



ALTON RODD, North Milton, right, is seen receiving a cheque from Donald Stewart, Sunbury, for winning top place in a province-wide competition for hay production. Points were scored for quality

North Milton Man Wins Hay Award

Alton Rodd, North Milton, won first place in the hay improvement competition staged this year by the P.E.I. department of agriculture. It was learned yesterday.

William Nicholson, New Glasgow was second and three farmers were tied for third. They were Russell Mills, Annapolis; Eric Sinclair, Springfield, and Sterling Wood, Mt. Herbert. There were 17 competitors in all.

Rules call for the farmer to enter all of his hay fields, keep good farm records of time of harvest, yields, manure and fertilizer applications and that sort of thing.

Don Stewart, Canada department of agriculture, who judged the competition explained for instance that a farmer gets additional points if he has harvested a second crop of hay in the season.

LOCAL BRIEFS

IN HOSPITAL
Will Somers of St. George's is a patient in the Charlottetown Hospital.

IS PATIENT
Marlene Watts, York, is a patient in the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

EGG PRICES
Dealers quoted producers for ungraded eggs delivered at Charlottetown yesterday as follows, grade A large 37-40 cents, grade A medium 47-50 cents and grade A small 40 cents.

WORD OF DEATH
Joseph MacNally, Bedford, received the news of the death of his brother, Pat, in Cambridge, Mass. on Nov. 24. Mr. and Mrs. MacNally left by plane to attend the funeral in Cambridge on Saturday morning.

GUEST SPEAKER
Lowden Ashley, Charlottetown, was a recent visitor to Dundas Centre where he was the speaker at the recent Sunday evening service in Upton Gospel Chapel. Also in attendance were special singers from Charlottetown Bible Chapel.

CARD WINNERS
Following are the results of the card party at the Basilica Recreation Centre Wednesday night: ladies' first, Mrs. J. Roca; ladies' second, Emma Gallant; gents' first, Athol Elliott; gents' second, Harry Hughes; door prize, Joseph Fisher; special prize, Joseph MacEachern; freeze-out, Mrs. Margaret Bradley and Harry Hughes.

CARD WINNERS
Following are the results of the card party sponsored by the CWL of St. Eugene's Parish in Cove Head, last night: ladies high, Mrs. Leslie MacCabe; ladies' second, Mrs. Charles Campbell; consolation, Mrs. Herbert Corrigan; gents' high, Theodore Hutch; gents' second, George Shaw; consolation, David Corrigan; freeze-out, Keith Douglas and Charles Campbell; door prize, Glen Paynter.

RESULTS GIVEN
The following are the results of the card party held at the Community Centre last night: men's first, Preston Ellsworth; second, John Coody and A. B. Ellis; ladies' first, Cecilia Gallant; second, Mrs. J. Peters; consolation, Patrick Trisnor; ladies' consolation, Mrs. Nazaire Gallant; door prize Bud Petrie; special prize, Bud Petrie; freeze-out, Mrs. Leo McGonnell and Lorne Casford.

of hay and on records kept, as well as for quantity production. Mr. Stewart is with the plant products division, Canada department of agriculture. A bale of the provincial championship hay is in the background.

and then he will have his Climax timothy ready and in the desired condition, instead of having his hay getting too old, or too nearly the ripening stage which would be the case if the timothy was the regular commercial type," Mr. Stewart added.

The judge was most enthusiastic about Mr. Rodd's record book. "It was excellent," he enthused.

Mr. Rodd had six fields of hay and "he showed us a sample of hay from every field — some of the others did not have hay samples from all of the fields for us," Mr. Stewart told The Guardian. "Some only had one sample of hay to show us," he added.

The hay was scored something like this. The stage and growth when cut — this includes such things as early heading, early blossom, mid-to-late blossom, etc.

The proportion of leaf to stem was important. The more leaf to stem the better, Mr. Stewart explained.

Also considered was the color and odor, purity from weeds, fertilizer application and manure application. In some cases both were applied.

Mr. Rodd applied 200 pounds of 6-12-12 fertilizer on the land he mowed this spring.

He mowed about one-half of his 35 acres this year. He mows about 2 acres each year. He has upwards of 50 head of cattle. He put 300 pounds of the same formula fertilizer on the rest of the land he mowed last year.

In recent years Mr. Rodd has been interested in Herefords, and he has been increasing their number. But his main interest is in milk.

BELIEVES IN FERTILIZER
The North Milton man believes in applying fertilizer early. Just as soon as you can get on the land with machinery, he said. His applications this year were in the third week in May.

Mr. Rodd said his yield of hay ran around two tons to the acre. This was an average on six fields. There were 35 acres in all, which gave him 70 tons.

He started cutting July 2 and finished cutting on July 17. It was a good year for curing hay, as there was scarcely any rain. But he did get caught with one shower as he was harvesting his last field.

Mr. Rodd used some "Climax" timothy. Mr. Stewart told the Guardian. "It's a later, leafier timothy, and a farmer growing a lot of hay would be well advised to grow at least part of it in Climax. This is because it will come in later, give him a chance to cut his ordinary timothy first,

which will include a buffet and stage entertainment, will be by invitation and a committee, consisting of Allan MacPhee, Paul Batchelder and Eric Wood. They were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the ball.

The club discussed plans for the holding of a New Year's Eve Ball in the dance hall. This ball, which will include a buffet and stage entertainment, will be by invitation and a committee, consisting of Allan MacPhee, Paul Batchelder and Eric Wood. They were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the ball.

The club made plans to continue with work on the dance hall, in the line of decorating, so as to make it as attractive as possible.

A considerable amount of other business of a routine nature was conducted and the club adjourned to meet again on Dec. 7, as it was felt that a meeting should be held prior to the next regular meeting, due to the many matters to be dealt with prior to the Christmas holidays.

Several busloads of students from Mount Allison University and the Nova Scotia College of Art will journey to Charlottetown Monday for a special day at the Confederation Centre Art Gallery.

The attraction is the "15 Canadian Artists" exhibition now hanging in the gallery for its only Canadian showing after a coast to coast tour of the United States.

The collection forms a pocket-sized history of art trends in Canada over the last 20 years and contains works by such internationally renowned artists as Jean Paul Riopelle, Harold Town, Alex Colville, Graham Coughtry, Paul Emile Bourdas and others.

Thirty students and about a half dozen of the faculty of the Department of Fine Arts of Mount Allison University will be joined by 60 students and a dozen of the faculty of the Nova Scotia College of Art for the day at the gallery and an informal talk by Confederation Centre Art Director Moncreiff Williamson.

About 80 per cent of Russia's college students have worked in industry for two years.

He was professor of geography at Cambridge University from 1930 until 1949, when he led an expedition to the interior of Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia).

He took over the government once before — on Sept. 14, 1960 — only 10 weeks after the Congo gained its independence from Belgium. That coup, also bloodless, served to neutralize the country's leftist premier, the late Patrice Lumumba.

This time he moved against Kasavubu, who backed him against Lumumba. The two apparently split over Kasavubu's statement to the African summit conference at Accra that the Congo army's white mercenaries would be sent home.

On at least two occasions Mobutu has displayed personal courage. In 1963, he marched alone into a mob of Leopoldville city policemen to break up a mutiny. In 1960, he wrested a gun from an army officer who came into his office to assassinate him.

Tall and thin, Mobutu wears spectacles and a slight, wispy beard.

He was born at Lisala, The Congo, Oct. 14, 1930. After finishing a secondary-school education at Coquilhatville, capital of Equateur province, he was sent to Brussels by the Belgians to study at the Institute of Social Studies.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

Island News Page

Eastern and Central Districts
The Guardian, Charlottetown, Fri., Nov. 26, 1965. 5

Lions Again Sponsor Lighted Homes Contest

Joseph E. Johnson, president of the regular meeting of the Georgetown Lions Club, held on Tuesday night. Minutes and correspondence were read by the secretary, Eric Wood, and Guy Coffin, the treasurer, presented the financial report.

The report on the weekly dances sponsored by the Lions and held in the rink dance hall was quite encouraging and the Saturday dances continue to show increased attendance, with a new and popular orchestra called The Group providing the music.

Concession services are also provided at the dances.

The club made plans to continue with work on the dance hall, in the line of decorating, so as to make it as attractive as possible.

A considerable amount of other business of a routine nature was conducted and the club adjourned to meet again on Dec. 7, as it was felt that a meeting should be held prior to the next regular meeting, due to the many matters to be dealt with prior to the Christmas holidays.

The attraction is the "15 Canadian Artists" exhibition now hanging in the gallery for its only Canadian showing after a coast to coast tour of the United States.

The collection forms a pocket-sized history of art trends in Canada over the last 20 years and contains works by such internationally renowned artists as Jean Paul Riopelle, Harold Town, Alex Colville, Graham Coughtry, Paul Emile Bourdas and others.

Thirty students and about a half dozen of the faculty of the Department of Fine Arts of Mount Allison University will be joined by 60 students and a dozen of the faculty of the Nova Scotia College of Art for the day at the gallery and an informal talk by Confederation Centre Art Director Moncreiff Williamson.

About 80 per cent of Russia's college students have worked in industry for two years.

He was professor of geography at Cambridge University from 1930 until 1949, when he led an expedition to the interior of Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia).

He took over the government once before — on Sept. 14, 1960 — only 10 weeks after the Congo gained its independence from Belgium. That coup, also bloodless, served to neutralize the country's leftist premier, the late Patrice Lumumba.

This time he moved against Kasavubu, who backed him against Lumumba. The two apparently split over Kasavubu's statement to the African summit conference at Accra that the Congo army's white mercenaries would be sent home.

On at least two occasions Mobutu has displayed personal courage. In 1963, he marched alone into a mob of Leopoldville city policemen to break up a mutiny. In 1960, he wrested a gun from an army officer who came into his office to assassinate him.

Tall and thin, Mobutu wears spectacles and a slight, wispy beard.

He was born at Lisala, The Congo, Oct. 14, 1930. After finishing a secondary-school education at Coquilhatville, capital of Equateur province, he was sent to Brussels by the Belgians to study at the Institute of Social Studies.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

Work Is Started On Senior Homes

GEORGETOWN — An immediate start on the construction of a six-unit senior citizens home in Georgetown is to be made yesterday morning three large truckloads of lumber for the project arrived and were unloaded at the site, on the west side of Kent Street. It is understood that the contract builder is Edward MacLeod of Vernon River.

Due to experience gained in past construction the new senior citizens home will have some changes in design and will contain six units rather than four as in homes already constructed.

The site on Kent Street located on the north side of the rink provides a central location from which residents will have only a short distance to walk to various churches, stores, post office and other municipal facilities.

Dredging Ended In Georgetown

GEORGETOWN — The J.P. Porter firm of Montreal and Halifax has completed dredging operations in Georgetown after about two months dredging. The work was done under a Dominion government contract for \$47,680 and involved the removal of some 1,600 cubic yards of material in connection with the provision of a marine launchway for Bathurst Marine Ltd.

The work was carried out on a 24-hour-a-day operation. Now that the dredging has been completed the completion of the launchway will be quickly carried out and an early launching is expected of the 120-foot-steel stern trawler the Gulf Grenadier, the first trawler to be completely built at the Bathurst Marine Ltd. shipyard here.

Scott Expedition Survivor Dies

CAMBRIDGE England (AP) — Australian-born Professor Frank Debenham, one of the last survivors of the Scott antarctic expedition, died in a nursing home here Tuesday night. He was disclosed today. He was 81.

Debenham, a native of New South Wales, joined Scott's expedition in 1910. Scott and four companions perished in a trek to the South Pole. Debenham returned in 1913.

He was professor of geography at Cambridge University from 1930 until 1949, when he led an expedition to the interior of Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia).

About 80 per cent of Russia's college students have worked in industry for two years.

He was professor of geography at Cambridge University from 1930 until 1949, when he led an expedition to the interior of Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia).

He took over the government once before — on Sept. 14, 1960 — only 10 weeks after the Congo gained its independence from Belgium. That coup, also bloodless, served to neutralize the country's leftist premier, the late Patrice Lumumba.

This time he moved against Kasavubu, who backed him against Lumumba. The two apparently split over Kasavubu's statement to the African summit conference at Accra that the Congo army's white mercenaries would be sent home.

On at least two occasions Mobutu has displayed personal courage. In 1963, he marched alone into a mob of Leopoldville city policemen to break up a mutiny. In 1960, he wrested a gun from an army officer who came into his office to assassinate him.

Tall and thin, Mobutu wears spectacles and a slight, wispy beard.

He was born at Lisala, The Congo, Oct. 14, 1930. After finishing a secondary-school education at Coquilhatville, capital of Equateur province, he was sent to Brussels by the Belgians to study at the Institute of Social Studies.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

New Strongman In Congo Is Seen Friend Of West

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP) — Lt. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, who overthrew Congo President Joseph Kasavubu in a bloodless coup Thursday, is counted as a staunch friend of the West.

A former journalist, he looks more like a planner than a man of action. But Mobutu, 35, has emerged as one of the strongest figures on the Congo's volatile political scene.

He took over the government once before — on Sept. 14, 1960 — only 10 weeks after the Congo gained its independence from Belgium. That coup, also bloodless, served to neutralize the country's leftist premier, the late Patrice Lumumba.

This time he moved against Kasavubu, who backed him against Lumumba. The two apparently split over Kasavubu's statement to the African summit conference at Accra that the Congo army's white mercenaries would be sent home.

On at least two occasions Mobutu has displayed personal courage. In 1963, he marched alone into a mob of Leopoldville city policemen to break up a mutiny. In 1960, he wrested a gun from an army officer who came into his office to assassinate him.

Tall and thin, Mobutu wears spectacles and a slight, wispy beard.

He was born at Lisala, The Congo, Oct. 14, 1930. After finishing a secondary-school education at Coquilhatville, capital of Equateur province, he was sent to Brussels by the Belgians to study at the Institute of Social Studies.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

When the party split in 1961 because of Lumumba's dictatorial actions, Mobutu remained as one of Lumumba's chief lieutenants.

After independence, Mobutu became a secretary of state without portfolio in the Lumumba cabinet. He left that post to return to the army as a colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, later ousted.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics and rose quickly to prominence in the Congolese National Movement, whose leaders were Lumumba, Joseph Ilo and Albert Kalonji. They later became rivals.

He took up journalism and by 1958 had become the chief news editor of the Leopoldville newspaper Actualites Africaines.

Like other Congolese journalists, he became active in politics