

## Notes and News

### *Le Futur Musée Historique de l'A. O. F. à Gorée*

UNE exposition consacrée à l'histoire de l'A.O.F. s'est ouverte dans une des salles de l'IFAN. La majorité des pièces qui y sont exposées sont destinées au futur Musée historique de l'A.O.F. dont les travaux sont actuellement en cours, à l'angle des rues Saint-Germain et Malavois.

A part les objets qui sont fournis par l'IFAN (gravures, cartes anciennes, manuscrits, faïences, objets préhistoriques et archéologiques, etc.), plusieurs dons ont été reçus, et plusieurs hautes personnalités et organismes dakarois et métropolitains ont été sollicités.

Les directeurs de l'exposition désirent entrer en contact avec les descendants des hommes illustres de ce pays, tant africains qu'européens (vieilles familles princières du Sénégal, du Soudan et d'ailleurs; militaires, marins et explorateurs tels que Faidherbe, Binger, Monteil, de Sanderval, etc.), afin qu'ils leur confient, soit à titre définitif, comme don, soit comme prêt, pour reproduction photographique ou autre, certains des documents qu'ils possèdent.

### *Higher Education in the British Colonies*

THE Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies is the central body concerned with the development of university education in the British Colonies. It was set up in 1946, at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a representative organ of all the home universities and the existing Colonial universities. Its principal purpose is to make available to the developing and new university institutions in the Colonies the experience and assistance of the home universities. It arranges for visits by its members and other specialists to the Colonial institutions, advises on the establishment of new institutions, and assists in the recruitment of academic staff.

An allocation of £6 million for Colonial university education has been made from the funds available under the 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In 1946 there was established the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, the principal function of which is to advise the Secretary of State on the use of these funds. Except for a very small reserve, the £6 million has now been committed in support of approved schemes chiefly for capital expenditure. Recurrent expenditure is for the most part contributed by Colonial Governments, which have also made substantial capital gifts, including sites. Among notable benefactions from other sources are those of nearly £2 million to the University College of the Gold Coast from the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and of over £1 million to University College, Ibadan, from the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board.

The new university colleges in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, East Africa, and the Sudan have entered into a special relationship with the University of London whereby they provide courses leading to the degrees of that University. This is an interim arrangement until the colleges have become sufficiently established to assume full university status and award their own degrees. All the university colleges are autonomous institutions.

### *Educational Review in British African Territories*

A STUDY of educational policy and practice in British Tropical African Territories, sponsored by the Colonial Office and the Nuffield Foundation, is to be carried out during the latter part of 1951 by two small groups of independent experts, one visiting West Africa, the

other East and Central Africa. The groups will be free to settle the range and method of their inquiries and will spend about six months in the field consulting with educationists, administrators, and members of the public on the policy and practice of education for Africans up to and including the secondary level. The visits of the groups will, it is hoped, be followed by a conference in the United Kingdom in 1952 to which representative educational experts from each territory will be invited.

### *Sudan Publications Bureau*

THE Publications Section of the new division for Adult Education of the Sudan Ministry of Education was constituted at the beginning of 1951 and incorporates the two existing publications bureaux at Khartoum and Juba. The work done by the bureaux may be considered under three heads: the production of school text-books; the preparation of material for use in literacy campaigns; the provision of reading-matter suitable for literate school-leavers and country people. In connexion with the last-named undertaking, one of the first ventures of the bureau at Khartoum was the production of an illustrated youth magazine which proved to be so popular that its present circulation is in the neighbourhood of 20,000 copies per issue. A special problem exists in the Southern Provinces owing to the multitude of languages, and the fact that most of those who can read or write have learnt in village schools in their own vernacular language. The needs of these readers are being met by the production of cheap booklets written or translated into one or other of the fourteen main tribal languages. To help the better educated a quarterly magazine *Future* was initiated, which includes stories, articles, and pictures and also publishes contributions by Sudanese writers. A four years' course of Arabic readers, as well as teachers' lessons in oral Arabic have been produced and printed by the Southern Bureau.

### *Sudan Literacy Campaigns*

LITERACY campaigns on a wide scale have been started in the Northern, Blue Nile, and Kordofan Provinces in which students from Gordon Memorial College, Wadi Seidna Secondary School, and the teachers' Training College, Bakht er Ruda, are taking an active part. A small campaign for work among women is being conducted under the direction of the Gezira Welfare Officer with assistance from girls from Gordon Memorial College, Wad Medani Girls' Intermediate School, and the Gezira Girl Guides.

### *Local Government in Eastern Nigeria*

IN eastern Nigeria, in the absence of strong traditional rulers, an attempt is being made to develop a system of local government based, as in Kenya and parts of Uganda, on representative area and district councils. The first Nigerian County Council—the Ikot Ekpene County Council—has now been constituted. It is composed of 40 elected councillors, 36 of whom are elected by the villages in the areas covered by the three newly created rural district councils, the remaining four being elected from the urban district council which administers the affairs of Ikot Ekpene town. The secretary and treasurer of the County Council are Africans who have taken a local government training course in the United Kingdom. In addition to the County Council there are three rural district councils, one urban district council, and 23 local councils. The backbone of the system is the local council, members of which are elected by areas comprising 15 to 20 villages. Each local council elects its representatives to the county council and the rural district councils. The spheres of responsibility of each type of council have been defined; the county council has wide powers over public health, highways, and education; the rural district councils are