

Kenya Today

Nowadays Africa is very much in the news. This fact alone is sufficient to condemn as anachronistic the phrase, "Dark Continent", which used to be applied to Africa some years ago and is still being mentioned by some people even today.

Africa is made up of many young countries, all of which are moving at a phenomenal speed towards independence. As a very typical example we may cite Kenya. Once held to Britain with tight strings of Colonialism, Kenya is loosening those ties as it nears independence.

Kenya lies astride the equator, and its highlands, rightly described as "White Highlands", are world-famous, for the white man can and does live there very comfortably and luxuriously.

Kenya's very brief history dates from Stanley's exploration of Africa, when he discovered Kenya to be possessed of great potential wealth. When he let the world know of this, England and Germany started to scramble for Kenya. At the Berlin Conference in 1885 Kenya passed into the hands of the English. In 1895, Kenya was made a protectorate, which status it lost in 1920, when it became a colony.

Fearing lest a conflict arise between these major racial groups — Europeans, Indians and Africans — the government in 1920 issued a white

paper, in which it was stated that in case of a conflict the rights of natives were always to be paramount. The governor and his appointed members continued to rule until 1944, when the first African, Eliud Mathu, entered the Legco. By 1957 the number of African-elected members in the Legco had risen to fourteen.

In retrospect, we may look at the year 1959, when a turning point came in the history of Kenya. Seeing the progress which the country was making, the Colonial Secretary, Ian Macleod, invited the members of the Legislative Council to London to discuss the future of Kenya. The main issue and one of contention was: "Who is to rule Kenya, 60,000 Europeans or 6½ million Africans?" Of course, the Europeans were in favour of being the masters, but the Africans strongly protested. The Colonial Secretary sympathized with them, and the Lancaster House Conference ended in victory for the Africans.

Since that time two political parties have been formed with the aim of fighting for independence. They comprise all the tribes in Kenya who, though they differ from one another in many ways, are one in the objective of their independence. They are expectantly waiting for the day when the government will rest upon their shoulders, and that day does not seem to be far off. That, in brief, is Kenya today.

stop overnight with us at the College on his way back to the West. RED AND WHITE offers sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their grievous loss.

We are all happy to welcome back to the campus Jim Bentham after a three-week sojourn in City Hospital. Jim was the unfortunate victim of a chemistry laboratory explosion toward the end of October which necessitated his removal to hospital by ambulance. For a time it was feared that Jim might lose the sight of an eye, but this fear being now removed, we rejoice with him in his recovery.

The College Band participated in the Remembrance Day ceremonies at Souris, heading the parade from the Legion Home to the town monument. The band members were guests of the Legion following the parade.

Many students viewed the Treasure Van during its stay at the Charlottetown Hotel November 8-11. The Van included displays from all over the world and was well worth seeing. Incidentally, the sales during these days set an all time record, which helps to indicate the increasing interest in this unit each year.

The Athletic Association held its sponsored dance in the Alumni Gymnasium on Saturday night, November 12. The auditorium was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Social Committee sponsored a dance in the gymnasium on November 19. This was actually a victory dance. Music in both instances was furnished by the Mariners.

C.O.T.C.

Four applicants have been accepted in the C.O.T.C. this year. Theoretical training is carried out at the University during the year while the practical training is done at a corps school during the summer months. Second and third year Officer Cadets were posted at Kingston, Ontario. Camp Shilo, Manitoba and Camp Chilliwack, B.C. Charles Broderick, Ray Hache, third year C.O.T.C. members were privileged to spend the summer months in Germany.

Nigeria, An Independent State

By Mike Buley

On October 1, 1960, Nigeria became an independent country within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Upon the success or failure of this country to maintain a stable government and to prove itself a capable unit in international relations may rest the future of many of the smaller African States which are now clamouring for independence.

Situated on the West Coast of Africa, the terrain of Nigeria varies from steaming jungles in the coastal belt to semi-desert in the North. The country lies entirely within the tropic belt and is roughly a parallelogram in shape, covering an area of over 375,000 square miles. With a population of over 35 million, Nigeria is by far the largest nation in Africa and the diversity of languages and customs amongst its 250 tribes presents one of the biggest internal problems which has to be faced by the Nigerian government. Religions vary from Islam in the North to Christianity and various forms of Paganism in the Eastern and Western States.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the coastal area formed one corner of the triangular trade route. Ships sailed southwards from European ports to what was then known as the Slave Coast and loaded a cargo of slaves before sailing across the Atlantic to the West Indies and Southern United States. Here the slaves were sold and the holds filled with cotton, sugar, tobacco and other valuable commodities for the return trip to Europe. Unscrupulous merchants were afforded two advantages by this system. First, a valuable cargo could be carried both ways across the Atlantic and second, ships' captains were able to take ad-

vantage of prevailing easterly winds in the Equatorial Belt and westerlies in the North Atlantic.

It was in an effort to put a stop to this illicit slave trading that Britain established a colony at Lagos in 1867. This colony, although notorious for its unhealthy location — governors reputedly expired at the rate of one a year — nevertheless managed to extend its territories until, in 1916, it became the Protectorate of Nigeria. In 1922, Britain was given the trusteeship of a section of the East German Cameroons and this trusteeship was administered from Lagos. The people of this area have not as yet joined the Nigerian Federation, but on March 21, 1961, they will hold a plebiscite to decide their future allegiance.

During the Post-War period the African has been given an ever increasing share in the government of Nigeria. As early as 1942 the first Nigerian was appointed to the Governor's cabinet, and since this time more and more of the country's affairs have been taken over by coloured men. Many students have been sent overseas to Britain, Canada and the United States to receive a much needed university education. A far-seeing policy, established by the Colonial Administration, has created a black and white partnership in industry, unique on the continent of Africa. In 1958, in an urgent drive to obtain foreign capital, the government opened its doors to private and corporate investors, who wished to share in the colony's expansion programme. A plan for the extension of public utilities, the establishment of a communications network, and the expansion of all public services was set up which was to be financed partially by government funds and partially by foreign investment. The government of Nigeria supplied two-thirds of the required capital while other investors supplied the remainder of the capital and skilled labour. A clause in any contract drawn up under this scheme required that Nigerians be trained for future managerial positions. Money flowed into Nigeria and resulted in a television network — the first in Africa — cotton mills, cement plants, rubber factories and many other smaller industries. Over 500 Nigerian doctors, and many lawyers, engineers and agriculturists are already practicing in the country.

Africans look to the white

peoples of the world for two things — technological and financial aid and recognition of equality as individuals and as nations. Nigeria has, by her own initiative, gone far in obtaining the first of these and by her membership in the Commonwealth has, at least in theory, obtained the second. She must now face the tremendous task of proving to the World that in spite of such incidents as the Congo, the South African riots and the Mau Mau in Kenya, a nation governed by Africans and for Africans is capable not only of solving its internal problems, but of taking its place solidly in the citizenship of the world.

At midnight on October 1, the Union Jack was lowered from the flagstaff of the Sedgwick building in Lagos, and the green and white national flag of Nigeria was raised. In this respect, at least, Nigeria, the youngest member of the Commonwealth, is one step ahead of Canada, the oldest.

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Chronicle

His Excellency, Bishop MacEachern, celebrated Low Mass for the student body at 10 A.M. on the Feast of All Saints. The congregation sang hymns before and during Mass. His Excellency gave a most informative talk to the assemblage and ingratiated himself to all by declaring the rest of the day a holiday. This came at a most opportune time as the majority of students had just finished examinations the previous day.

On Saturday, November 5, an Educational Conference was held at Birchwood High School in which eight students and seven faculty members from the College played an active part. The main object for discussion was the LaZerte Report, particularly those parts

dealing with consolidation of schools and financing. Due to the large exodus of faculty members to the Conference, Saturday morning classes were suspended and most students departed for various centres on Friday evening.

The holiday weekend had its tinge of sorrow, also, with the sudden death at Georgetown of Mrs. Agnes Murphy, beloved mother of Joseph and Herbert Murphy, on the afternoon of November 5. Mrs. Murphy was the wife of the late Herbert Murphy who graduated from S.D.U. in 1923. Another son, Gerald F., a graduate of 1958, came home from Cluney, Alberta, where he is on the teaching staff of Crowfoot Indian Residential School. We were happy that Gerald was able to

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