

Bennett Holds Mini-Course



Ms. McGlory

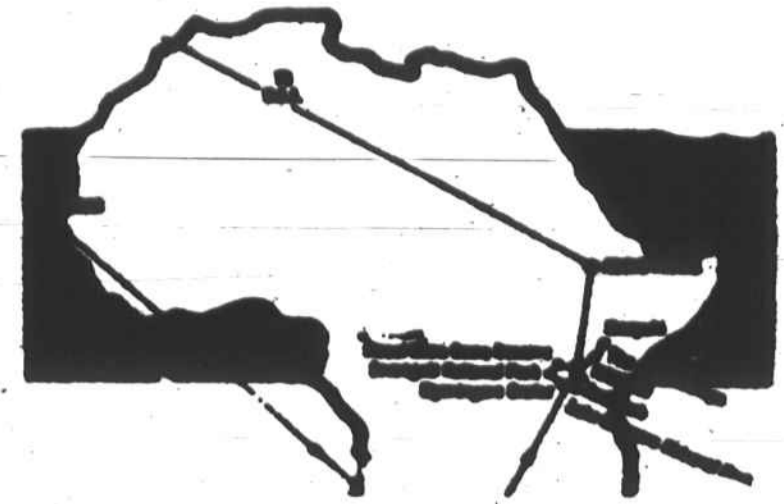
Bennett College recently began its second Home/Family Life mini-course, "Women as Wage Earners and Money Managers." The topic, "Consumers in an Age of Adaptation" ended the first week of the program. Ms. Avander McGlory, Associate Director of Consumer Information for Sears and Roebuck and Company, keynoted the final session.

Ms. McGlory, a former Home Economics teacher, works in the area of adult education and consumer awareness. She provides

information, booklets, and guidelines for today's buyer.

She stressed the need for comparison shopping. "Use catalogs, compare prices, take advantage of sales," she advised, "and don't be afraid to ask questions. If you plan you will be able to make your money get more. Keep your spending within your income and buy only what you can afford," she added. Shop reliable places because reliable merchants stand behind their merchandise. Be aware of warranties and guarantees, and check care labels."

African Spotlight



Uganda & Kenya In Bondary Conflict

Early in the 19th century Britain controlled the parts of East Africa now known as Uganda and Kenya. What is now called Kenya, in British colonial days in East Africa, was meant to be a frontier for white settlement, hence land formerly held by Uganda was gradually transferred to the Kenyan side in the hope that white ruled Kenya would control fertile part of that east African territory.

In 1920, Uganda border was only 20 miles from the Kenyan capital of Nairobi. Britain wanted white settlers in Kenya to control the whole of the railway line from Lake Victoria to the port city of Mombasa since it was hoped that the only way that Britain would get her money from the railway project was for the white farmers in Kenya to gradually pay for it.

Other boundary adjustments were effected to give the white settlers in Kenya more land and the black Ugandans less territory. For example, in 1902 the western parts of some land formerly under the Ugandan command was transferred to Kenya. Again, in 1926, for reasons mixed with a wish for more land for Kenyan white settlers, part of Uganda were again transferred to Kenya. As recently as 1950s, another part of Uganda was again transferred to Kenya.

The hands of history made it impossible for Kenya eventually to become a white settler country. Nationalists inherited the various transfers in what is today Kenya. The end of white rule in Kenya did not however end the bitterness of the Ugandans as to what they considered their land being transferred to Kenya. But the pride of nationhood in both countries did not bother about the issues of the transfers until recently. The British who wished to extend commercial, political and other influences were no longer there. Africans are not in charge but the problems created by the past live on in an ever present pattern, with the two African nations of Kenya and Uganda.

A border conflict between Kenya and Uganda recently underscored the attention each nation seems to attach to her territory and boundary. When all the wars of liberation in Africa may have been fought, the next and perhaps more serious wars will probably be wars fought in the drive to extend territory or gain what may well have been in the past territories belonging to this or that nation. The patch work that are African nations do not actually represent nations. They were lines drawn in the scramble for commercial and political control and influence by white European people. It is probably in anticipation of this kind of situation that the Organization of African Unity has its charter to call for a respect for the sovereignty and territorial rights. And one will hope that all nations of Africa abide by that charter. African internal development will ill-stand another continental conflict based on claims to boundaries and territory. The resources of Africa can best be utilized in educating masses of African people for better health standard, mechanized farming and irrigation, communications and technology, all aspects of beneficial achievement for man and his environment.

Ndubisi Egemonye



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