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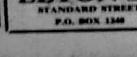
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Above: President Kenyatta, with the Vice-President, Mr. Moi, and the Minister for Defence, Dr. Mungai, acknowledge the playing of the National Anthem at yesterday's Jamburi Park celebrations. The picture on the right shows Mr. Moi about to take his place on the ceremonial dais before the start of the proceedings.



One of the highlights of the programme was the Trooping of the Colour — in this case that of the 1 Bn. The Kenya Army. The pictures above show the flag being entrusted into the care of the 1 Bn. and the impressive march-past with the colour fluttering proudly at the head of the ranks.



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planners

Standard Staff Reporter

The new 1970-74 Development Plan envisages major increases in Government and private sector spending, coupled with a rise in the national economic growth rate.

Much of the emphasis of the plan is on rural development and a process of removal of the imbalance between the rural and urban areas, as well as a narrowing of the gap between rich and poor generally. An income policy will be drawn up for this purpose.

Tourism is seen as the fastest growing industry, though rapid development is also planned for other industries which either export or import raw materials.

The plan is described as seeking a broadly based development, the aim being a 5.7 per cent growth rate target for 1974 and 6.7 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent set in the last plan and achieved from 1970 to 1974.

This should result in a rise in the income per head from £43 in 1967 to £58 in 1974, or an average from £270 to £347 per average family income.

The total Government budget over 1970-74 is estimated to be £720,000,000 compared with £430,000,000 during 1964-69, while the five-year average annual increase in the budget would be held back by the fact that only about 60,000 people pay tax.

Direct taxes are likely to be extended and other forms of taxation will be explored.

Other sections of the community will be taxed more heavily, but all sections, except the very poorest, will be expected to contribute.

During the plan period, the Government aims to raise enough by taxation to raise a recurrent surplus, over the whole period, of about £20,000,000.

Kenya's new Development Plan is unique in that it aims to meet the needs of all the people.

The President's message read:

"Kenya has been the aim of our Government since independence. It must therefore be pursued, as the substance of this ideal. Our new Development Plan, although it has its targets that must be taken — and the targets that can be reached — over the next five years, the foundations of vigorous nationhood that have been successfully been laid."

Development of our Republic involves the welfare of woman and child. Prosperity is something in which all people have an equal stake and should be aimed at.

Development must be responsible for planning and administration and the control of natural resources. The Government must also be concerned with creating or harnessing all the structures and mechanisms to insure or regulate a modernised economy. But it is the effort of the people that will matter most.

No development plan can come to fulfillment without the dedicated

fathers and mothers. Building a nation must be a balanced process. Securing the strength to ensure social justice demands that every citizen should receive his opportunities and produce his maximum potential, so that the end product is made up of the fullest measure of the people."

The new plan is more ambitious than anything we have had before. It is a plan of surveys and experiments, a plan of trials and achievements, a plan of successes and failures. All this can be done, through the Uganda approach, by the unbreakable link uniting Government and people.



£53m. to be invested in housing projects

relatively unsophisticated products which have traditionally been supplied from overseas.

Protection of developing industries will be used where necessary.

ROADS

The main goal is to obtain substantial improvements in the secondary "feeder" road system in rural areas. During the plan period £43,000,000 will be spent on road improvements.

Work permits will be controlled strictly to reduce the number of unauthorised holdings in the area. The employment problem will continue.

Special problems will arise as increasing numbers of children leave schools earlier than the average age, thus limiting the growth of the economy.

The target is an increase of 35 per cent in wage-paid jobs by 1974.

The employment problem is not easily solved.

Extra finance will be needed for the planned replacement of untrained by trained labour.

Extra training fees will be taken with an extension of the remission of fees for poor parents.

These would have to be provided where free school will double during the plan period.

To help Kenyans participate in all aspects of the economy, the Kenyanisation of Personnel programme will be continued by a co-ordinated programme to assist citizens in setting up their own businesses.

Transport and traffic will be used to enable citizens to play a bigger role in the private sector.

HEALTH SERVICES

About 2,000 extra hospital beds will be provided by 1974. The target is one bed for every 1,250 people in urban areas and 1,500 in rural areas. About 1,800 nurses and 750 midwives will be trained. Five new health centres will be built with the help of the hospital services. Family planning facilities will be extended to allow the provision of services to all by 1974.

The total investment target for the period is £53,000,000 of which £20,000,000 will be spent directly and indirectly by the Government.

About Kshs. 100 million will be spent on 5,000 new hotel beds, along with new roads, airports, improvements at large ports and transport services.

The Government will provide the necessary infrastructure to allow the industry to increase its output many fold by 1974.

It is aimed to build up the hotel and lodges development.

The difference faced by many authorities will put the Government in the dilemma of having to choose between its wish to maintain the standards of living of local people in the running of local services and its responsibility to ensure that these services are available in all districts.

It has decided its first duty is to see that people are provided with the basic services — primary schools, health services and roads.

This will leave towns councils to concentrate on other services.

It will be basic policy to see that power districts are not allowed to lag behind and this will be borne in mind by all Ministries.

Local authorities will be given a range of land between alternative uses such as agriculture, forestry and mining.

Limits will be placed on the amount of individual land ownership. Resettlement from high to low density areas will be considered.

A programme for land adjudication covering 7,500,000 acres of land in areas not yet settled in agricultural areas will be carried out.

Because of the high cost of land, grants will be given to farmers rather than grants to pay for their fees. This provision will also apply to those who receive scholarships from foreign sources to study abroad.

Present trends, there are likely to be too many small, uncoordinated units and too few with sufficient qualifications, in science and mathematics.

It is proposed to ensure that all parts of the education system provide training in line with the country's needs.

It is proposed that an adequate degree of vocational training is undertaken in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy and in some instances a training leavers will be entitled to an equitable distribution of training costs between individual firms.

Irrigation schemes will be expanded.

INDUSTRY

The target is an increase of more than 70 per cent in output compared with 1967. A pulp and paper mill will be built at Brookside Falls, a motor tyre factory in Nairobi and a lubricant plant at Mombasa. But most expansion will come from existing industries.

The production target will require an investment of £100,000,000 from the private sector, which will receive Government encouragement. There must be a shift towards a more sophisticated pattern of production which will displace imports from abroad.

At the same time, there is scope to expand the processing of Kenya's own agricultural products for both home and export market and to manufacture locally a range of

of shanty-towns and urban slums will be encouraged.

EA. COMMUNITY

Kenya is determined to see that the East African Treaty is made to work. The Treaty will also work towards the development of the Community as a true and lasting entity where the rights of people are given absolutely free. It looks forward to the inclusion of neighbouring States.

Where possible, import-substitution will be encouraged and the importation of unnecessary articles will be restricted. But the fairly optimistic assumption exports are unlikely to rise by 75 per cent, particularly if imports will almost certainly increase by 75 per cent. Although there will be a substantial devaluation there will be a substantial deterioration in the overall current account.

The choice is between cutting the rate of investment and growing at the expense of other overseas debts to cover the deficit.

The Government does not intend to reduce investment targets and growth for about half its development programme.

The success of the plan will depend in part on Kenya's ability to attract private capital. Overseas investment must be significant, but it will take time for foreign investors to become familiar with the Kenyan scene. Two new berths will be required at Mombasa, as well as the rebuilding of Mbaraki Pier.

TOURISM

Already growing faster than any other industry, it is planned that the number of tourists will double by 1974.

The Government will increase its efforts to develop tourism.

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Rural development is major aim of Kenya's planners

Standard Staff Reporter

The new Development Plan envisages major increases in Government and private sector spending, coupled with a rise in the national economic growth rate.

Much of the emphasis of the plan is on rural development and a progressive removal of the imbalance between the rural and urban areas, as well as a narrowing of the gap between rich and poor generally. An incomes policy will be drawn up for this purpose.

Tourism is seen as the fastest growing single industry, though rapid development is also planned for other industries which either earn or save foreign exchange.

The plan is designed as seeking a broadly based development of the whole economy.

The target for 1970 is a per cent.

compared with 6.3 per cent set in the last plan and achieved from 1964-65.

This should result in a rise in the income per head from £43 in 1967 to £55 in 1970 or from £270 to £330 in average family income.

The total Government budget over the years 1969-70 is expected to be £100 million compared with £430,000,000 during 1964-69, while the five-year development budget will be £1,000 million compared with £370,000 in the past five years.

Overseas finance is expected to account for about 50 per cent of the development budget, but only about 13 per cent of total expenditure, the rest being financed from within the country.

Some of the main points made in the plan are:

The key strategy of this plan is to direct an increasing amount of resources available to the nation towards the rural areas. Only through an accelerated development of the rural areas can balanced economic development be achieved. Rural development will not only be a strategy of the whole plan, but as the underlying strategy of the whole plan.

The target for 1970 is to be the policy of the Government to ensure that the rural population continues to increase by way of taxation, but income gap between rich and poor is socially acceptable level of time.

The standard of living of those with low income will grow at a rate faster than average.

The increasing gap between rural areas has increased migration to towns, leading to a concentration of population in urban areas and the emergence of acute social problems.

Urban wages have also had an adverse effect on some employers by encouraging some employers to economise in the use of labour.

A programme of action towards improving the distribution of income between town and country will come from the operation of an incomes policy which will encourage the growth of urban wages.

Steps will be taken by the Industrial Court so that its mandate will extend to all workers, as well as wage disputes that would normally be settled by arbitration.

Control of prices will be a priority, particularly control of price of shower gel in urban areas at the expense of the economy as a whole. The excessive profits are not made by firms, but mainly by foreign competition.

At the same time, care will be taken to ensure that there will be a reasonable profit margin on the part of firms.

Control of prices will be a priority, particularly control of price of shower gel in urban areas at the expense of the economy as a whole. The excessive profits are not made by firms, but mainly by foreign competition.

At the same time, care will be

taken not to impose undue penalties on profits earned by enterprises and efficiency.

TAXATION

Richer sections of the community will be expected to pay more taxes, but all sections, except the very poorest, will be expected to contribute.

During the plan period, the Government aims to raise enough taxation to cover imports and achieve a recurrent surplus over the whole period, of about £200,000,000.

It is envisaged that the normal efficiency of tax revenue will be sufficient to meet this target. The present heavy dependence on import duties is likely to be affected by the development of important saving industries. Growth in imports is likely to be held back by the fact that only about 60,000 people at present are employed in the manufacture of assessment tools.

Indirect taxes are likely to be extended and other forms of taxation will be explored.

EMPLOYMENT

Because wage employment in commerce and industry accounts for only a small proportion of the population of working age, the main rate of unemployment in this sector would make little difference. Most employment will come in agriculture.

The target is an increase of 35 per cent in wage employment by 1970.

The employment picture is not only one of unemployment. Special problems will arise as increasing numbers of non-citizens will be present here, for the number of non-citizens at present here in relation to the number of citizens looking for jobs.

The target is an increase of 35 per cent in wage employment by 1970.

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The employment picture is not only one

Plan shows the way, but its success depends on the country

Kenya's second development plan could show the way, the opportunities, what was possible and how it could be done but the achievement of the targets laid down was up to the country itself. The Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Mr. Odero-Jowi, says in a lengthy statement on the proposals.

The Government proposed to do its share; the country and the people as a whole must do theirs.

The Minister explained that there was a gap between the first and the second. Unlike a number of other countries — and some undeveloped ones — planning in Kenya since independence had been a continuous task. Work on the new plan was initiated by the Government about two years ago and

included many new development programmes.

A shorter version, summarising the more important policies and programmes proposed, was contained in the second Development Plan which would be given to schools, so that children could have a better understanding of the aims and objectives of the Government.

The Plan represents a continuation of the policies and programmes of the Kenyan Government. It aims to ensure that the Government becomes much more developmentalist. Kenya was to achieve the ambitious target of one million people employed and every target must be achieved. "If we do not do this we will let the economy and the people of Kenya will be worse off in consequence," said Mr. Odero-Jowi.

It had been the practice of the Ministry to publish a report of progress every quarter to highlight firstly for Kenya and secondly for the world, the economic successes so as to rebut the criticisms that developing countries were not making any progress and were wasting the money received from other countries and organisations.

In the 1964-65 period Kenya had achieved the rate of overall economic growth of 7 per cent. So long as the country remained heavily dependent on agriculture, such rates were inevitable but as non-agricultural industries grew, it was hoped that the impact of savings would be less. The further diversification of agricultural production would do more to even out matters.

However, every industry had done as well as planned and in particular agriculture and manufacturing had exceeded expectations. The shortfalls were not particularly serious and in the case of agriculture, it was felt that a number of factors contributed to the drop in coffee production caused by coffee berry disease in 1964. In fact, coffee bean facturing was concerned by readjustments made by Kenya firms to the terms of the East African Treaty.

Service industries had done very well, as had tourism, for a number of reasons, not least the phenomenal growth of tourism over the past year.

Investment levels had fallen a little short of the target but the lesson learned was to carry on carrying on the new plan programmes.

The Minister contended that there had been substantial progress in the employment situation. However, the Government was not



MR. ODERO-JOWI

Plan will need work, he says

satisfied and the plan paid particular regard to employment opportunities in the next five years.

"Although we have done quite well,

there is still a lot to do."

The outstanding feature was that Kenya had been able to accelerate the rate of growth of the economy without necessarily getting into balance of payments surplus and increased foreign exchange reserves.

Much of the investment from friendly countries and international agencies had been directed directly to financial aid and received from friendly countries and international agencies.

It would have been a substantial balance of payments deficit if Kenya had not been able to cut back its investment programme.

However, foreign exchange reserves had more than doubled and this was most important when a new plan was introduced.

The new plan did not involve any remarkable departure from the policies followed by the Government in the last few years.

The plan had been developed originally so had the policies, rather than changing them, slightly down straight.

Nevertheless, there were significant changes which were to be followed in the next five years.

The Government wanted to ensure that the new plan was based on a strategy leading the country towards its longer-term aims.

The Minister said that a major share of developments would be directed towards increasing the standard of living of rural life could be brought to a reasonable and rising level.

The plan would lead to a secondary road development and a secondary road development and a secondary road development in rural areas.

People in rural areas would be deliberately favoured and the imbalance which had grown up between the rural and urban areas would be corrected to ensure that the principles of social justice, fairness and socialism had meaningful reality.

Non-agricultural industries between 1964-68 and no significant rise was expected in the next five years.

On the other hand, a fairly marked acceleration in the rate of growth of mining was to be expected.

The aim was to raise the average yearly growth from 4 per cent to 6 per cent in the next five years.

The agricultural target was perhaps rather too optimistic and was based on a substantial increase in the production of maize.

Much of the investment for this expansion had already been undertaken, as perhaps with maize, he believed that a combined effort of Government and farmers could attain the target.

Some industries, such as tram

and other services, achieved such high rates of growth in the 1964-65 period that it was felt that a balance of payments surplus and increased foreign exchange reserves.

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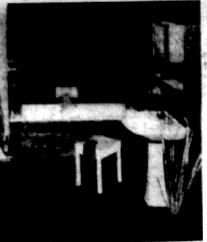
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Champions must wait to overtake pacemakers

The English Football League champions, Leeds United, must wait until their mid-week match in three days' time for their opportunity to overtake the leaders, Everton, at the top of the Division I table.

A 20th-minute goal from the reserve-winger Alan Whittle gave Everton a 1-0 victory over West Ham United on Saturday, and the two teams remain joint leaders.

Everton's last win by Leeds,

who remained one point behind the Division I leaders after beating Sheffield Wednesday.

In an injury-marred game, Everton were pressed for long periods and had to withstand many fans onto the pitch from the home side were refused a penalty in the 10th minute.

England full-back, Tommy Wright, left the field with a back injury in the 10th minute, and West Ham centre-half, Alan Stephenson, was carried off on a stretcher, suffering from a knee gallbladder, 15 minutes from time.

Sheffield Wednesday, bottom of the table, were frustrated by the first half's scoring efforts, but then conceded two goals by Britain's costliest footballer, the £100,000 Kevin Keegan, on Saturday.

Leeds' shock conquerors of Everton last week found themselves on the road to a 1-0 win against this crasher 1-0 against the unpredictable team, Manchester United.

Wednesday United completely swamped Liverpool in the second-half, but Ure opened his account in the 10th minute, the goal for the club since joining them from Arsenal.

Liverpool, who suffered their second successive home defeat, remain third place, but are now within six points of the manager, Sir Alf Ramsey, saw the fourth-place side, Derby County, and Newcastle United, 2-0, while Tottenham Hotspur defended their way to a 1-0 draw despite an injury to Mazzola.

Chelsea's run of 11 league games without defeat, though, was ended by Wolverhampton Wanderers, whose 3-0 victory left them with the same number of points as Derby and Manchester City.

The former amateur star, Brian Clough, netted twice, covering the struggling team Crystal Palace, while the winger Jimmy Robertson, who had been missing in their 3-2 victory over Burnley.

The Division II leaders, Blackpool, have beaten North End 4-2 to increase their lead to three points after their nearest rivals, Hull City, Town, crashed 2-0 against Blackpool.

Sheffield United crushed Birmingham City 6-0 to move into second place above Huddersfield, kept in touch with the leaders by beating Portsmouth 2-0 to end a poor run.

At their title-chasers, Astoria Villa 2-0, while Charlton Athletic recorded their 13th victory with a 3-0 win over Norwich City, who lost their goalkeeper Kevin Keegan with a suspected broken leg.

Malcolm McDonald netted a hat-trick at the Division III leaders, Tiverton, who beat Bradford City 5-0 to gain some consolation for their leaders, Huddersfield, in the F.A. Cup last weekend.

Reading moved into second place despite being held to a goalless draw by struggling Gillingham.

The goalless meeting from time

ago enabled Colin Stein

to become their new manager.

Wigan Warriors, with a 1-0 victory over Doncaster, are now third in the Division IV competition.

Reuter

ALL THE RESULTS

ENGLISH LEAGUE

Division I

	1. Reading	2. Coventry	3. Birmingham	4. West Bromwich	5. Liverpool	6. Manchester U.	7. Manchester C.	8. Sunderland	9. Nottingham F.	10. Portsmouth	11. Everton	12. Aston Villa	13. Wolves
1. Reading	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Coventry	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3. Birmingham	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	1
4. West Bromwich	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3
5. Liverpool	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4
6. Manchester U.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5
7. Manchester C.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Sunderland	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Nottingham F.	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Portsmouth	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Everton	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Aston Villa	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Wolves	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Division II

	1. Bradford C.	2. Walsall	3. Preston	4. Fleetwood T.	5. Hartlepool U.	6. Darlington	7. Accrington S.	8. Macclesfield T.	9. Shrewsbury T.	10. Luton T.	11. Bury	12. Oldham C.	13. Rotherham U.
1. Bradford C.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Walsall	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3. Preston	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2
4. Fleetwood T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3
5. Hartlepool U.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4
6. Darlington	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5
7. Accrington S.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Macclesfield T.	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Shrewsbury T.	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Luton T.	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Bury	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Oldham C.	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Rotherham U.	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Division III

	1. Dundee	2. Kilmarnock	3. Dundee U.	4. Queen's Park	5. Partick Thistle	6. St Mirren	7. Arbroath	8. Dunfermline	9. Raith Rovers	10. Queen's F.	11. St Johnstone	12. Alloa Athlet	
1. Dundee	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Kilmarnock	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3. Dundee U.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2
4. Queen's Park	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3
5. Partick Thistle	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4
6. St Mirren	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5
7. Arbroath	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Dunfermline	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Raith Rovers	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Queen's F.	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. St Johnstone	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Alloa Athlet	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Division IV

	1. Blackpool	2. Bradford C.	3. Fleetwood T.	4. Hartlepool U.	5. Accrington S.	6. Darlington	7. Macclesfield T.	8. Macclesfield C.	9. Macclesfield F.	10. Macclesfield R.	11. Macclesfield S.	12. Macclesfield T.	13. Macclesfield C.
1. Blackpool	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Bradford C.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3. Fleetwood T.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2
4. Hartlepool U.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3
5. Accrington S.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4
6. Darlington	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5
7. Macclesfield T.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Macclesfield C.	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Macclesfield F.	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Macclesfield R.	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Macclesfield S.	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Macclesfield T.	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Macclesfield C.	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

TEST MATCH

India were 12 for no wicket in their second innings at the close of the third day of the fourth cricket Test against Australia in Calcutta yesterday.

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RUGBY

Springbok revival continues

The South African rugby revival is gathering momentum with their drubbing of Samoa, their new manager, Willie Walker, with a 37-10 victory in the Combined Districts United competition at Port Elizabeth on Wednesday, and their 12-11 win over the British Isles in the final of the Twickenham Six Nations' international against England at Twickenham.

Joe Molitor, the Springbok captain, back after his year-long absence, was prepared to use his backs right from the start. The right winging Syd Dyer was the outstanding player, and the freedom and the constant danger, two tries in the six minutes of the final, were enough to give the Springboks their first win of the season.

South Africa's 12-11 victory over England in the final of the Twickenham Six Nations' international against England at Twickenham.

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Champions must wait to overtake pacemakers

The English Football League champions, United, had to wait three days for their chance to overtake pacemakers Liverpool at the top of the Division I table.

A 20th-minute goal by the away side, Alan White, gave Everton a 1-0 victory over West Ham United on Saturday, and presented Liverpool with a lead which remained one point behind the Division I leaders after beating Sheffield Wednesday 2-0 in an injury-time game. Everton were pressed back for long periods and several frustrating moments, but the home side were refused a penalty in the closing minutes by Malcolm McDonald netted a hat-trick as the Division III leaders, Luton Town, beat Bradford City 3-0 to gain some consolation for their shock defeat against Ayresome Park last week.

Rochdale moved into second place despite being held to a goal-

less draw by struggling Gillingham City 0-0 to move into second place above Huddersfield, while Queens Park Rangers beat Portsmouth 2-0 to end a poor run.

At the foot of the table, Watford beat Division II leaders Aston Villa 2-0, while Charlton Athletic secured their best win of the season, 3-1, against Norwich City, who lost their goalkeeper Kevin Keelan with a suspected broken leg.

Everton's ex-Ranger, Tommy Wright, left the field with a back injury early in the second half. Alan Stephenson was carried off on a stretcher, suffering from a badly gashed shin, 15 minutes from the final whistle.

Sheffield Wednesday, bottom of the table, defeated Leeds United 2-1 after scoring twice but then conceded a further goal by Britain's costliest footballer, the £10,000 Alan Mullery.

United's title conquerors of Everton last week, found themselves the receiving end of an own goal when the visitors' Alan Stevenson scored his first goal for the unpredictable team. Manchester United won.

The injury-hit United completely stamped Liverpool in the second-half, Ian Lee opening the floodgates with two goals for the visitors before sending them from

Arsenal, who suffered their second successive home defeat, retained third place but were still three points behind Leeds.

Everton's manager, Sir Alf Ramsey, took the plaudited Derby County beat New-European Fairs 3-0 upholding their unbeaten record.

Tottenham Hotspur defended their way to a 1-1 draw against the injury-ridden Middlesbrough City.

Chelsea ran 11 league games without defeat, though it was enough to allow the underachieving Walsall, whose 3-0 victory left them with the same number of points as Derby, to leap into fifth place.

The former amateur star, Brian Ings, netted twice in Coventry City's 4-0 victory over Northampton, the struggling team, Crystal Palace, while the wingy Jimmy Robertson netted Arsenal's winner in their 2-1 victory over Derby.

The Division II leaders, Blackbury Rovers, beat the visitors from North End and increase their lead to three points after their nearest rivals, Huddersfield Town, crashed 2-0 against Blackpool.

Sheffield United crushed Birmingham City 6-0 to move into second place above Huddersfield, while Queens Park Rangers beat Portsmouth 2-0 to end a poor run.

At the foot of the table, Watford beat Division II leaders Aston Villa 2-0, while Charlton Athletic secured their best win of the season, 3-1, against Norwich City, who lost their goalkeeper Kevin Keelan with a suspected broken leg.

Malcolm McDonald netted a hat-trick as the Division III leaders, Luton Town, beat Bradford City 3-0 to gain some consolation for their shock defeat against Ayresome Park last week.

Rochdale moved into second place despite being held to a goal-

Springbok revival continues

The South African rugby revival continued on Saturday when, in their first match of their tour, they beat England 25-10 in the Test against Scotland and experienced little difficulty in beating Ireland 25-10 at Cardiff Arms Park.

The score was 9-9 at the interval, with Scotland having dropped a goal and two tries (17 points) to one penalty goal (three points). The Springboks, in particular, enjoyed the freedom and was a constant danger. Two tries in the last six minutes may have been unnecessary, but they were certainly good value for their seventh victory in 11 matches and their third in

the last four.

— A.F.P.

Rugby results

COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP, Cheesbz

Lancashire 13, Barnsley 11, Farter 11,

Blackheath 11, Leicester 21, Bradford 9,

Brighton 11, Cambridge 10, Cambridge 10, S.M. 8, Newcastle 19,

Edinburgh Academical 11, Cambridge 12,

Glasgow 11, Harrow 11, Hull 11, Kettering 11, Fife 6, Manchester 3, Glamorgan 11, Nottingham 11, Oxford 11, Plymouth 11,

13, Heron 13, F.W. of Scotland 22,

Liverpool 13, Newcastle 19, Wigan 19,

Litham 14, Barnsley 9, Newcastle 19,

Nottingham 13, Oldham 11, Plymouth 11,

Sheffield 11, Shrewsbury 11, St. Ives 12,

St. Ives 12, Warrington 11, Worcester 11,

Worcester 11, York 11, Wigan 11.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, Division I

Argyle, Arbroath, abandoned at half-time,

Colgate, Dundee, Fife, (postponed),

St. Mirren, St. Mirren, 2-2, St. Mirren,

St. Mirren, 2-2, St. Mirren, 2-2, St. Mirren,

St. Mirren, 2-2, Dundee U., 2-2, Dundee U., 2-2, Dundee U., 2-2,

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East African Standard

No. 17289

Registered at the C.P.O.
as a newspaper.

Nairobi, Tuesday, December 16, 1969.

Price 40 cents (Tanzania and Uganda 50 cents)

Kenya's 10.8m. count surprises the planners POPULATION TWICE THAT OF 1948

Editorial Staff Reporter

also a huge increase. Figures for other towns are: Kisumu 47,000; Kitale 30,000; Thika 18,100; Eldoret 16,900; Kisumu 11,500; Nairobi 11,200; Kericho 10,000.

An official statement giving the provisional results discloses that 1,050,000 Kenyans live in towns with a population of 10,000 or more. This represents an increase of 390,000, or nearly 60 per cent, in the last decade.

A breakdown of provincial figures shows that the Rift Valley has the biggest populations, of 1,050,000; followed by the Central provinces 410,000; Eastern 100,000; Coast 80,000; North 70,000; and Northern 200,000; Nairobi district 477,600.

The figures were issued in a press release by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Commenting on them in a statement, the ministry said that the increase in the rate of population growth from 3 per cent to 3.3 was "not alarming".

It had been felt that the rate was likely to grow since the 1962 census and one of the main objectives of the 1969 census was to determine whether this rate was still continuing.

The statement said no analysis of race, tribe, age or other characteristics of the population was so far available.

It gave the following details of Kenya's 41 districts. All figures are approximate:

Nairobi population 477,600.

Kenya's 10.8m. count surprises the planners

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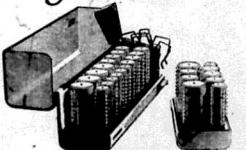


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Eldoret cuts deficit and will spend £350,000 next year

Eldoret Municipal Council achieved a small surplus on its 1968 workings and the expected deficit for 1969 has been substantially reduced.

Reporting the meeting of the council last week, the chairman of the finance and general purposes committee, Councillor K. M. Makame said that with some unavoidable increases in the rate levy and other charges, the council expected to take a deficit on its 1970 workings.

"Once again I am very proud to say that Eldoret's financial position is strong — the result of careful budgeting and prudent spending which has met the need for a structure which cannot always be foreseen and continuing pressure for the improvement of services."

During the year the council had completed a £45,000 housing scheme and a £10,000 water scheme would start soon. In both cases the emphasis was on low-cost housing and real progress was being made in meeting the need for accommodation at all reasonable rent.

The finance committee had unanimously recommended an increase of one per cent in the rate of the finance and general purposes committee. It was agreed that since 1958 that the council had found it necessary to seek an increase in the rate levy beyond one per cent.

"I have no need to remind members of the tremendous increase in wages and other operating costs which have confronted the council in the past few years, and your finance committee has satisfied that this modest increase in the rate is not unreasonable," he said.

Bearing in mind all the other financial problems which confronted

all local authorities, members could be reasonably satisfied with the following satisfactory results in 1968 when the council finished the year with a surplus of £3,000.

Submitting his estimates for 1970, Councillor Macharia said that although the scheme to increase rates was never adopted the committee had accepted the fact that the council's financial problem had to be solved realistically and practically.

Since carrying out their detailed financial audit, the finance and general purposes committee had faced with an increasing rate of inflation from 1970, the extra cost of increase in teachers' salaries awarded the previous month.

There was a rise in costs of £3,940 for 1970, to be met from accumulated surpluses.

"Gross recurrent expenditure in 1968 was £1,000,000 for the year," Councillor Macharia said, "but I am happy to conclude my review by confirming that the council's financial reserves are adequate."

The accumulated surplus balance of the council's funds now stand at almost £100,000 at the end of 1969.

Speaking the Mayor, Councillor Mayabi and all members of the council and staff for their cooperation and efforts during the year, the chairman of the tribe appealed to all employers in Eldoret for their support and co-operation in the work of the council which remained at a high level.

Councillor Macharia said it was the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the Government should give urgent consideration to the question of funding which would allow local authorities so that their costs could plan up to four years ahead with some degree of realism.

It would be necessary to extend the sewage disposal works now involving capital borrowing of £100,000.

The sewerage scheme has been operating at a deficit for several years and this state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. By increasing the sewage output by 500,000 gallons a day the scheme would earn a small surplus in 1970. The intention is with the first account of 1969, the scheme has been flagranted in 1962, despite rising costs.

The net cost of primary education continues to rise and provision should be made for a new primary school in four years time in the town.

To help meet increasing costs there was no alternative but to impose a small increase in slaughter charges was proposed to meet increasing wage costs in 1970 but the increase was not expected to yield the expected to earn a surplus.

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The Department of Theatre Arts, University College of Dar es Salaam, thieved 1967 with its production of Athol Fugard's play "The Blood Knot," with Bob Green as the author. This year, the best actor East Africa, this accolade is likely to be repeated, this time as a dramatic version of "King of Man." It is the first modern play in Kiswahili using, drama and dialogue in German. The picture shows people of Tanzania in German clothes. The English edition is in preparation. The picture above shows a scene from

the English edition is in preparation. The picture above shows a scene from

Portuguese offers semi-suspended Freilimo leader

Standard Staff Reporter, Dar es Salaam.

The suspended member of Freilimo's three-man Presidential Council, the Rev. Uria Simango, announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday that he had received letters from the Portuguese Government in Mozambique asking him to return home and to remain there among other things, a respectable job.

Mr. Simango, who was speaking to reporters here, said that he had received the letters through the Freilimo address at different dates when he had issued a statement to the effect that other members of the movement's leadership.

Refusing to accept the offer, he said: "It is not a question of personal luxury. There are even now few Africans who were treated by the Portuguese Colonialists in Mozambique. And the problem is about the 7,000,000 African people suffering."

The Portuguese Government should the last to propose such offers, he said. There was a large amount of contradictions between them and me and how much I doest that administration in Mozambique."

"They arrested and detained me in January 1967," he said. "They remember the 11 years of strife I had with them before I came to Tanzania as a political refugee. While in Lisbon, I was a missionary they wanted, in company with the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, to arrest and repatriate me as a political prisoner, where

Dar Customs clear September 'Playboy'

Standard Staff Reporter, Dar es Salaam.

The East African Customs Office in the sale of the September issue of the American magazine "Playboy" after it was found that it did not contain obscene photographs and articles, obscene, pornographic and pornographic, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr. W. H. Shundi, said yesterday.

Mr. Shundi said that this particular issue had not actually been seized by the customs authorities. It was held for scrutiny as soon as it arrived and it was found that it did not contain obscene photographs and articles.

Every magazine was being considered in terms of the issues of pin-up magazines which were seized in October, they would be allowed to be sold as they were seized because they were prohibited and would be destroyed, he said.

Film show stopped

Standard Staff Reporter, Dar es Salaam.

The head of the Tanzanian Film Censorship Board, Mr. Masha, has ordered the Avlon Cinema in Dar es Salaam to stop showing the film "Do You Know The Score?"

The film, which had been showing for seven days, was previously stopped by the Second Vice President, Mr. Mwinyi, the Minister for Regional Administration, Mr. Mwanga, the Kigamboni and the Coastal Regional Commissioners, Mr. Songambale.

At a meeting with an editor of the film show, Mr. Masha ordered the cinema not to show the film again.

The cinema had a film in stock, "Popcorn," which Masha said was to be shown instead of the prohibited one.

No reason for stopping the film was given but a spokesman for the cinema said the film was not banned.

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GOOD FARE



Minister for Housing, Mr. Ngei, is pictured above breaking the ground to launch the joint Ministry Nairobi City Council Mathare Valley Development Pilot Scheme yesterday. Watching him Mayor of Nairobi, Count Lugonto, and city councillors. It was warm work and, his task done, appears to be offering the Mayor a turn with the pickaxe (top right). Below right: Mr. Ngei speaking at the ceremony. (Full story in Page 9.)



Managing Director of Kauai Nairobi branch, Mr. Charles Rubia, is pictured flanked by prospective candidates for the civic election when they handed in their papers at the Kauai office in Nairobi yesterday.



Mr. Simon Msangi, an artist who is holding a one-man batik exhibition at the Gallery Africa, Nairobi, seen making last-minute preparations for the opening. Also in the picture is his friend, Mr. Kimani Gacharia, who sometimes helps him to paint. The exhibition was opened by Mrs. Harold Snell, the wife of the head of U.N.A.D., last night.

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FOREIGN NEWS

Violence may draw parties closer in Italy

Italy yesterday buried 14 victims of Friday's bomb attack in Milan amid signs that a current wave of violence could revive political participation.

The Prime Minister, Signor Rumor, attended the funeral service at Milan Cathedral before flying back to Rome to preside at a meeting with heads of all four parties in the former Centre-Left coalition Government.

Traffic unions called a general four-hour stoppage in Milan to allow workers to attend the funeral. Public transport was ordered to halt for half an hour as a mark of mourning.

Right-wing and Left-wing organisations have each accused the other of causing the series of bomb explosions in Milan and Rome — the culminations of three months of strikes, demonstrations, riots and social unrest.

A blast at a Milan bank in the city centre killed 14 people and injured 90 and in Rome three bomb attacks injured 17.

Signor Rumor's minority Christian Democrat Government has been struggling to hold command while socialist allies, the Socialists and the Left-wing Socialist parties, have been locked in quarrels, ruling out any co-operation.

Since the bomb attacks the two socialist groups and the small Radical Party have decided to be unwilling to back Signor Rumor's Government and the Unitarians called for a reformation of the coalition.

The Prime Minister convened yesterday's meeting of leaders of the four groups "to examine the

political situation". Political observers think his timing is right in view of the growing unease in the country and criticisms that the Government has been weak.

Police and secret service men are questioning the hand of the terrorists responsible for the bomb attacks.

Milan's police chief, Signor V. Guidi, said two officers had just returned after making inquiries abroad. He would not say which countries they had visited but did not exclude that they were France, West Germany and Switzerland. He said that the police officers went to Austria.

So far 238 people have been killed in political and 63 still detained for questioning.

Political tendencies, Signor Guidi added.

Milan's publisher, Signor Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, a long-time supporter of anarchist groups and first man to publish Boris Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago", appeared to be on the police wanted list.

Signor Guidi said: "We cannot afford to have him killed if Signor Feltrinelli was being hunted." He added that counter-measures had been taken to join the search to track down the killers, as was "normal" in such cases.

The suitcase bomb found in Milan's Commercial Bank a short time before it was due to blow up was made by Giacomo Signor Guidi. Inside was a metal disc on which was written 60 m with the words "Basta" and "Rivoluzionisti" and a bomb.

Police have not yet discovered the purpose of the object.

Police have established that the bombs in Milan and Rome, which happened almost simultaneously, were the work of the same people.

— Agencies

Four of the victims in last week's explosion in Milan are covered with white sheets while police and firemen survey the devastated National Bank of Agriculture.

Murderers executed

Two Germans sentenced to death for having murdered six people were executed in Greece yesterday.

The men, Hermann Duff and Hans Bassermann, were condemned to death for killing 10 people on the islands of Corfu and Aegina, where they had been detained since their arrest earlier this year.

The two, both from Frankfurt, were convicted in July of having killed six people to rob them. The men were condemned in March and April.

The men, both 30, whose appeal and request for clemency were turned down, were accused of having killed car drivers and filling station attendants to take their money — all in a little less than £70.

— AFP.

Arab summit to discuss force

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will visit Cairo on Thursday to meet with Nasser, the Middle East news agency reported in Cairo.

Quoting yesterday's issue of the semi-official newspaper, *Al Ahram*, the agency said King Faisal's visit was to attend the second Arab summit conference due to open at Rabat on Saturday.

South Yemen and the Yemen Republic would make useful contributions if the summit conference decides to step up the war against Israel.

But the two countries' serious dispute with Saudi Arabia, which must be settled first by the summit, would prevent the two Yemenis effective participation.

King Faisal will arrive in the three-day summit on the understanding that it will discuss methods of ending the conflict between Israel by force of arms because peace talks have proved useless.

Mr. Ali Robaye, chairman of South Yemen's Revolutionary Council, and Padhi Abdul Rahman Iyani, President of the Republican People's Front of the Yemen Republic, will attend the summit.

South Yemen, attending the first time, could from its strategic position on the mouth of the Red Sea conduct intense naval and air shipping. This would be aimed at Israel's oil tankers and naval attacks by Israel.

This would dramatically expand the front, which perhaps what the Yemenis may be after, not necessarily for a full-scale conflict, but for escalating the war of attrition against Israel.

Identified as the Yemen's extremist National Liberation Front regime would be more inclined to support neighbouring Yemen Republic to get involved against Israel, even if this increased its financial and economic difficulties.

But the Yemen Republic's more moderate rulers would find want the summit to continue. Saudi Arabia to give up the cause of the deposed Imam (King) Muhammad Badr, enable the Republic to get its military contribution.

The Republic recently accused

Saudi Arabia of having seemed to aid to the royalists, with the result that they have fought to re-instate the Imam since his overthrow in a coup in September.

At a political level the Republic would be cautious in accepting any decision by the summit likely to be reached by the two Arab states.

South Yemen and the Yemen Republic would make useful contributions if the summit conference decides to step up the war against Israel.

The Republic has been following the open-door policy with some success since the coup of November 5, 1967, which ousted from power ex-President Al Sallal, who attempted to annex the Khartoum summit.

A less-stated aim of the Republic could still be to bring 100,000 refugees back to the south, which could be achieved, it is claimed, by Mr. Fred Faraday, but if Sir Edward Heath's proposal to bring 20,000 refugees back to the north, might keep Saudi Arabia from attending the Rabat summit.

Algeria, Iraq and Jordan has been mediating in the dispute since the coup of Al Sallal.

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The Republic recently accused

— Agencies

Communist link worries French

Almost half a sample of French people questioned in recent opinion poll believe that the French Communist Party takes too much notice of the working class and that it would ban all other parties if gained power, the Conservative daily *Le Figaro* reported yesterday.

The French Society for Statistical Studies also showed that more than three-quarters of those questioned believed France could undergo a similar crisis to that of May 1968, in which the Communists, more than half those polled thought, President Pompidou would overcome such a crisis.

— AFP.

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WOSROMOT WOSROMOT

SIGN NEWS

Second part of S. pull-out in Vietnam over

al phase of the withdrawal from the completed section of the country. The groups pulled out 10,000 American military men announced in today.

That came hours after Nixon was due to almost certainly announce a further U.S. troop withdrawal.

He said he would have to be convinced of what the President did, as an American

and a strong speculation of order out to men. So far, this withdrawal has been at this year at 100,000 men, the last 20,000 men. Nays and Marines have been withdrawn. Air force has been disbanded, as said

the personnel ceiling in a unit which was reduced when there were still military personnel, as had dropped to a segment of the completed phase coincided disclosure in Saigon that the U.S. "politically" reduce its an airfield in the northern portion of the South China Sea held at Hainan Islands, 10 miles southwest of headquarters of a group returning which moved elsewhere.

these force**N. Laos**

China Phatna, who disclosed the Chinese troops in Chinese in Vientiane, by Thailand, Gen. Tep Charkut two Chinese generated Northern Laos. He said that five or six battalions had expressed the presence of the army. He said he was a great threat for

Boavista Phatna's the view of observers, that the number of Chinese had changed of several Chinese in the north, long-known and known, because

A.F.P.



Omega's new Cosmic Calendar-Day you the time, the date and the day of the week - automatically

**Fertility drug wife has six children**

A woman who took a course of fertility drugs because she feared she might never have children has given birth to six babies in a London hospital early yesterday morning.

Four girls and a boy survived.

Mrs. Rosalie Letts, 23, had been trying to conceive by decoction for three years.

The sixth child died at birth.

Mrs. Letts' 25-year-old husband, John, said: "We are all very lovely, every one of them. I can't believe it's all over."

The four girls weighed between 2lb. and 3lb., and the boy weighed 6lb. 10oz.

Early yesterday the babies were in incubators in the hospital's intensive care unit. "They are very tiny, but their chances of survival are good," the hospital spokesman said. — Reuters

TRAGEDY FAMILY OFF TO CANADA

A Greek grocer, Mr. Antonios, his wife, who lost their young son on office in Athens, have fulfilled their dream to emigrate to Canada. The couple, with their son, Alkistis, and four-year-old son Athanasios, left Athens on board the Queen Elizabeth 2 en route for Toronto.

Mr. Antonios and his family had gone to the Canadian office on November 27 to catch the same New York flight when an Arab gunman, identified as 25-year-old George, and injured 14 other people, including his wife and elder son.

Mr. Antonios escaped injury as he was buying cigarettes at a nearby shop.

Mr. Antonios and Athanasios were discharged from an Athens hospital on Sunday. The two Canadians will undergo an operation to remove a shrapnel splinter from his eye in an El Al hospital in Tel Aviv.

Arrangements have been made to admit him to Toronto's Sinai Hospital, where he belongs to the Jewish community, he said.

Mr. Antonios' doctor, Mr. Harry Pevis, was travelling with the family to Canada.

Two Americans arrested after the attack have been charged with wilful manslaughter. — Reuters

Bomb blasts in Cyprus

Three bomb explosions in three days damaged service vehicles and water pipes in the British base of Episkopi in Southwest Cyprus.

A British forces spokesman in Nicosia said a Royal Air Force bus parked in the base on Sunday night was damaged by a bomb late on Sunday night but there were no casualties. The previous night another explosion damaged a pipe taking water to the base and soon afterwards a British and south African (Navy, Army and Air Force Institute) vehicle also parked in Episkopi.

The British Cypriot newspaper "Akritas" reported yesterday that the British had reacted against signs of a possible move against Cyprus in the Council of Europe, which culminated in Greece's withdrawal from the Council on Friday.

It was said the blasts possibly reflected Greek-Cypriot indignation over British policy.

Greece — Reuters

30 dead after bus accident

Thirty people are known to have died in Friday's disastrous bus accident on a bridge across the River Gwai, 250 miles south-west of Salzburg, Austria. The victims were refugees from the civil war in Rhodesia. Thirty others were injured.

A spokesman for the International Organization for Migration said: "Such accidents damaged both political and economic relations between the countries concerned." — Reuters

Czech-E. German border tightened

Czechoslovakia along the Czechoslovak-East German frontier is to be tightened to prevent "mass migration" and "speculation".

Czechoslovak citizens from East Germany, 10,000 of whom have been announced in Prague.

In such activities damaged both

countries politically and economically, the announcement said. — A.F.P.

MOTORISTS...

BUY THE BEST BUY REXIN Proved in East Africa. Insist on

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Government plans better housing for lower-paid Kenyans

Standard Staff Reporter
The housing for lower-paid workers in Kenya was the Minister's aim, Mr. Ngai said yesterday, adding that "there is no room left in a single room but there is no Ministry who would see to it that no house lives under such conditions".
Whoever built a house in Nairobi

"African imperialist" landlords who overcharged their fellow-Kenyans for "small cubicles". He told a large crowd that "the people were entitled to live in a single room but there is no Ministry who would see to it that no house lives under such conditions".

Government ready to talk on allowances'

Standard Staff Reporter
Kenyans Government was to discuss and positively consider the question of urban allowances, said Mr. George A. Gethem, the Director of Personnel of Civil Service Commission, during a debate at the salaries Review Commission held yesterday.

The Review Commission, which followed a request by the standard secretary of the court, Mr. D. M. Dayal, to meet about noon this morning to receive the case, was adjourned.

Government Special Adviser, Mr. D. P. Potter, Q.C., representing the respondents did not object to the inquiry into the question of allowances of the dispute.

Mr. E. W. S. Cook, to fix a meeting lasting several days.

A five-day meeting was fixed starting from now.

Kenyans informed the court that the discussions between the Government and the Government, he said, had reached an impasse, with no deadlock. Agreement had been reached on urban allowances, but not to paying an interim award to the employees.

In the union fully understood the Government's readiness to go into discussions, he said.

After reaching a dead end in negotiations with the Government, he said, he turned to Mr. S. N. Cooper, to fix a meeting lasting several days.

He said that he could afford to buy meat out of his pocket.

He found it difficult to rent a house although he told the court he had been offered one at Sh. 100 per month.

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Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 6 p.m.
Thursday, Dec. 18, at 6 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 19, at 6 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 20
at 6 and 8.30 p.m.

BOOK NOW

The Kisumu branch of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has attacked Africans who joined with business men in forming partnerships and private companies in which tools are being used as tools for the purpose of obtaining trade and transport licences and other agencies.

In a report to a special committee which was appointed earlier this year by the Kisumu branch to investigate the problems facing African businessmen in Kisumu town and the surrounding areas, it was stated that these Africans were only given nominal shares to become partners, shareholders or directors.

The report states: "Secretary, Mr. J. P. Oyende, who prepared the report, is to be sent to all Ministers, statutory bodies, main business agencies and all leading African business men."

It states further: "In actual practice, these Africans are mere window-dressers. They take no part in management of the business. Some are employed as porters in Nairobi and know nothing whatever of what is going on in these companies."

The report said some businessmen had taken the licensing officers of their respective districts for a lack of tickets and for the sole purpose of making a declaration to

officials that the firm or the company was run by them. African employees had absolutely no say in the running of the business.

Mr. Oyende gave some names of firms and companies which he claimed had obtained business licences under their names. African "directors" who did not participate in the running of the business.

He said the licences for these firms were issued to educated, well-informed Africans, many of them holding responsible positions, and to those of them advocating rapid Africanisation in the business sector.

Yet they were the first people to tell him that their rights precluded the chances of African small traders.

This system of well-planned African obtaining licences for non-existent only tended to make business more difficult for them, giving them a chance to struggle against African businessmen and the richer businessmen supported by African capital continued to widen.

Mr. Oyende said that his main task was to see that they should not be issued to companies using African for window-dressing. They take no part in management, personnel managers, chief executives and general managers," he said.

Mr. Oyende told the congregation that building work was started late last year and bought the total value of £1,000 in Mitsubishi Location alone to 22.

Addressing the same congregation, Mr. Oyende told the congregation that building work was started late last year and bought the total value of £1,000 in Mitsubishi Location alone to 22.

Those who wanted to join in business full time should resign themselves to do so.

Businessmen and directors had better offer their right guidance and wise literature for the sole purpose of making a declaration to

opponents or supporters his opponents to rally behind him so that the people of Embuwa could speak with one language.

An Assistant Minister, however, said he would support Mr. Oyende and that the Kenyan Government would encourage him to do so.

Mr. Khaskhia, who flew from Nairobi to attend the church gathering at Elwale Friends' Mission Church only last week, said the church had a big role to play in bringing people of all faiths together so that they could live in peace and harmony.

The elections were over and all people were asked to be constructive and to help build the task of nation building could be resumed.

He thanked the people of Embuwa for re-electing him and appealed to those who were his

opponents or supporters his

to rally behind him so that the people of Embuwa could speak with one language.

His Excellency, Mr. T. R. S. Muiruri, said he would support Mr. Oyende and that the Kenyan Government would encourage him to do so.

They stipulate that each citizen can fish for a period of 10 days and go to sea 12 miles from the coast.

They stipulate that each citizen can fish for a period of 10 days and go to sea 12 miles from the coast.

The removal of oil damage to a notice board or market indicating that a shop is closed or does not constitute an offence.

Offences carry a penalty of £100 or £100 and three months' imprisonment, or both.



D.C. opens new Machakos church

The District Commissioner for Kisumu, Mr. J. P. Munguria, opened the new church at Kiamini in Mitsubishi Location of Machakos District at the All-Saints Church. The church, which was built on a self-help basis, cost more than £10,000.

Mr. Munguria was depicted for the Eastern Provincial Commissioner at the opening ceremony, while Mr. M. G. G. Mbithi officiated at the church.

Giving the blessing of the church, Mr. Mbithi told the congregation that building work was started late last year and bought the total value of £1,000 in Mitsubishi Location alone to 22.

Addressing the same congregation, Mr. Mbithi told them that there was freedom of worship and that it was the duty of every Christian to help their church.

The ceremony was attended by people from all over Kenya and Machakos District, including the newly elected M.P. for the area, Mr. Astor Munyani.

The District Officer for Kisumu, Mr. J. P. Munguria, opened the new church at Kiamini in Mitsubishi Location.

A large group from Meru District was led by Mr. Simon Munguria, the M.P. for Meru, Mr. Anyang'a who is also the Kanu chairman for Meru District.

Earlier the delegation left Nairobi for the church.

The delegation was accompanied by a group of Russian immigrants currently visiting Kenya and included Kenvi Koenig and Chelton Koenig, former members of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Russian Ambassador to Kenya, D. P. Goryunov, and his wife were also present.

The third delegation was from the Kirinyaga District of Central Province. It was led by Mr. G. G. Mbithi, the Commissioner, Mr. K. S. Omondi, and included traditional dances, and others.

The delegation was led by Mr. Anyang'a presented the President with a cheque for £100 for the African Development Fund.

Mr. Mbithi told the congregation that they were shocked and frustrated and that it was the real truth.

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WANTED JOHNNY TEXAS

(In Scope and Colour)

Dam project in Zambia will speed industrial growth

By BRUCE WELLS
Since Zambia gained independence in October, 1964, her industries have expanded at a fantastic rate. Every effort has been made for Zambia to be self-supporting, in addition to seeking economic links with the South.

In the cities and larger towns, industries have mushroomed in the expanding industrial areas, an attempt to satisfy the ever-growing

demand for consumer goods. Consequently the population growth in the urban areas has expanded the demand for industrial labour.

This rapid development of industry has created the problem of meeting the demand for electric power.

The estimated demand rate is 6 per cent per year, so that in 12 years time

the present consumption will twice the present consumption. To produce such large supplies of electricity is a problem for any country, and Zambia is no exception. It is not the sort of thing that can come into operation overnight. In a vast country like Zambia, with its varied terrain and abundance of flowing water, hydro-electric power appears to be the best solution. While requiring greater capital outlay, this kind of supply is more economical than

burning coal.

Preliminary surveys are being carried out on the Mulindondo and Lusaka Rivers. These surveys and negotiations are more or less completed for building a generating station on the Mulindondo at the great Kariba Dam.

Meanwhile work is well under way on the Lusaka hydro-electric plant near Chipata (formerly Fort Jameson) and the much-discussed Kariba Gorge, about 50 miles south of the capital, Lusaka, and is an ideal site for a hydro-electric plant. The gorge has a strong flow of water, which in its normal way tumbles over a varying range of 1,400 feet over a distance of six miles.

However, one of the first things that had to be done before this ambitious project could get under way was the building of good access roads to the construction site for the erection of temporary homes for the workers.

Bearing in mind that communities from the nearest town of any size, these temporary homes would require basic utilities such as electrical

A group of tourists study the entrance to the 11,000-yard long headrace tunnel at the Kariba Gorge project.

power, water and adequate sanitation to prevent disease. With some 1,000 workers likely to be involved for about three years, hospital and polyclinic facilities, office buildings and small shops also had to be provided.

In addition electrical power, fuel tanks, stores, and maintenance workshops for the fleet of haulage vehicles were also necessary for the construction of the project as a whole.

As a side issue, plans are now being formulated for the utilization of the new town when the project is completed.

Before the dam wall could be started, the river had to be diverted from its natural course. Because the river flows at the foot of a steep Kafue Gorge, two diversions were made to the Gorge to bypass the dam foundations. These two tunnels are 250 yards long and blast through the right bank of the river.

The actual dam which is now under construction will be a rockfill 170ft high, having a core of local clay. When completed, 1,300,000 cu. yds. of earth will have been placed in position.

On the left bank will be the spillway gates and control gates. During the rainy season, November to April, constant ploughing will be maintained between the Met. Office in Lusaka and the project. Reporting early enough to affect the strength of the river could be vital on a project of this size.

While the air in this picturesque gorge is filled with the rumbling

of heavily-laden trucks, as they continually wind their way up and down the slopes of the gorge, there is also progress on other aspects of the project.

Cut through the right bank is a 11,000 ft. long headrace tunnel with a cross-sectional area of 140 sq. yds., which will lead the filtered water from the lake formed by the dam to the six penstock intakes.

Having served its new purpose, the water will be returned to its natural course via the tailrace tunnel, a new town of 50,000 people, of rosy cheeks will have had to be excavated.

The spacious power house situated 1,500ft underground can accommodate six turbines, although only four, from Norway, are currently installed. The remaining two will be installed after the construction of the Meshi Teshi storage dam, which will raise the water level at Kafue.

The tremendous force produced by the falling water will be used to generate each of which will be directly coupled to an electric generator.

The total capacity of each generator will be 150 MW, which will then be fed to the neighbouring underground transformer hall where it can be transformed to 330KV for transmission and will swell the national grid system.

President honoured

The Senegalese President Léopold Senghor received an ornate sword prior to his entry as a guest of honour at the Académie de l'Institut des hautes études politiques et administratives de Paris.

President Senghor, of the University of Dakar, was welcomed by the President, presiding over the ceremony.

President Senghor, received the sword in a ceremony at the Sorbonne.

The Prime Minister of Senegal, Dr. Sékou Sékou, announced improved terms of service in the Civil Service. A full-scale salary structure is the feature.

Sekou said that while salaries at the lower end of the scale will be increased 45% a year, so that employees can earn less than 100 francs.

Temporary build facilities in Central African Republic to commence issued on 1st January 1965.

The amount of money available for the new works will be increased by 10%.

The Japanese delegation, led by Mr. Hesagawa, head of the Japan Federation of Banking Association,

A map showing the site of the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric project in relation to the existing Kariba Dam.



The Kafue River flowing out of the two diversion tunnels which have been cut through the side of the Kafue Gorge. On the right is the dam wall in the early stage of construction.

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*Ronson super after-sales service is available from Mason and Davis Ltd. at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Dar es Salaam.

Drought brings starvation to South Sea islands

By GLEN WRIGHT

Starving wild pigs are leaving the jungle to ravage village gardens but, on many islands of this far-flung South Seas Fiji group, the gardens have stopped bearing even dried, add the spectre of starvation looms.

The worst drought in history has hit most islands since last year, not an occasional rainfall easing the problem at some.

Others are still to come. Within months, vital relief will be required as Typhoon Rakiraki was.

Government's emergency team, which was sent to the Yasawas with a relief vessel "Near-Famine" and supplies, are returning home. Some teams have been touring the islands, determining the scale of the drought losses and the amount of relief required.

The worst-hit village on land and food supply was short of a bag of rice to two households. Women were cooking dried fish, subsisting on fish bones.

It was melon and corn crops in the Sigatoka valley which were binned out and the best will be less than 25 per cent.

Farmers are growing their cattle to butcher, while sugar production has stopped in many areas.

Since then, precipitation has been scanty and everyone from Yausawa to Taveuni and Sigatoka is awaiting alternates between hope and despair.

They told the skipper, that he had to call at Suva to deliver water, not them. In addition, men shouted abuse at those who reported the lack of rain.

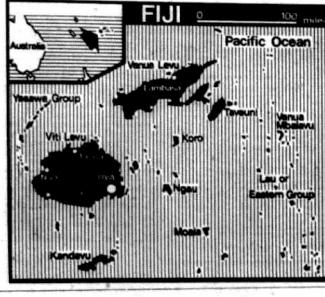
Recent rains have increased the flows in the big Sigatoka and smaller rivers on Viti Levu and Taveuni (Rakiraki), but not enough.

Heavy soaking occurred in many parts of Fiji in late September. In Yasawa, people ran from their houses into open to relieve the rain from their three hours.

Since then, precipitation has been scanty and everyone from Yausawa to Taveuni and Sigatoka is awaiting alternates between hope and despair.

The worst flooding has been from Australia. More than 20 boats have been damaged by the Food and New Zealand. Thirty from the hand-built wooden boats required to work New Zealand to help alleviate island's economic hardship.

Drinking water is being taken from streams and rivers by lorry and ship. Special tanks are being built to catch never rain may fall.



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Multi-million 'instant town' in Australia

A multi-million dollar "instant town" to house more than 4,000 people, is to be built in one of the remotest spots in Australia, 640 kms. east of Darwin in the Northern Territory.

Accessible only by air and sea, the town will open to public in one-and-a-half years time, and will be an oasis of multi-storeyed buildings and air-conditioned com-

fort on the desolate Geve Peninsula. To be called Nhulunbuy — an aboriginal name for "the site at the foot of Mount Saunders" — the town will not evolve gradually in a natural way but will be built in one piece. It will serve the £144,000,000 alumina-bauxite project being developed by the joint Swiss-Australian venture, Habaco Pty Ltd.

Nhulunbuy is the biggest single building contract to be let to private enterprise in Australia and will be the third biggest township in the whole of the territory.

Included in the £16,900,000 contract are Government buildings, a hospital and medical facilities, a school, residential and court houses, administrative buildings, hostels, houses and a luxury hotel.

A town centre featuring a shopping precinct, a service centre will be surrounded by Parks an area of family flats, and a separate section for dormitory workers.

Family houses will spread away from a beach towards the mountains, and almost every house will have a garden overlooking the sea, white sandy beaches and an island landscape.

The town will be 10 kms. from the Habaco works and will be built according to the most up-to-

date town planning techniques, with air-conditioning for every house and community building.

Aboriginal employees of Habaco will be encouraged to live in the town as part of the company community.

The Australian Interior Minister, Mr. Peter Hall, said: "Nhulunbuy is unique in its attempt to assist in the establishment of aboriginal-owned enterprises, supplying a market for their products and maintaining a quality of life which is second to none."

He added: "The town will be established at the crossroads of Far East trade routes. Since its opening in 1819, Singapore has become the world's leading port."

The island was long used to collect and distribute raw materials and finished products from Southeast Asia. Now it is rapidly becoming an important centre for manufacturing and the manufacture of finished and half-finished products for export to the world.

Watch parts are being made for Switzerland and electronic equipment for computers is sold to European countries.

— Reuter

The busy world of Mr. Lee's Singapore

By RICHARD GREENOUGH

A sense of urgency prevails in Singapore and it has to be that way. The young State faces formidable problems, by no means the least of them the so-called British withdrawal to be completed by the end of 1971.

Singapore has had to retool its industrial development plans to survive and to compete to secure a lasting, viable economy.

The result is a dynamic plan of industrialisation to make the best use of the country's available energies, resources and inventive population, made up, in the main, of 75 per cent Chinese and 15 per cent Indian.

The Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, says: "Singapore's resources are 'geography and human beings'."

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Carry out long-term studies on manpower needs at the skilled worker and technician levels. Unesco's chief technical adviser and project manager is from New Zealand, a Frenchman from Britain in the field of drafting and design and a Hungarian specialist in industry.

A third, in the field of technical teachers training, arrives soon from the United States, a fourth from U.S.A. experts, an Australian and a Dutchman, are also here.

As part of educational reform, Singapore is encouraging industrial enterprise. A new town, Jurong, six miles west of Singapore City, has been built on reclaimed swamp land; it already accommodates 177 firms and 30,000 workers.

The range of products includes: petrochemicals, cement, bicycles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, aircraft, aircraft and shipbuilding. Several factories assemble cars, radios and telephones, domestic and electric household appliances.

Twenty thousand people are employed at Jurong at a quarter of a mile in diameter on the estate. Soon there will be room for ten times this number. In addition, a large villa, covering half a hillside, and a golf course, will be ready by 1972. Another 4,000 acres will be reclaimed and, by 1974, the first 300 houses will be built.

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