UN resolution in connection with Palestine and the return of one million Arabs to their land. Those who know the true situation in Israel realise that the main reason why Israel made this strange request is that it feels its isolation and wants to escape from it by making the UN accord clear recognition to its entity. The first thing which comes to mind is, how could Israel make such a request? The whole world knows that Israel is an aggressor. Such a country as Israel could not participate in establishing peace in a land which needs peace, development, and the elimination of imperialism.

There is another question. With what face does Israel seek to work side by side with the forces of four Arab States, representing as a whole the full Arab determination not to recognise Israel and to impose a blockade around it? With what face does Israel request permission to be represented among the forces the majority of which are from African States who realise the truth about Israel, who stand opposed to its greed? How could Israel manage to forget when the entire world remembers its attitude towards the UN when it occupied part of Jerusalem and imprisoned the UN observers, trying to conceal its aggressive actions? Israel attacked UN observers who realised the truth about the Palestine problem: for example, the assassination of Count Bernadotte.

It is certain that the Israeli request will be doomed to failure and will meet with absolute refusal from Hammarskjöld.

'Al-Ahram' was reported to have said:

(precis) With regard to Israel's request that it be allowed to send troops to the Congo, it is confirmed that Israel knows in advance that its request will be refused. Israel perhaps seeks, through its request and the inevitable refusal of the UN to accept it, to be in a position to go to international meetings with the protest that it is not enjoying treatment on an equal footing with other States.

Among the things Israel objects to is the sending of UAR troops to the Congo, as though Israel believed that the sending of troops to the Congo was a matter in its own hands. The fact is that Israel knows that the excellent position the UAR holds in Africa will be strengthened by the participation of its soldiers, under the UN flag, in forcing the Belgian troops from this African land.

ME/419/B/8

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Israel hopes to use Africa as a centre for its plots and intrigues and as a market for its goods and trade. The enhancement of the UAR's position in this continent means the foiling of Israeli attempts and aspirations.

#### Senegal's Secession from Mali Federation

Reports in brief:

Sudan radio broadcasts (text) Radio Sudan, now operating under the name of Radio Mali, yesterday broadcast messages from all parts of the country violently condemning Senegal's secession from the Mali Federation that it had formed with Sudan. (Brazzaville in English 23.8.60)

Mamadou Dia's statement in France The Paris radio report (23.8.60) of Mamadou Dia's statement on arrival in Paris quoted him as admitting that the Senegalese had been wrong about putting unity before independence and that Houphouët-Boigny had been right.

Modibo Keita's message to de Gaulle Official circles in Paris made the following statement on Keita's allegations, in his message to de Gaulle, on the role played by French officers in Dakar: "The assertion by M. Modibo Keita does not correspond with reality. The army of the Community has remained completely neutral and nobody contests this. If there are French staff in the Senegalese gendarmerie, as there are anyway also in the Sudanese gendarmerie, they serve under the heading of technical assistance and receive orders only from the Governments to which they have been seconded." (Paris 23.8.60)

Upper Volta President's reaction (text) Commenting on events in the Mali Federation, M. Maurice Yameogo, President of the Upper Volta Republic, has said: "These events prove that we have been right. We do not wish to cast stones at anybody, but we can say we took the right path." After having said that a widened Council de l'Entente could be the embryo of African unity, M. Yameogo added: "It is useless to try and rush matters. Those who wanted to go too fast are compelled today to pause and reflect." (Brazzaville in French 23.8.60)

Repercussions in Katanga The disintegration of the Mali Federation is regarded in Katanga as giving support to Tshombe's confederalist theories. A Katangese delegation, consisting of nine Government Party leaders, will leave for Dakar shortly. It will also visit other African States, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Gambia being mentioned. (Brazzaville in French 23.8.60)

Use of Abidjan for supplies for Sudan The Sudan authorities have started discussions to bring in supplies through Abidjan (Brazzaville in French 23.8.60). The Bamako Chamber of Commerce has asked the Abidjan Chamber of Commerce to make massive purchases for Sudan via Abidjan. Ivory Coast official circles say that this is a strictly commercial operation, in which the Ivory Coast Government has no concern. Circles close to Houphouët-Boigny declare that he does not intend to become involved in any way, directly or indirectly, with the Mali conflict (Paris in French for Africa 23.8.60).

Abidjo's talks with Sudanese and Senegalese leaders President Abidjo, of Cameroon, talked with Modibo Keita on 23rd August. He is to go to Dakar to meet the Senegalese authorities. (Paris in French for Africa 23.8.60)

#### Haile Selassie's Visit to Direedawa

Addis Ababa in Somali 16.30 GMT 30 and 31.7.60

Editorial report:

The departure of Haile Selassie by air for Direedawa, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince, was reported on 30th July. On arrival he was said to have received a warm welcome, and afterwards to have given audiences to the dignitaries of the province. On 31st July the news bulletin again stressed the warm welcome accorded by the people of Direedawa province to the Emperor, and reported his activities, which included the distribution of alms to the poor.

ME/419/B/6

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