

AFRICANA

VOLUME I

NO. 9

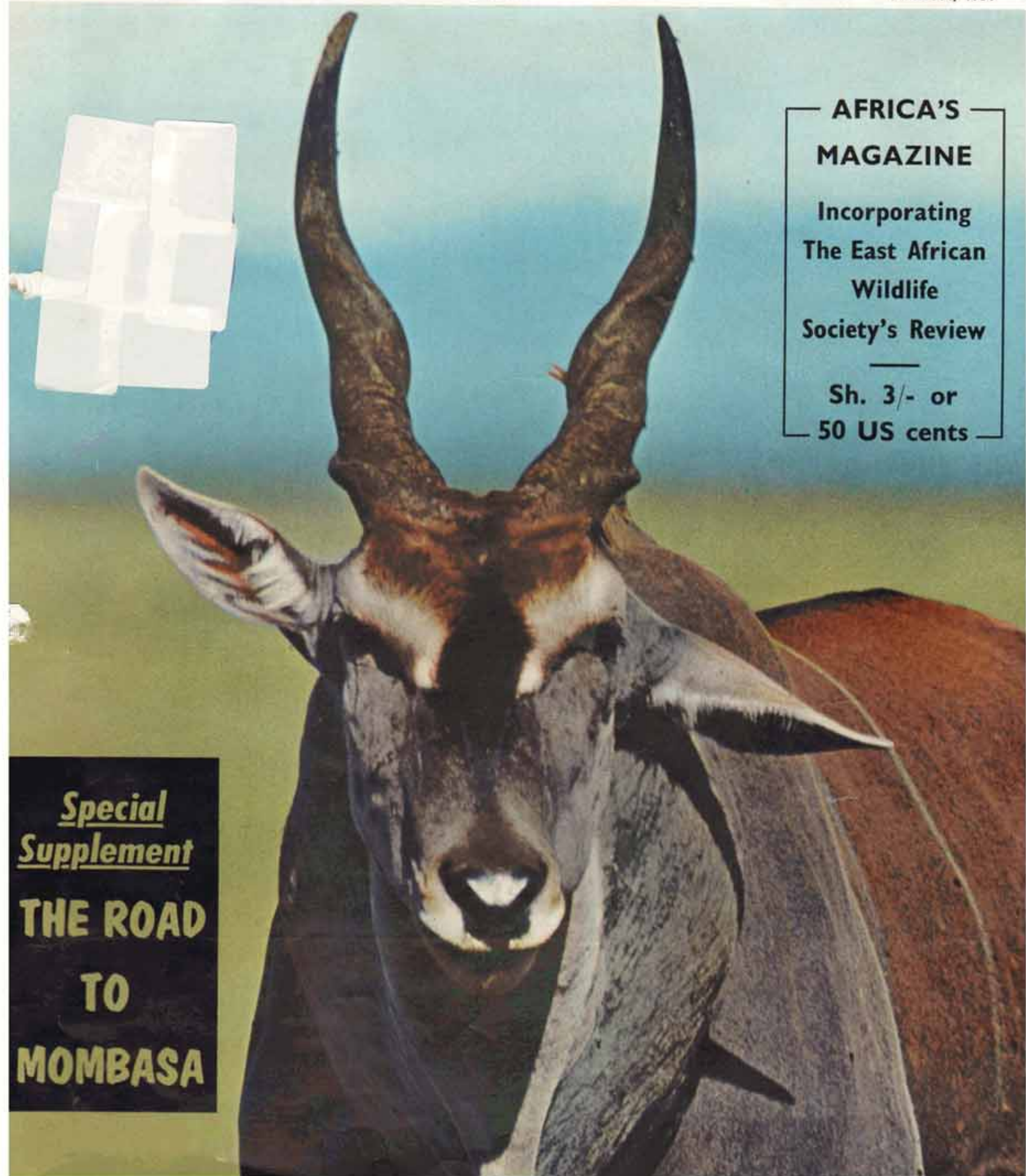
MARCH, 1964

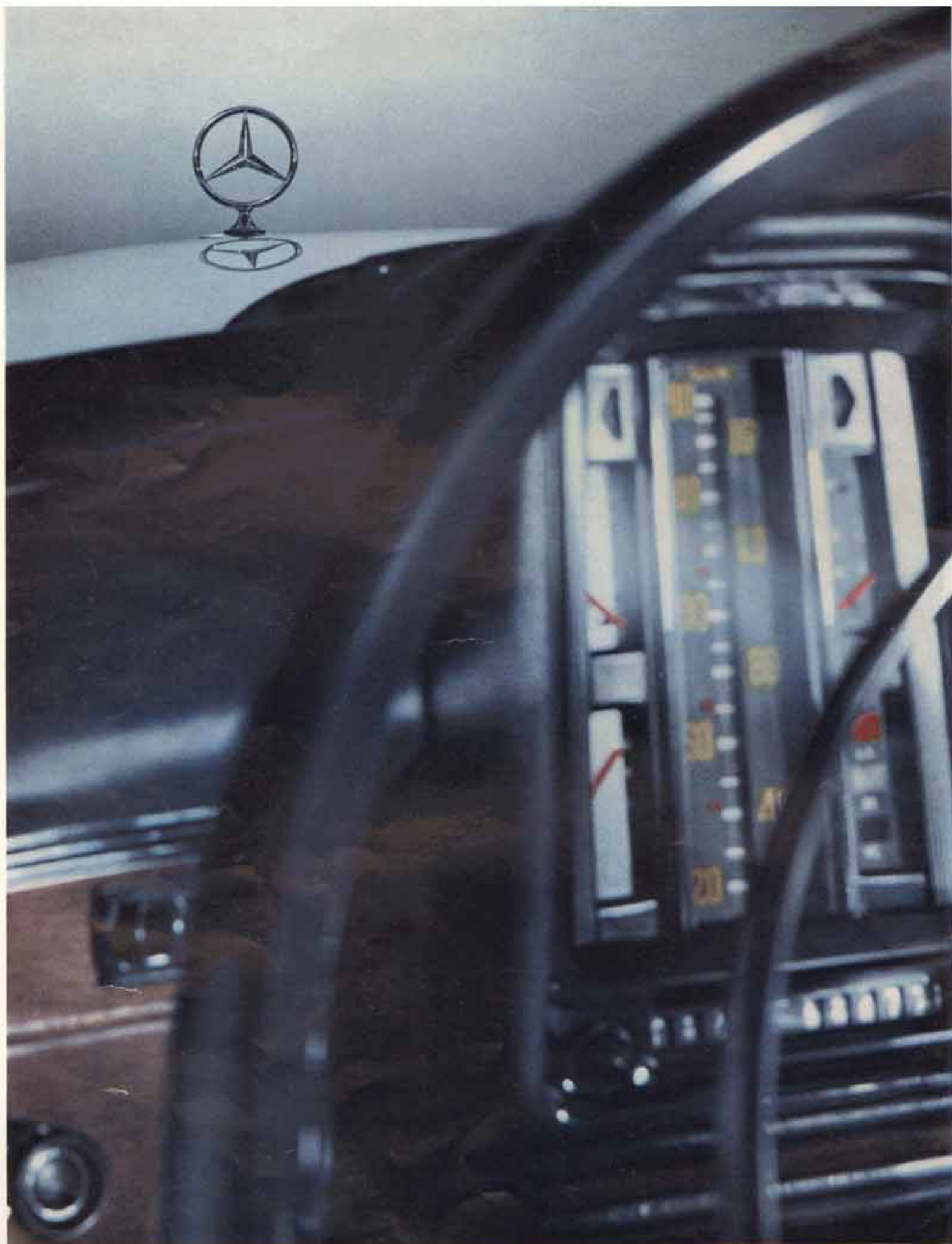
AFRICA'S
MAGAZINE

Incorporating
The East African
Wildlife
Society's Review

Sh. 3/- or
50 US cents

Special
Supplement
**THE ROAD
TO
MOMBASA**





Do you know
the secret of the
reverse side
of the
three-pointed
star?

Surely, the sign on the
radiator is the same from
both sides? Yet when you
stand in front of it, it is a star,
but when you drive
behind it, it is an experience.
That is the difference.
It is well worthwhile getting
to know this difference.

In your own country,
or wherever you may be at
present, you can check
the claim made above in a
trial run. Mercedes-Benz
vehicles are already on the
roads of 157 of the
world's 164 countries.

MERCEDES-BENZ



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Congo

MY NAME is John-Henry Staner; I am staying in the Belgian Congo from seven years already, and as I am a nature lover and even that I have often hunted, I am always reading *Africana* with great pleasure.

As you know, the Belgian Government in the Congo has created some National Parks, game and forest reserves. They were very well kept before the emancipation of the Congolese in 1960.

In 1961, the Congolese soldiers did hunt even in the Albert National Park that is one of the most prolific and beautiful game reserves in the world. But now, they are destroying every forest and game reserve of the Congo.

At 30 miles of Bukavu, on the road leading to Walikale, is a wide forest and game reserve that is called Kahusi. It is unique in the world to see gorillas. And, as you know, gorillas are in extinction.

There were also many elephants that could be hunted after having paid about 2,000 Belgian Fr. Now, the Congolese National Army (ANC) is killing every elephant and even sometimes gorillas, in the reserve.

Every three days—believe me—one or two elephants are killed—but this time by private hunters. So that the big game is in total extinction in the Kahusi Reserve, as well as in every game reserve in the Congo.

Before, elephants could be seen many times—even from the road. But now, the elephants and the gorillas are so rare that they can scarcely be seen.

Please do something to prevent the terrible massacres, to avoid the complete extinction of elephants—and maybe gorillas—in the Kahusi game and forest reserve.

I think you for the help you will surely give to the Kivu.

CONGO. JOHN-HENRY STANER

Little information is being received in East Africa concerning the fate of the Congo game parks, and Mr. Staner's letter—despite its deplorable news—is very welcome.

It has been forwarded by the East African Wildlife Society to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, with the request that the allegations be investigated urgently.

Meanwhile, a picture received from Tom Friedmann, of New York's PIP agency, tells what is happening in the Congo Republic's neighbour, Angola. It shows one of the Angolan rebels with the remains of a slaughtered buffalo.



WE WELCOME

letters of general interest about Africa, its wildlife, its history, its people. Address them, please, to: AFRICANA, Box 9010, Nairobi, Kenya.

Leopard

I WAS very pleased to see Mr. John Nicholl's letter—and your news item—concerning the alarming fashion trend for leopard skin coats.

Readers might be interested to know of a new movement called "Beauty without Cruelty" that is concerned not only with the wearing of trapped furs, but also the cruel exploitation of animals for the cosmetic trade, e.g. civet cat, musk deer and, indirectly, beaver and whales.

Tests are also carried out on rabbits' eyes in order to determine any harmful effects of chemicals used in hair sprays, shampoos, etc.

Elite fashion shows are held from time to time and Boutiques are opening up in various parts of the country. In each case, it is shown that it is quite unnecessary for women to dress up in skins—even in cold climates—or smear animal excretions on their hair and faces.

For further information, please write to Lady Dowding, Oakgates, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England. There are other branches in Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and USA.

(Miss) MARJORIE BUCHANAN
CARDROSS,
SCOTLAND.

I HAVE been in Kenya for eighteen months and at every opportunity I have availed myself of the wonderful facilities to photograph and watch East African wild life in the numerous game parks, etc.; but as yet I haven't seen, or photographed, leopard and would dearly love to before I leave—which, unfortunately, is in the not-too-distant future.

Please could you advise me, which of the Kenya game reserves would give me the best chance of achieving my object? I realise that, in some ways, this is rather a difficult request, as the leopard is mainly nocturnal and retiring in its habits.

I thank you in anticipation and would like to thank you also for the many hours of pleasure AFRICANA has given me since it started. When I get home to England I shall look forward to my copy every quarter; unfortunate that it is not a monthly magazine.

T. A. C. BATTEN, Cpl/T
RAF, EASTLEIGH,
BFPO 10.

Old hands say simply that there is no guarantee anywhere, but that they recommend Seronera as offering the very best chances.

Although over 50 trapped leopard were released into Nairobi National Park in recent months, the Warden reports that they are seldom seen in daylight. But perhaps other photographers have some tips for Serviceman Batten.

(Continued on page 3)



PERUTZ



Rollei

Linhof



Bauer

Dear Customer,

There is plenty to be said on each of these brands, but this space is limited. Instead, consider only this:

Achelis, as the representative of the world's top photographic lines are fully aware of their obligations. They have spared no effort to give you, dear Customer, not only the best films and cameras, but also provide you:

with a net of hand-picked, reliable and knowledgeable dealers,

with a first-class technical service by German factory-trained technicians at Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam,

with the assurance that, by maintaining a very strict price policy, you can buy at the lowest price possible—much lower than in U.S.A. or U.K. and generally still lower than in Germany or elsewhere on the Continent.

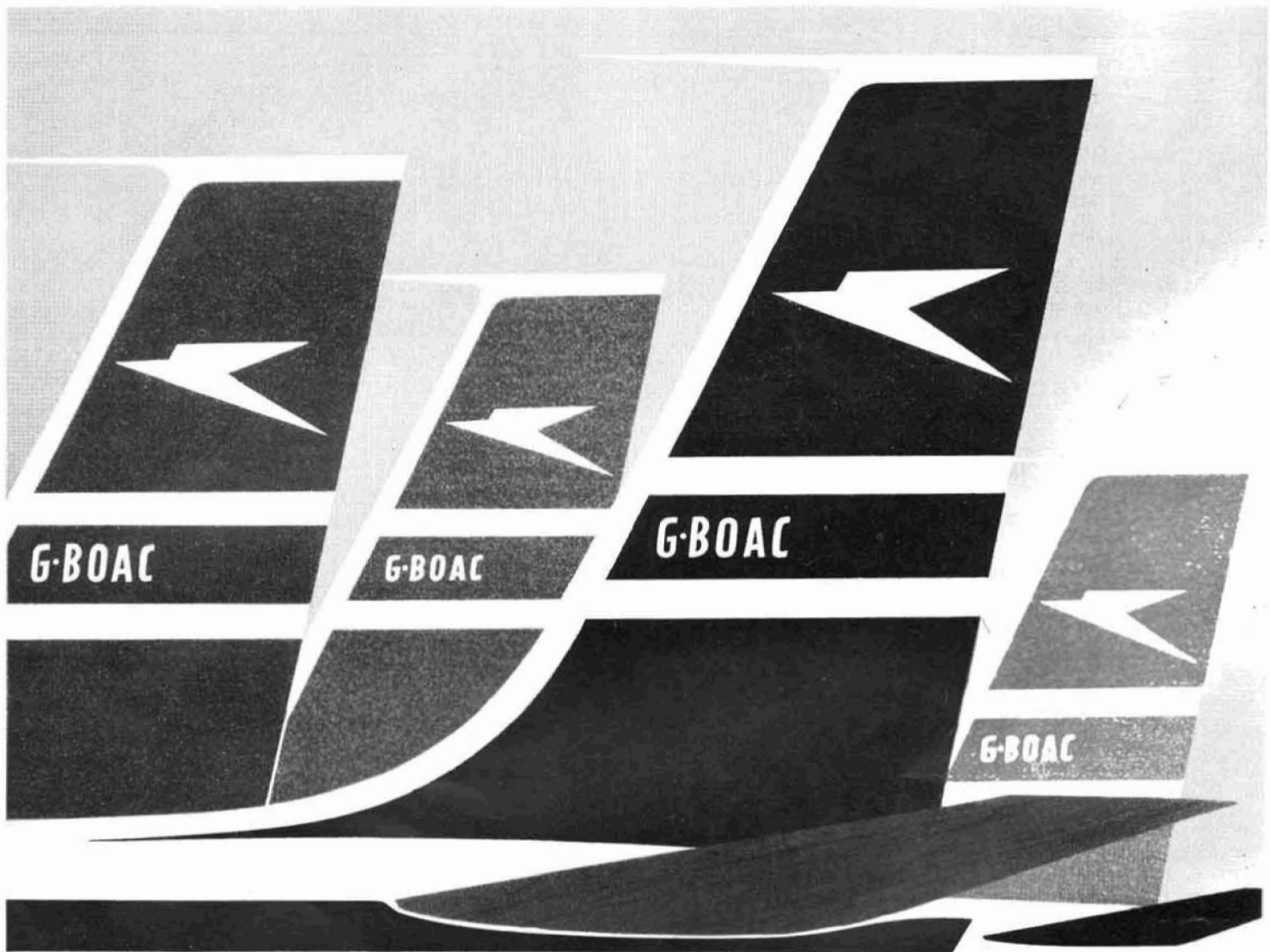
Buying a camera is a matter of confidence. This confidence can be assured by Achelis, and you will not be disappointed.

Sincerely Yours,

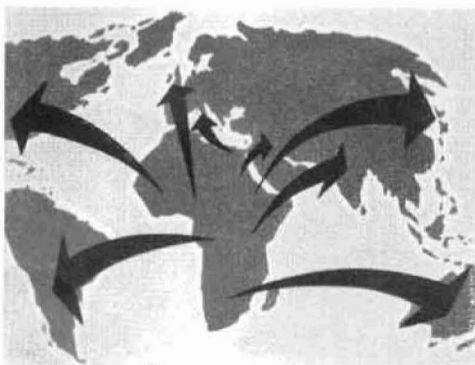
Achelis

NAIROBI P.O. Box 30378 MOMBASA P.O. Box 2619 KAMPALA P.O. Box 2663 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 2721
also at MWANZA and ZANZIBAR

This is the only airline that's served all Africa for over thirty years

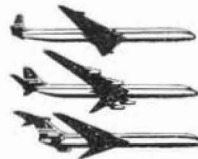


SPREADING AFRICA'S INFLUENCE WORLD-WIDE



Cairo to Capetown, Dakar to Dar es Salaam, BOAC covers the African Continent. BOAC, the most modern airline in the world today, gives you more direct flights out of Africa and offers you a better world coverage than any other airline. Over thirty years of service stand behind BOAC's superb coverage of Africa. Today BOAC's fleet of Rolls-Royce 707 and Rolls-Royce Comet jetliners, and shortly the VC 10, give you more convenient and frequent flights, with a larger number of stopovers on all routes, than any other airline. Fly the airline that knows Africa—fly BOAC.

For full details consult your local B.O.A.C. Appointed Travel Agent or B.O.A.C., Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, or East African Airways (General Agents for B.O.A.C.) Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mwanza, Mbeya and Zanzibar.



BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

IN ASSOCIATION WITH EAA-CAA-BUA AND ASSOCIATE AIRLINES

ALL OVER THE WORLD

B·O·A·C

TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

LETTERS (Continued)

Suggestion

AS AN AMERICAN subject with a great love for East Africa, I was as worried as anyone by the army disturbances which took place earlier in the year.

At the time, I was in the States and the reports which I read in our national newspapers suggested that the blood was running thick in the gutters.

I got back here a week after the mutinies had been resolved and was flabbergasted to see just how exaggerated had been the news reports and just how peaceful, pleasant and sunny Nairobi looked on my return.

There is so little any of us can do to counteract bad Press, but might I suggest that every tourist and visitor to this country who has seen for himself just what a lovely and peaceful place this is, sits down and writes just one letter to a friend at home telling him so?

It would only take five minutes—and a few cents—to write such a letter. But with all the thousands who come here every month, it could produce a great flow of accurate information which would be of immense help to the governments of East Africa and to the tourist industry, upon whom the country's economy so much depends.

RAY RYAN

Mount Kenya Safari Club,
Nanyuki, Kenya.

Brief points

I WOULD be interested in some old coins of the East African area if you have a publication on them, or if some collector would care to contact me.

C. R. KNIGHT, Jr.

Box 638, Niland,
California, USA.

An article on East African coins is planned for the next issue of Africana, but collectors might care to contact Reader Knight direct.

MAY I take this opportunity to congratulate you with this magazine. I always look forward to it.

Could there be some articles written about the arts of Kenya? Many thanks beforehand.

T. L. FLAASNOOT

Amsterdam.

Certainly—and thank you for telling us what you would like to find in Africana. In this issue, Reader Flaasnoot will find an article on Kenya's music.

RECENTLY, an ex-game warden from Kenya gave me a copy of AFRICANA, which I thought was a most delightful magazine and one which I would like to take regularly.

It made me nostalgic. I lived in Kenya for some years.

BETTYE PULLEN-URRY

Widenham Park,
Natal.

That, ma'am, was exactly what we intended for ALL who've seen East Africa.

Many readers find they can keep nostalgically in touch with overseas friends, too, by sending them a subscription to Africana—only Sh. 14/-, or \$ US 2, per year.

cool
calm
and
cared for...



she
chose

KEARSLEYS

Associated with



POWELL
DUFFRYN
GROUP

The Travel Centre

P.O. BOX 801. PHONE 20607. DAR ES SALAAM
P.O. BOX 6660. PHONE 20363. NAIROBI
46 PICCADILLY. REGENT 7211. LONDON



EXCLUSIVE TO MEMBERS...

This smart and attractive
WILDLIFE SOCIETY TIE

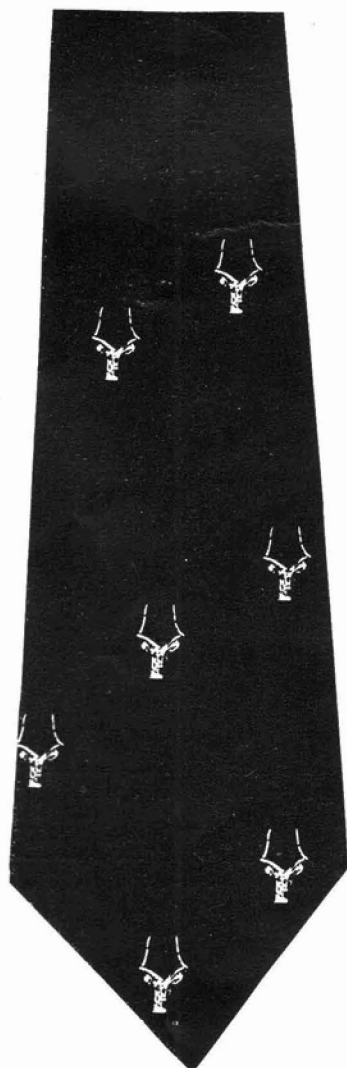
In dark blue with gold
embroidered Impala heads.

Non-crease Terylene
Shs. 25/- U.S. \$ 3.60
Local postage Sh. 1/-
Airmail Europe Shs. 5/-
Airmail U.S.A. Shs. 10/-

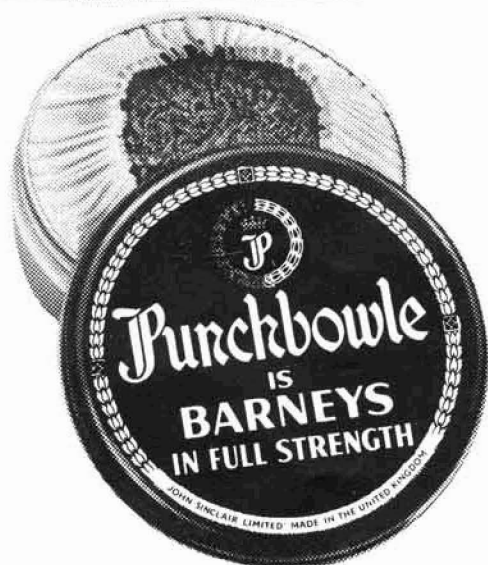
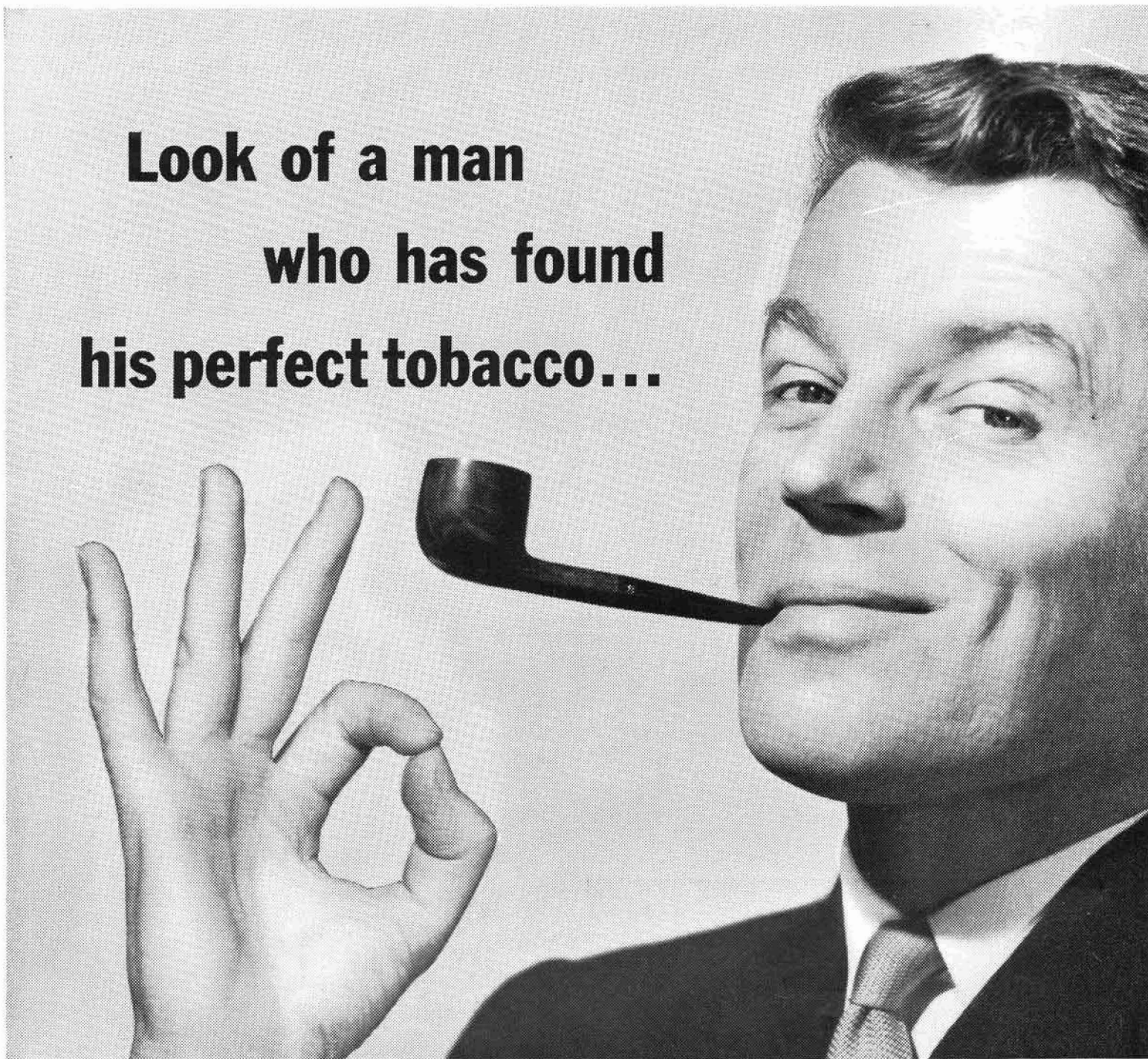
Obtainable only from the
**EAST AFRICAN WILDLIFE
SOCIETY**

P.O. Box 20110, Nairobi, Kenya.

Please send money with order.



**Look of a man
who has found
his perfect tobacco...**



You know when a man is smoking Barney's Punchbowl. That 'at peace with the world' look gives him away!

Punchbowl is a masterly blend of the finest tobaccos. And it's laced with Latakia — a luxurious oriental leaf. No wonder smokers find such deep enjoyment in Punchbowl — a mixture no man can resist. Taste for yourself!

In snap-lid vacuum-sealed tins.

also **BARNEY'S IDEAL** *medium strong.*

PUNCHBOWL

MIXTURE
LACED WITH AROMATIC LATAKIA

AFRICANA

March, 1964

Number 9

Editorial and Advertisement Offices: Nation House, Victoria Street,
Box 9010, Nairobi, Kenya
Editor: CHARLES HAYES
East African Wildlife Society's Representative:
ERIC RISLEY
Associate Editor: TONY IRWIN
Advertisement Manager: ALTHEA TEBBUTT
North American Advertisement representatives:
J. B. Powers, Inc., 551, Fifth Avenue, New York 17, USA.
Tel: Murray Hill 2-1935. Cables: JAYBEPOW
Circulation Manager: FAUST PEREIRA



THERE CAN BE no more satisfying work than that at the helm of a growing magazine on Africa. In all its facets, this continent provides a glittering scene for portrayal in words and pictures.

But AFRICANA has an extra pride—its association with members of the East African Wildlife Society throughout the world. Here is the intercontinental drive towards realism in conservation, the excitement of a battle against senseless destruction, the thrill of successful teaching.

The danger of extinction which surrounded Africa's wildlife still exists; but, in East Africa, leaders of the mainland countries have pledged themselves to defend this priceless heritage.

Tanganyika's President Nyerere, Uganda's Dr. Milton Obote and Kenya's Prime Minister, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, have each associated themselves—as Patrons of the Society—with the fight to preserve wildlife from the tragic slaughter which threatened to destroy without replacing.

They have invited the world to share with East Africans the magnificence and beauty of wildlife in these countries, to shake off the complications of modern life and to feast for awhile on the sight of Nature's endowment.

But if—for you, at this moment—this cannot be, AFRICANA will bring you the story of East Africa and will help you take part in wildlife conservation, wherever you may be.

Sincerely,

CHARLES HAYES

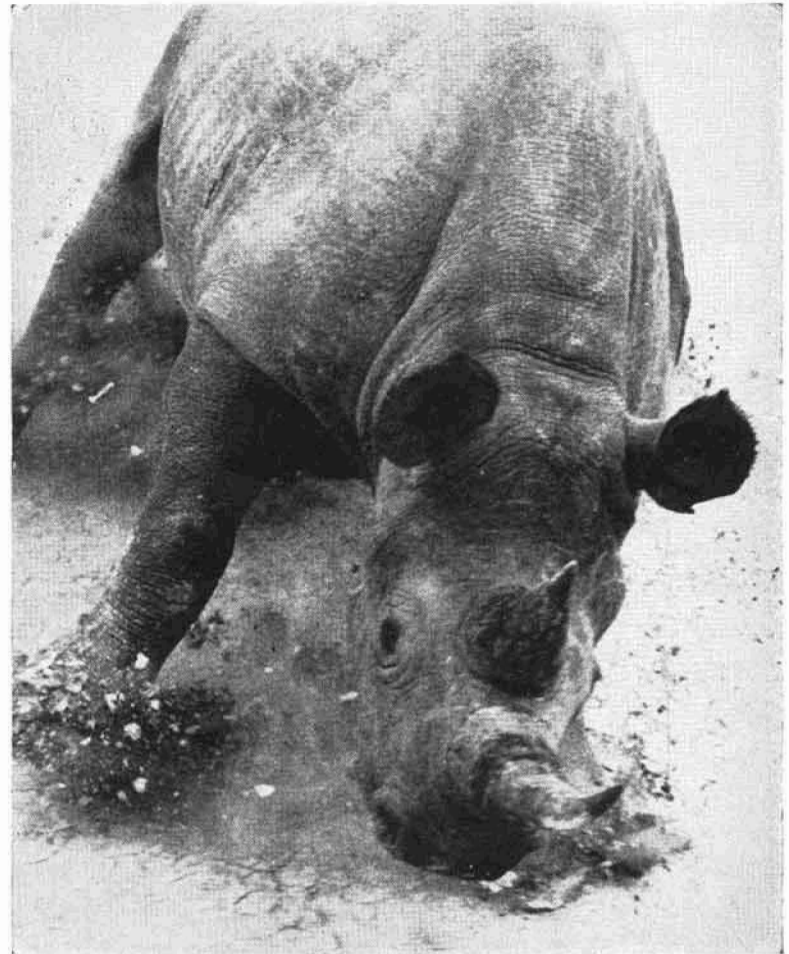


In this issue—

	Page
Cover Picture: Eland <i>by Bill Wilson</i>	
Letters to the Editor	1, 3
Mammals of Madagascar <i>by Cecil Webb, C.M.Z.S.</i>	6
Bird finding in East Africa <i>by John Williams</i>	12
The elusive Walia Ibex <i>by Leslie Brown</i>	13
The new-look safari <i>by Tony Irwin</i>	17
The romance of Masai place names <i>by Lord Claud Hamilton</i>	20
Kenya's National Parks <i>by Eric Risley</i>	23
Special supplement: <i>The Road to Mombasa</i>	25
Architect's hazards	29
The history of Man <i>by Glyn and Barbara Isaac</i>	35
You can't compete with elephant <i>by Tony Hughes</i>	38
The mystery of Aksum <i>by Charles Hayes</i>	41
Africa's musical heritage <i>by Enid da Sylva</i>	43
The Society's Notes	45
East Africa's finest year <i>by Denis Mathews, O.B.E.</i>	48
Dramatic colour	51



Published quarterly by African Life Publications Ltd. and printed by East African Printers Kenya Ltd., Nairobi. © Africana, Nairobi.

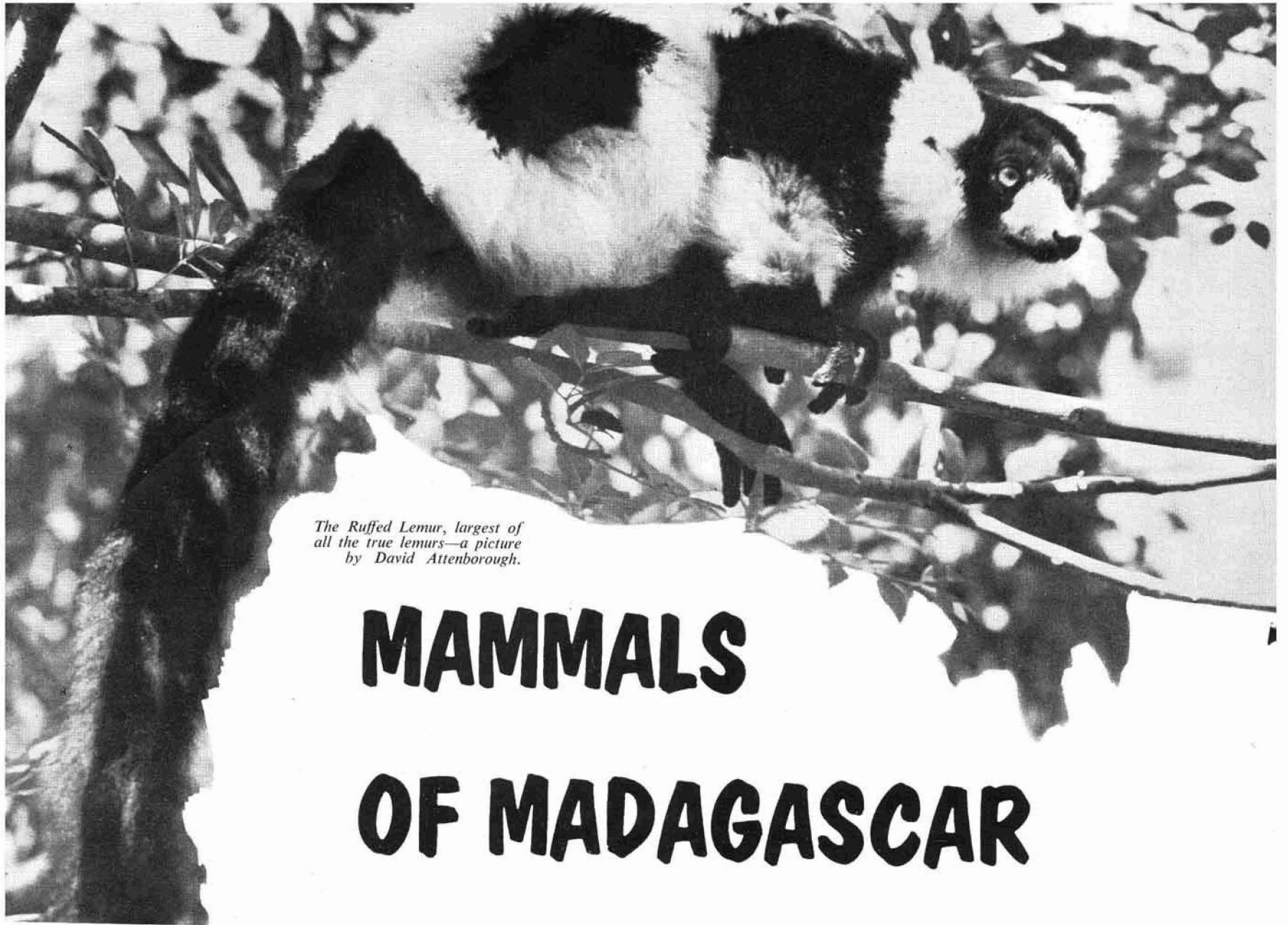


BIG GAME IS OUR BUSINESS

No matter what you want or expect of big game, Ker, Downey & Selby can provide the answer. The world's leading safari firm is at your service for information and advice.

KER, DOWNEY & SELBY SAFARIS LIMITED

New Stanley House
P.O. Box 1822 Nairobi Tel. 20667



The Ruffed Lemur, largest of all the true lemurs—a picture by David Attenborough.

MAMMALS OF MADAGASCAR

by Cecil Webb, CMZS

THE AUTHOR—formerly Curator of Mammals and Birds in the London Zoo, Superintendent of the Dublin Zoo and today Curator of Reptiles in Nairobi's Coryndon Museum—has experience of Madagascar dating back to 1929.

At that time, he was a member of an Anglo-American zoological expedition making a collection of live mammals and waterfowl.

Again, in 1933, Mr. Webb collected waterfowl and reptiles in Madagascar; but, on a third exploration in 1939, he found himself wartime civil captive of the French rulers—stranded in a hostile country, with almost no money.

Lost for 2½ years to the outside world, Mr. Webb seized a unique opportunity to study remote Madagascar... and to present collections to the London Natural History Museum when he was finally freed, in 1945.

His book covering this period is entitled "A Wanderer in the Wind".

THE NATURAL HISTORY of the great island of Madagascar has been kept dark, so to speak, as far as the English-reading public is concerned. Even today, there is no popular illustrated book, in English, on the unique bird life of Madagascar, nor for that matter on its equally strange mammals—a situation that has no parallel anywhere else in the world.

The period I spent in enforced captivity in Madagascar gave me an opportunity to explore remote, inaccessible regions and to make systematic collections of the lesser-known small nocturnal mammals for the Natural History Museum, London.

The net result was an unqualified success. Indeed, lack of funds was an advantage, since I was not tied to transport, roads and such comforts as a tent. It enabled me to walk to the remotest areas, through the extremely hilly, forested country of the east, sleeping always in native hamlets, in favourable collecting grounds and living almost wholly on rice.

The process was continued throughout the west, south-west and south—the latter region containing Madagascar's most primitive tribes. Never did I have a companion, interpreter or guide, or permanent porters.

The latter were hired from village to village. For two-and-a-half years, I was lost to the outside world and even to friends in Madagascar. Altogether, I stayed alone in the remote villages and hamlets of eight different tribes and many sub-tribes.

From 1942 onwards, life was not without its excitements. But this is not an adventure story. I mention all this merely to explain how I became familiar with the wildlife of Madagascar.

Owing to its mountainous nature and great size (nearly 1,000 miles by 300 miles) and also to its languages and transport problems, this country can be rather bewildering to the new arrival.

There are more or less three distinct zones of vegetation:

FIRST, the evergreen rain forests, which extend along the eastern slopes for the greater length of the island. Much of this is now second-growth, or has been divested of its big timber.

SECONDLY, the western deciduous forests, which extend from the far north to the south-west. These have suffered much from fire owing to the arid conditions prevailing from May to November and are consequently very patchy at the present time.

THIRDLY, the sub-desert scrub of the south and south-west. This region is subject to prolonged droughts, but has a wealth of endemic vegetation—some of it bizarre in the extreme—which has adapted itself to these conditions.

It is here that the Giant Aepyornis formerly roamed. This was a flightless bird—bigger and much more massive than our ostrich. Fragments of its eggs are not uncommon and, occasionally, an entire specimen is unearthed.

The contents of one 18 lb. egg I handled were probably fossilized, but its shell was without a blemish.

The central highland region, like the east, is very hilly but has been denuded almost entirely of its indigenous forest.

Today, one sees only introduced eucalyptus and mimosa trees. The area was formerly inhabited by some queer creatures which are known now only by their sub-fossil remains, of which perhaps the most remarkable were the giant lemurs.

The existing lemurs cover a wide range of forms and species and are the most conspicuous of Madagascar's wildlife. The true lemurs (belonging to the genus *lemur*) are all diurnal and take the place of our monkeys. All have long muzzles, giving the head a rather fox-like appearance.

The best known outside of Madagascar is probably the pretty Ring-Tailed Lemur (*L. catta*), from the dry south-west, which has been smuggled out more than any other species for sale to zoos and as private pets.

The largest of the true lemurs is the Ruffed Lemur (*L. variegatus*) from the eastern rainforests. It is an impressive animal, normally black and white, but there is a rufous phase. The call of a single animal sounds like a dog-fight and reverberates through the forest in an alarming fashion.

One of the most interesting of this genus is the Black Lemur (*L. macaco*) which is the only one in which the sexes differ in colour—and this markedly so. The male is entirely black, with yellowish eyes, whereas the female is reddish-brown, with white ear-tufts and a yellowish-white tail.

They look lovely in their natural home of evergreen trees which are often studded with the long racemes of white waxy flowers of the *Angraecum* and other epiphytic orchids which abound in Madagascar.

Most of the true lemurs are known to zoos all over the world, but there are others which are practically unknown outside their home country. This applies particularly to the family *indriidae*.

These are largish animals which all progress in an upright position when on the ground, in a somewhat similar manner to the Gibbon Monkeys of Asia.



Mr. Webb photographed a Verreaux's Sifaka in characteristic early-morning attitude—facing the sun.



The sprightly Ring-Tailed Lemur is friendly, attractive and lives in Madagascar's dry south-western area. (A picture by Des Bartlett.)

They are mainly leaf-eating, but also consume bark, flowers and berries. The best known are the Sifakas, of which there are two species. They have long tails and are mainly white with black faces.

Verreaux's Sifaka, which prefers dry conditions, is found throughout the western forests and in the south wherever there is tall scrub—often many miles from water. In this latter area they seem to favour localities where the extraordinary *Didieria* bush predominates. Here the winter nights are cold and, in the early morning, one may see a whole troop of Sifakas, sitting with hands on knees, facing the sun to warm their bellies.

One I had as a pet was most docile and loved the bark of eucalyptus trees. The least known of this family is the Woolly Lemur (*Avahi laniger*) which is also long-tailed but entirely nocturnal. Its fur is short and very thick, the hairs being reddish with black tips.

Practically nothing is known about this very rare animal. During all the time I spent in various parts of the eastern forests, I came across it only on a few occasions and each time a pair was sleeping in thick undergrowth on the forest floor.

When disturbed these strange animals run upright a short distance, then cling to

the trunk of a tree quite near the ground and "freeze".

Thus they remain motionless until the intruder passed on or got too near in making a closer inspection.

Then they make off, leaping from trunk to trunk rather than into the thick upper branches which would hinder their mode of progress.

The last member of this family—the Indris (*Indri indri*)—is perhaps the one of the greatest interest. It is diurnal, is the largest of all the lemurs, is practically tailless and, like the rest of the family, walks in an upright position.

It is confined to certain parts of the eastern forests and is certainly uncommon. I often heard its distant wailing cries as I strolled along some forest footpath, but rarely got a close-up view.

Among the Betsimisaraka tribe, many are the legends concerning the Indris and its capture is taboo. Its local name is *babacoto*—father of the child.

One story is that this animal is of human origin—an unfaithful woman (and her child) having been changed into an animal (now the Indris) as punishment.



**don't
miss
this!**

—ONLY MINUTES AWAY BY EAA

Uganda's National Parks offer the visitor the opportunity to see at first hand wildlife and natural scenery in a setting unlike that anywhere else in East Africa. Elephant, hippo and crocodile are just a few of the species to be seen at the Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth Parks.

There are all inclusive tours to:—

Murchison Falls . . . from Shs. 765/- (four days from Entebbe)

or from Shs. 1180/- (four days from Nairobi)

Queen Elizabeth Park . . . from Shs. 725/- (four days from Entebbe)

or from Shs. 1090/- (four days from Nairobi)

For full details and other helpful information contact your friendly **Travel Agent** or any EAA office.



your national airline

MADAGASCAR

MAMMALS

(Continued from page 7)

It is firmly believed that the *babacoto* practises midwifery and that when a mother is about to give birth, the relatives gather round and massage her with certain leaves.

When the baby is born it is put through a test to see if it will be a lucky baby, or otherwise—a ritual, practised until recently by the tribes themselves.

Belonging to another family is the strange creature known as the Aye-Aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*).

When first discovered, its relationship to the Lemurs was not suspected, for it possesses rather rodent-like teeth, large round naked ears, strange claws and a bushy tail. In fact the Aye-Aye is an excellent example of an animal that has become so modified in form to meet its specialised feeding habits that it has little superficial resemblance to the other members of the sub-order to which it belongs.

The Aye-Aye lives largely on the wood-boring larvae of the Rhinoceros Beetle and it would seem that its modifications have been evolved in connection with the pursuit of this relished food. Its large ears are a great asset in detecting the activities of the larvae; the strong hind claws enable the animal to cling to the tree or stump; and the rodent-like teeth act as chisels to tear away the wood until the larva can be reached. Here the most astonishing modification comes into play. The middle finger is thin and wiry, exceedingly mobile and is furnished with a sharp claw. This is thrust into the hole and the larva withdrawn.

Being nocturnal it is rarely seen, but owing to its strange appearance the natives live in dread of it and treat it with even greater respect than the Indris. If caught accidentally in a lemur trap, a special ritual takes place before it is released, otherwise all sorts of misfortunes will bedevil the trapper and his family.

On my first expedition to Madagascar I collected two true pairs of Aye-Aye, one of which had a baby. The trio went to the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, and the other pair to the London Zoo. During the long voyage I was able to study some of their peculiar ways. In captivity, besides larvae they like sugar cane, nuts, raw egg and banana. The egg is dealt with in an interesting manner: it is held upright, a hole is bitten in the top and it is then held close to the mouth with one hand, while the middle finger of the other hand is used like a mechanical scoop working at high speed. In effect, the finger is flicked from the egg to the mouth and back in rapid succession until the shell is empty, and not a drop is spilled. The same technique is employed when eating a ripe banana.

As far as I know, no other Aye-Ayes have since been taken out of Madagascar.

It is quite a contrast to go from the coolness of the eastern rain forests to the heat of western deciduous forests. The journey under war-time conditions took a fortnight and was quite an adventure. I finished up in a small area of primitive forest situated between the Tsiribihina and Morondava rivers. This is a mere remnant of a forest that formerly extended fifty miles—the whole



One of Madagascar's most remarkable—but little-known—animals, the Aye-Aye. Although naturalists have feared it faces extinction, Mr. Webb believes it still survives in areas difficult of access, where nocturnal habits conceal its presence.

area between the two rivers. For six months of the year—during the dry season—the trees are mostly bare and, being at coast level, it can be extremely hot. It is not surprising under these conditions that all its mammals, excepting Verreaux's Sifaka, are nocturnal and live in holes—either in the ground or in trees—during the daytime. It was here that I rediscovered the curious Madagascar Giant Rat (*Hypogeomys*) which had not been collected since 1875 and was thought to be extinct.

There are four little-known nocturnal lemurs in this forest, three of which are quite common. These three all live in the baobab trees (*Adonsonia grandidieri*) which grow to an enormous size and provide the only shelter. The fourth—a mouse lemur (*Cheirogale major*)—is harder to find as it can squeeze into the crevices and holes of smaller trees. One of the most curious is the Fat-tailed Lemur (*Cheirogaleus medius samati*), whose tail is a reservoir of fat at its base, measuring often one and a half inches across, which looks strange on an animal with a head and body length of only seven inches.

Another unusual lemur is the Forked Lemur (*Phaner furcifer*) which can be readily distinguished from the other nocturnal lemurs by its long thin tail and by a black stripe which runs along the spine to the top of the head then forks into two eye-stripes. It makes its presence known at night by its loud piercing cries.

The fourth—the so-called Weasel Lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*)—is larger but still smaller than the true diurnal lemurs. Its plain fur is reddish-grey, brown on the head and reddish tail. It has large, naked ears and no upper incisors. I kept all four species in captivity for a while and then liberated them. All were delightful creatures and it is a pity so little is known about them. The Weasel Lemur was much less nocturnal than the others. Another Weasel Lemur (*L. leucopus*) is very pale in colour and is found only in the extreme south where there are scrub-forests. It is somewhat rare and localised. I found it only where the vegetation—normally stunted and sparse—was more luxuriant. This was along dry watercourses where the subterranean water supply was evidently near the surface. Here an ever-

green tree with a nut-like fruit is not uncommon and in it there is nearly always a hole or two. One morning during a walk along the dried-up bed of a narrow stream, I saw five of these fluffy creatures peeping out of different holes in trees rarely more than ten feet from the ground. Their curiosity is extraordinary. Some of them merely showed their faces but others came right out of their hiding places and remained stationary. I stroked one with a stick, but this did not cause it to move. This area was uninhabited—hence their lack of fear of man.

The most localised of all the lemurs is one that is confined to the reed-beds of Lake Alaotra. This is one of the Gentle Lemurs (*Hapalemur*) and is known as the Reed Lemur (*H. simus*).

Its food consists almost entirely of the common cane-like reed (*Phragmites*). This is felled by gnawing through the stem at its base. The lemur then grasps the cane with its two hands and tears off the outer hard covering with its teeth in order to get at the juicy core.

Having adapted themselves to life in dense reed-beds, where their food is always at hand and where they are safe from natural enemies, Reed Lemurs are sluggish in their movements and are unable to progress quickly if placed on the ground. They have pretty, rounded faces, in captivity become very docile and make excellent pets.

Lake Alaotra is 25 miles long and is hardly more than a vast swamp at the height of the dry season. Round the edges, it is fringed with reeds, water-lilies and the introduced water-hyacinth. It is a paradise for water-birds and nowhere have I seen such numbers of Pigmy Geese and Hottentot Teal. Two local species are not uncommon, namely Meller's Duck and the Madagascar White-eye. Allen's Porphyrio or Gallinule—a rather elusive bird in Africa—abounds in the reed-beds, also the quaint Cuvier's Rail (*Dryolimnas cuvieri*) a local species, heavily built, with shortish legs.

Besides masses of introduced carp the lake contains a delicious indigenous fish—paratilapia—which is very similar to our Tilapia. It also has its own crocodile—*Crocodylus robustus*—which has a much broader head than *C. niloticus* inhabiting the western rivers.

This remarkable island has developed a unique fauna and flora and I look forward to my next visit.



GOLIATH HERON at nest. Note, in this fine study by C. Haagner, the newly-hatched chick, to the right of the eggs.

John Williams writes on

BIRD FINDING IN EAST AFRICA



TO PRESENT some idea of the wealth and variety of our birds I should like to quote two facts. In the relatively small country of Kenya, there are no less than 1,032 full species of birds.

And in the forty square miles of Nairobi's National Park—not by any means an outstanding bird locality by East African standards—more kinds of birds have been recorded than have been noted in the entire British Isles.

The keynotes of East African birdlife are abundance and accessibility. Many of our most outstanding bird haunts—for example the famous flamingo lake at Nakuru; the papyrus beds and lagoons of Lake Naivasha, the great vulture colonies on the cliffs of Hell's Gate; that extension of the great Congo forest, Bwamba, in western Uganda; and the Manyara salt lake in northern Tanganyika—are all within short motoring distance of up-to-date modern hotels.

African Great-crested Grebe incubating. The African race differs from the European bird in lacking the pale stripe above the eye. (Photo: C. Haagner)

As a Danish visitor remarked to me recently: "In Kenya you can certainly do your birdwatching in comfort".

But for the adventurous there are still many wild places remaining in our country—regions which to this day are almost or completely zoologically unknown. There's a challenge to you.

Before enumerating the birds to be dealt with in this opening article, may I wish you good birding (as our American friends put it) and say it will be a pleasure to meet you when you visit East Africa. And so to birds: **Ostrich.** Two very distinct races of ostrich occur in East Africa: the Somali Ostrich, in which the male has a blue-grey neck and thighs; and the Masai Ostrich, whose male has a red neck and thighs.

The former may be seen anywhere north of Isiolo in the Northern Frontier district and is numerous in the Samburu Game Reserve.

The Masai Ostrich is common in the Nairobi National Park and on the Serengeti Plains of northern Tanganyika.

African Great-crested Grebe. This is a very local bird but is numerous on Lake Naivasha in the Rift Valley, 50 miles from Nairobi. **White Pelican** and **Pink-backed Pelican.** Both species may be seen on Lake Naivasha and on Lake Nakuru.

The main breeding ground of the White Pelican is Lake Rukwa in southern Tanganyika.

Pink-backed Pelicans nest usually in trees and many breed in the great water-bird colony near Kisumu, western Kenya; others in acacia trees which have been flooded at the north-western end of Lake Naivasha; and, in some years, a few among the great heron colony on the Tana River inland from Garsen.

Hammerkop. This remarkable bird is widespread on all inland waters. It may be seen on dams and along the Athi River in the Nairobi National Park, and is very common and tame along the Kazinga Channel in the Queen Elizabeth Park, Uganda.

Several nests may be seen in trees along the channel.

Whale-headed Stork. The best locality for this species is on one of the arms of Lake Kyoga in Uganda. To reach this area proceed on the main road from Kampala to Masindi, turning eastwards at Nakasongola, 133 miles from Kampala; continue to the fishing village of Erima at the edge of the lake, where open channels, lagoons and vast papyrus swamps exist.

It is possible to hire a dug-out canoe here and an African guide who will take you out.

I have never failed to see Whale-headed Storks in this locality—a paradise of water-birds including **Pygmy Geese**, **Longtoed Lapwings**, **African** and **Lesser Jacanas** and a host of other interesting species.

The Whale-headed Stork may also be seen, sometimes, in the papyrus swamp which extends from the end of Entebbe airport runway, and where a catwalk built above the papyrus offers a good vantage point; it may at times be observed also in the Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls Parks, but its appearances there are uncertain. **Hérons and Egrets.** The Black-headed Heron is an abundant and widespread species and may be encountered almost anywhere, often far from water.

A nesting colony exists in the railway goods yard at Nairobi station and the bird is plentiful in the Nairobi Park.

The Grey Heron is much less common but can usually be seen in lakes in the Rift Valley of Kenya, especially Naivasha, Nakuru and the southern end of Lake Magadi.

and a special offer

ON THE OCCASION of last year's Wildlife conference, held in Nairobi under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, many delegates expressed wonderment at the abundance and variety of East African birdlife.

Their opinion was that, during the present decade, as many visitors to the three East African territories would be attracted here by birds as those who came to see our heritage of big game.

Anyone who doubts this assertion should see my global postbag with its constant stream of enquiries regarding Africa's birds.

The cult of bird-watching is becoming more and more popular as the complete relaxation from our perhaps over-civilised way of life. In America there are an estimated three million bird-watchers, and the hobby is equally popular in England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Already we have seen the arrival in Kenya of the first organised bird-watching tours—from America, Denmark and Sweden. I predict that in the immediate future there will

be many more of these novel package tours, as well as an increase in the numbers of those bird-watching tourists who are less gregarious in their habits.

This tourist potential has created a demand for more and better information about our birds, especially as to where various species may be found.

To meet this demand the Editor of *AFRICANA* has asked me to contribute a series of articles telling ornithologically-minded visitors where they are most likely to find some of our more interesting species.

It is my intention to deal with about a dozen species in each article and these will appear in the systematic order. It occurs to me that there will be some readers who have already planned birding trips to East Africa and will wish to have information concerning particular birds not covered in the first series of articles.

I invite such to submit their queries to "The Bird Enquiry Service", c/o The Editor, *Africana*, P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, when I shall be happy to answer their questions.

by *John G. Williams*

The Goliath Heron is local, but not uncommon on Lake Naivasha and along the Kazinga Channel in the Queen Elizabeth Park. There is a breeding colony of about 30 pairs on Gibraltar Island, in Lake Baringo, where the birds are tame.

The three egrets, Great White, Yellow-billed and Little have wide distributions; all three may be seen together in the swamps at Amboseli Game Reserve in southern Kenya. This is also about the best locality in East Africa for finding a rare migrant from Madagascar, the Madagascar Squacco Heron.

The Black Heron is very scarce in Kenya and Uganda, but is more plentiful on lakes in Tanganyika; it is often to be seen on Lake Manyara in the northern part of that country, and also occurs in coastal areas including Dar es Salaam.

The Purple Heron can nearly always be found on Lake Naivasha and numbers

breed in the heron and cormorant colonies on Lake Baringo.

The Cattle Egret or Buff-backed Heron is distributed throughout East Africa; it can always be seen at Lake Naivasha.

The Squacco Heron also is found on Lake Naivasha and occurs at Amboseli and elsewhere in the vicinity of inland lakes, channels and swamps.

The Green-backed Heron frequents slowly running waterways such as the Athi River in the Nairobi National Park, the Kazinga Channel in the Queen Elizabeth Park, Uganda, and along the Tana River.

It is also quite common in mangrove swamps along the coast; one specially-good locality is Mida Creek, south of Malindi.

The Rufous-bellied Heron is an uncommon bird in East Africa, but I have observed it several times among the papyrus beds near Entebbe, Uganda. The Night Heron is found on Lake Naivasha, but is easy to overlook except at dusk when the birds set off for their feeding grounds.

The White-backed Night Heron is a much rarer bird. In Kenya I have seen it on the Tana River, downstream from Garissa, and at Lake Jipe near Taveta. It is perhaps most plentiful in the mangrove swamps on Pemba Island, north of Zanzibar, and is sometimes seen near Tanga on the northern Tanganyika coast.

Like its commoner relative, it is mainly nocturnal in its habits.

Lake Naivasha in Kenya and Lake Kyoga in Uganda are good localities for the Little Bittern—both the resident African race and the migrant European bird—but it is a skulker, difficult to flush from its retreats in reed and papyrus beds.

The Dwarf Bittern is another skulker and although widespread, is equally difficult to locate. About the best locality that I know for this elusive bird is the fresh-water swamps at the northern end of Lake Natron, South of Lake Magadi, on the Kenya-Tanganyika border.



WHITE PELICAN are jet black at birth, as Mr. D. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald's picture shows.

(MORE NEXT ISSUE)

Viceroy men are men of the world



With a whole world of choice in the cigarettes they can buy, men who are men of the world choose Viceroy — for the taste that's right!

Viceroy — the international American cigarette



In Ethiopia, Leslie Brown sought

— and found

THE ELUSIVE WALIA IBEX

THE WALIA IBEX (*Capra walie*) is the most southerly of all the wild goats. They live only in the Semien mountains of North-west Ethiopia—separated from their nearest relatives, the Nubian Ibex of the Red Sea Hills, by 400 miles of low country.

The Walia live in a cold climate, at high altitudes, and as a result they have developed thick coats. One of the most distinct species, they are also larger and more massive than the Nubian Ibex, with thicker, heavier horns.

Walia became known to science only in 1835 and almost all that is known about them was discovered in this century.

In the last thirty years, before any deep study had been made of their habits, they have been almost exterminated from a former abundance. Like some other animals, they are in danger of going into oblivion without any detailed account of their behaviour and habits.

From the early accounts of sportsmen—notably that of Major H. C. Maydon in the early thirties—it seems that Walia were widespread in the Semien mountains. It is quite evident from these accounts that the sportsmen who hunted them saw many more Walia than they would today.

In recent years, the Walia have suffered much persecution though there was no reliable information on their status. It was believed that there were very few of them left—perhaps less than a hundred—and that urgent action was needed to save them from extinction.

The first need, in such a case, is to learn the facts with reasonable accuracy. To that end I made a trip to Semien in October and November last year.

When I began my investigation, I had only the haziest idea where the Walia might be found and no one in Addis Ababa could tell me very much more than I had gathered from earlier accounts.

But as I drove towards the Semien mountains from the North, I saw a gigantic 2,000 to 5,000 feet high rock wall rearing on my left. Even if I had known nothing at all about the Ibex, that would have been the obvious place to look. It was on that rock wall that I found all those I believe to be now alive.

The starting point for the mule caravan is a place called Davarik, which stands on

**—Mr. LESLIE BROWN—
is a world authority
on flamingoes — his
book is considered the
definitive work on the
subject — and on
birds of prey—**

the high plateau of Semien at about 9,000 ft. No one here could give me any precise information, so I marched straight to a place called Geech, which was a favourite locality for hunters in the old days.

Within ten minutes of my arrival at camp, I had seen my first Walia—four of them, moving along a horizontal ledge with appalling cliffs above and below them.

I found later that although the Walia occur along about twenty miles of cliff face, between points called Adis Gey and Mietgogo, they were commonest on the cliffs at Geech. Certainly it was here that I got my best views of them and was best able to study their habits.

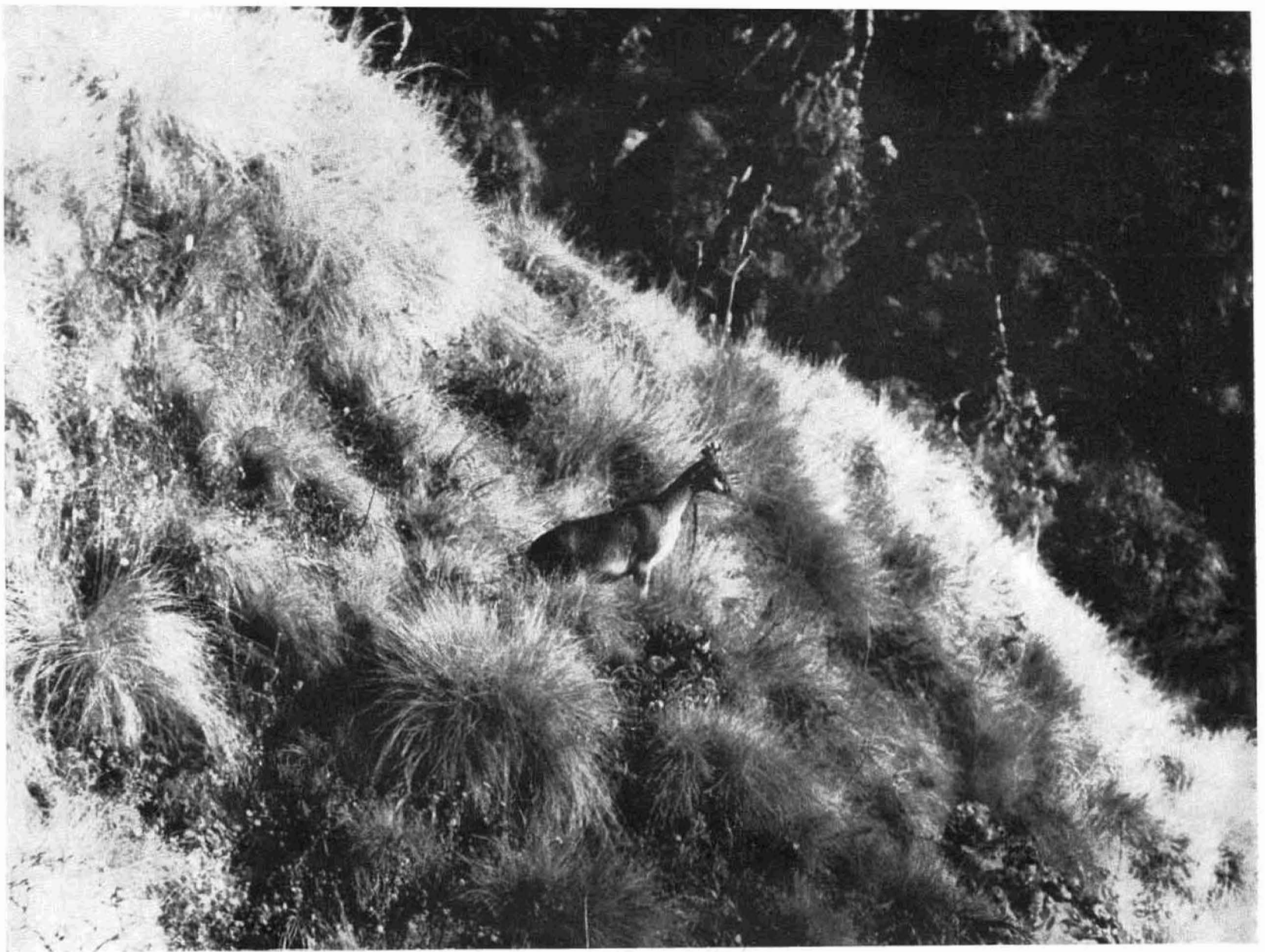
(Continued on page 14)



HIGH in the bush country of Ethiopia's Semien Range, the female of the rare Walia Ibex stands with her kid, watchful as Mr. Brown photographs.

(Below) SEDEREK, where Mr. Brown camped. The cliff here is almost 4,000 feet high.





KLIPSPRINGER, warmed by the mountain sun in the giant heath forest of the Semien Range.

THE ELUSIVE WALIA IBEX

(From page 13)

I also found a fair number at a corner of the crag called Sederek—known to Maydon as the Cathedral Rock—where a conical peak is almost cut off from the escarpment by a frightening gully two thousand feet deep.

This was quite the most vertiginous place I have ever been in and, although I have a good head for heights, I found it necessary to lie on my stomach when spying for Walia beneath me.

At Geech, they were easier to see. Most of them lived on a prominent buttress of rock which jutted from the cliff face. It was really a huge razorback ridge 3,000 feet high, with its feet in savanna and its crown among the giant heath and giant lobelias.

On its sides, as elsewhere on the cliff, were broad ledges grown with tussocky grass and giant heath, often thirty feet high. Occasional large trees of cedar and St. John's Wort (*Hypericum*) made good landmarks when wanting to point out Walia to my companions.

So tiny did the goats appear in this grand setting that it took some time to get used to the scale. But they could be seen quite clearly, and their colouring was quite distinctive.

The Walia grazed in the early morning and evening, till 9 a.m. or so, and after about 4 p.m.

This routine varied with the weather. For instance, on a wet morning just before

I left none appeared before the sun grew hot at about 9 a.m. When not grazing by day they went into caves, or into the shade cast by giant boulders; then they were almost invisible. The same caves might be used at night as roosts by Gelada Baboons.

Walia were said not to graze at night, but I do not believe that; they seemed perfectly at home in their precipitous habitat.

It was easiest to see and count the Walia when they were moving from cave to grazing ground, or vice-versa. At some stage in this twice-daily move, which they made briskly, running and skipping over rock faces, they would cross a bare area of rock or the head of a gully. As they did this, in single file, they could be counted and their sexes determined with fair accuracy.

They were much more difficult to observe once they had started to graze. Sometimes they browsed, standing on their hind legs like Gerenuk, inside the forests of giant heath, but inside the heath they were generally invisible.

At the foot of the cliffs, Walia had Colobus Monkeys for company and, at the top, Gelada Baboons. They were also often with Klipspringer.

The Walia is a dark brown animal with a pale belly and is thus easy to distinguish from the pale-brown Klipspringer, which itself is about half the size of a grown Walia, but could otherwise be mistaken for a Walia kid.

It was more difficult to distinguish the Walia from the Gelada Baboons and the identity of any animal seen on the rock faces had to be carefully checked. Several times I was certain that I had picked up Walia, but prolonged observation showed that they were baboons.

In all, I saw—or had definitely reported to me—34 Walia (of which I myself saw 31). Other probable and nearly certain records brought the total to 41.

I thought that we might have seen most of the Walia on about a quarter of the rock faces, so that it would be fair to multiply by four to get an idea of the total population.

This, then, works out at not less than 150, or possibly 200 at the best. Although this is not a large figure, it was more than I expected to find.

A further heartening feature is that the Walia seem to be breeding well. More than half the females identified with certainty had kids; but taking into account other probable females this was reduced to about 35 per cent of all females.

I thought this a pretty good proportion: it is, for instance, a far higher proportion of young than will be seen among Wildebeeste in the Nairobi National Park.

The remnant of the Walia appears to be thriving well and, if given any real protection, could multiply once more.

The presence of calves proved that there were males, but I saw only one male for every four or five females. I saw none of the magnificent bucks, with their great thick curving horns.

The best view I had of a male was of a young buck by himself at 10,500 feet, grazing late in the evening on a cliff face above me. He was higher up than any other Walia seen.

Most were at less than 9,500 feet and I suspected that the old males, if any, lived in wooded ravines and gullies where they could not be seen and were perhaps more nocturnal than young and females.

On that same evening, I got closer still to two females with kids. I had gone down the cliff on a reconnaissance, scarcely expecting to see anything

Jutting from the cliff face was a promontory of rock, on which there was a big troop of Gelada Baboons. I approached these and, to my surprise and delight, saw the Walia sunning themselves on a grass slope on the far side of the buttress. I feared they would bolt at the baboons' outcry, but they paid no attention, and I was able to take four breathless photographs before they finally fled.

Without moving from the same spot, I photographed a Klipspringer, whistling at he knew not what.

Strangely, these Walia did not seem to associate the yelling of the baboons with the presence of man—as any herbivorous animal would in East Africa.

Afterwards, I found that the Gelada Baboons occurred in huge troops on the high plateau, but were not molested at all by local people. They were so tame that they allowed me to walk within thirty yards of them.

Hence, to the Walia, the highpitched outcry of the baboons did not necessarily mean danger. The most common cause of such an outburst was fighting among the baboons themselves, and no reason for alarm by anything else.

Walia Ibex have no enemies but man in this area.

I could find no trace of leopards, and the Semien Fox—rumoured to be a potential enemy—scarcely ever enters their habitat and seems to live entirely on small rodents.

Lammergeiers or Bearded Vultures (*Gypaeus barbatus*) are said to hunt Walia; but I never saw a Lammergeier make a threatening move towards a Walia, nor did the Walia worry when the great birds planed along the cliff faces.

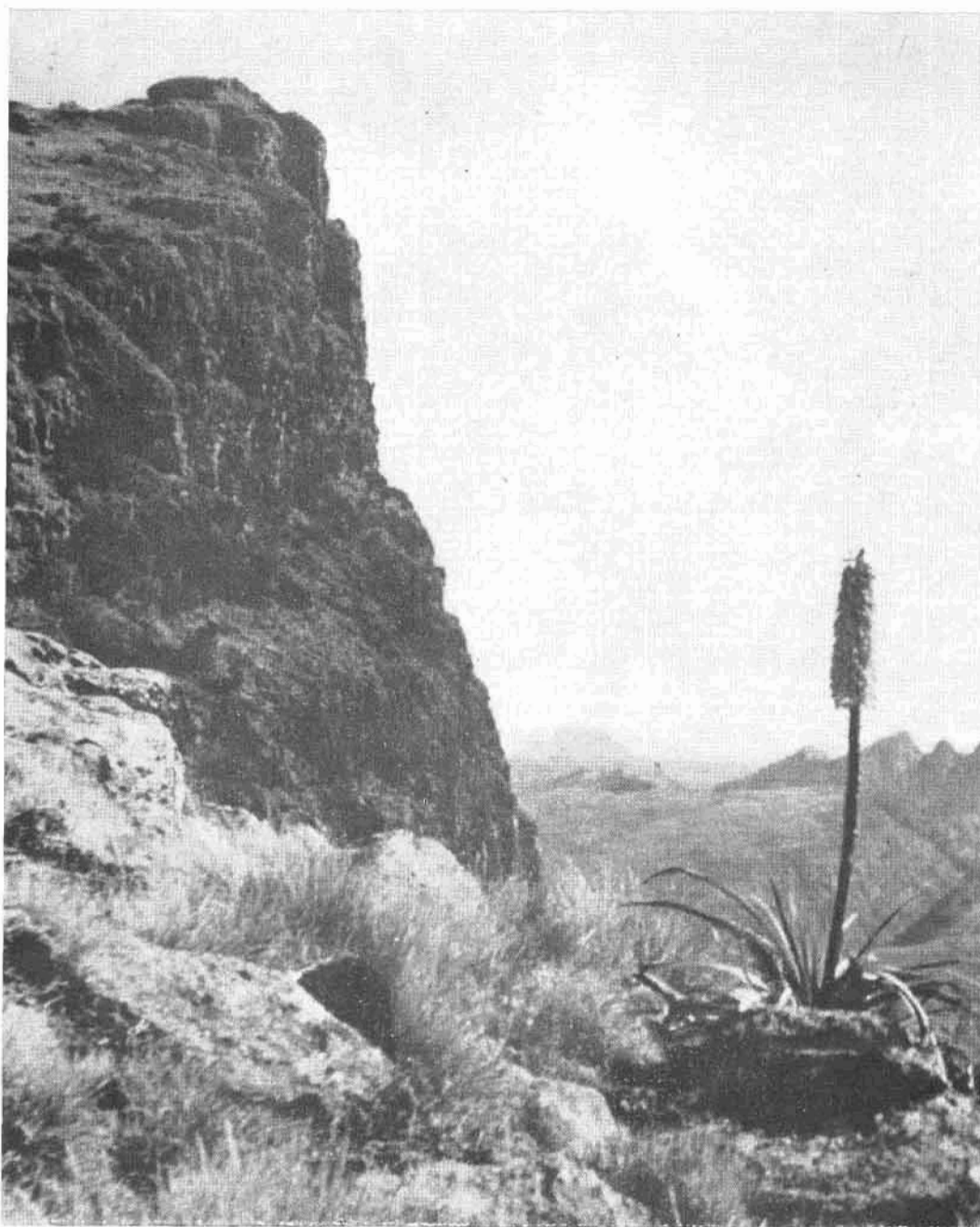
I have no doubt at all that the sole reason for the drastic reduction in the numbers of Walia in the last thirty years is man's unremitting persecution, which legal protection by the Ethiopian Government has done very little to stop.

The decline of the Walia is said to have begun during the Italian occupation. Guerillas then hiding in inaccessible places are said to have shot many, as did the Italian soldiers and a few sportsmen.

At the end of World War II, the Walia had a respite while people reorganised their lives; but when more peaceful conditions prevailed, anyone owning a rifle hunted the Walia mercilessly.

At the time of my visit, their numbers were said to be rising again from a low ebb when hardly any could be seen; yet there was no doubt that they were still being hunted.

While direct hunting has played the major part in reducing the species to danger point, human occupation and destruction of much former Walia habitat may well have been nearly as important.



NEAR MIETGOGO, in the Semien Range, where the cliff drops away for 5,000 feet—an ideal area for the creation of a National Park, suggests Mr. Brown.

Cultivation in Semien goes on up to 12,000 feet on the most appalling slopes and no attempt at soil conservation is made.

Snow often lies down to 12,000 feet and, when it does, the Walia from the higher crags are forced down to find food. They would then run into cultivation straight away and the disturbance resulting from a heavy human population must have made many former Walia haunts untenable today.

It is impossible to survey the whole of Semien in two weeks, and I hope to return to do a much more thorough survey in 1965.

But I could find no evidence that any Walia now existed away from the great north-west escarpment. This is a safe refuge, one would think, for any animal; yet they are hunted even here and in terrain where one would scarcely think it worthwhile.

One thing is certain, however: in such terrain it would be very difficult finally to exterminate a cunning wild goat.

To conserve the remaining Walia and permit them to increase, they need absolute protection. Fortunately, the Ethiopian Government are keen on this and, fortunately, too, it should be fairly easy to effect.

Two guards, situated in strategic places, should be able to do a great deal to safeguard the remaining stock.

I doubt if, in fact, the Walia was ever a very numerous animal. On the great cliff there cannot be more than a total of about 2,500 acres available to them as grazing ground, for much of it is totally inaccessible, even to Walia.

So small an area could not support a huge population of wild goats and the north-western escarpment might support at best a thousand head.

Their ability to spread from there would depend largely on human forbearance and, even in conditions of perfect protection, they would find their spread hampered by cultivation and grazing by humans and their stock.

The best solution—both for the Walia and other forms of wild life in Semien—would be to set the escarpment aside as a National Park, attaching to it a suitable area of plateau.

Scenically, such a park would be among the most superb in the world and the future of the Walia—and of other interesting creatures in the locality—would then be assured.

But that's a long way ahead yet—if it ever happens—and, in the meantime, what is needed is to make the existing protection of the Walia thoroughly effective.



See all of East Africa with
WILKENAIR SAFARIS

Enjoy East Africa the modern way and fly over the dust and the ruts to land where the lions roar and the elephant roam. From the Indian Ocean to the Mountains of the Moon, from North to South, there are 250 airfields in East Africa. FLY THERE—WILKENAIR, in speed and comfort and add extra days to your Holiday. Cable us or call us for details of our fast economic services by Piper Aztec (above), Comanche or Cherokee. At shs. 2/- per mile it's cheaper here to go by air.

CONTACT US DIRECT FOR DETAILS OF OUR UNIQUE ALL-INCLUSIVE AIR SAFARIS. TWELVE TOURS, FROM ONE NIGHT-TWO DAYS TO SIX NIGHTS-SEVEN DAYS, COVERING ALL THAT IS BEST IN EAST AFRICA. YOU WILL BE AMAZED HOW YOU CAN SAVE POUNDS, AND ADD DAYS TO YOUR HOLIDAYS WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY WILKENAIR'S ALL-INCLUSIVE AIR SAFARIS.

WILSON AIRPORT · NAIROBI · KENYA
 Cables WILKEN Phone 21063 P.O. Box 4580
MOMBASA AIRPORT · MOMBASA · KENYA
 Cables WILKEN Phone 73320 P.O. Box 875

COMANCHE



CHEROKEE



Tony Irwin writes on the

NEW-LOOK

SAFARI

THROUGHOUT the world today, there is an ever-increasing thirst for knowledge—for facts, for figures, for know-how.

The media of radio and television, Press and the platform spend endless hours—and countless millions—in meeting, and in part quenching this thirst; yet by this tireless performance, it indeed encourages fresh demands.

If this is true in the world of science and medicine, space research and the washing machine, it is also true of the men and women who come to East Africa each year—to spend their dollars, their schillings, their marks and francs.

They have a thirst for knowledge and fact which was never apparent in tourists of ten years and more ago. To meet this new demand, professional hunters and guides are finding a need to swot up on their prep. as never before.

This is a mighty healthy sign, for as the demand for knowledge grows, so with it comes a lessening demand to kill and destroy. And if kill they must, more and more hunters are doing so with deeper thought and clearer selection.

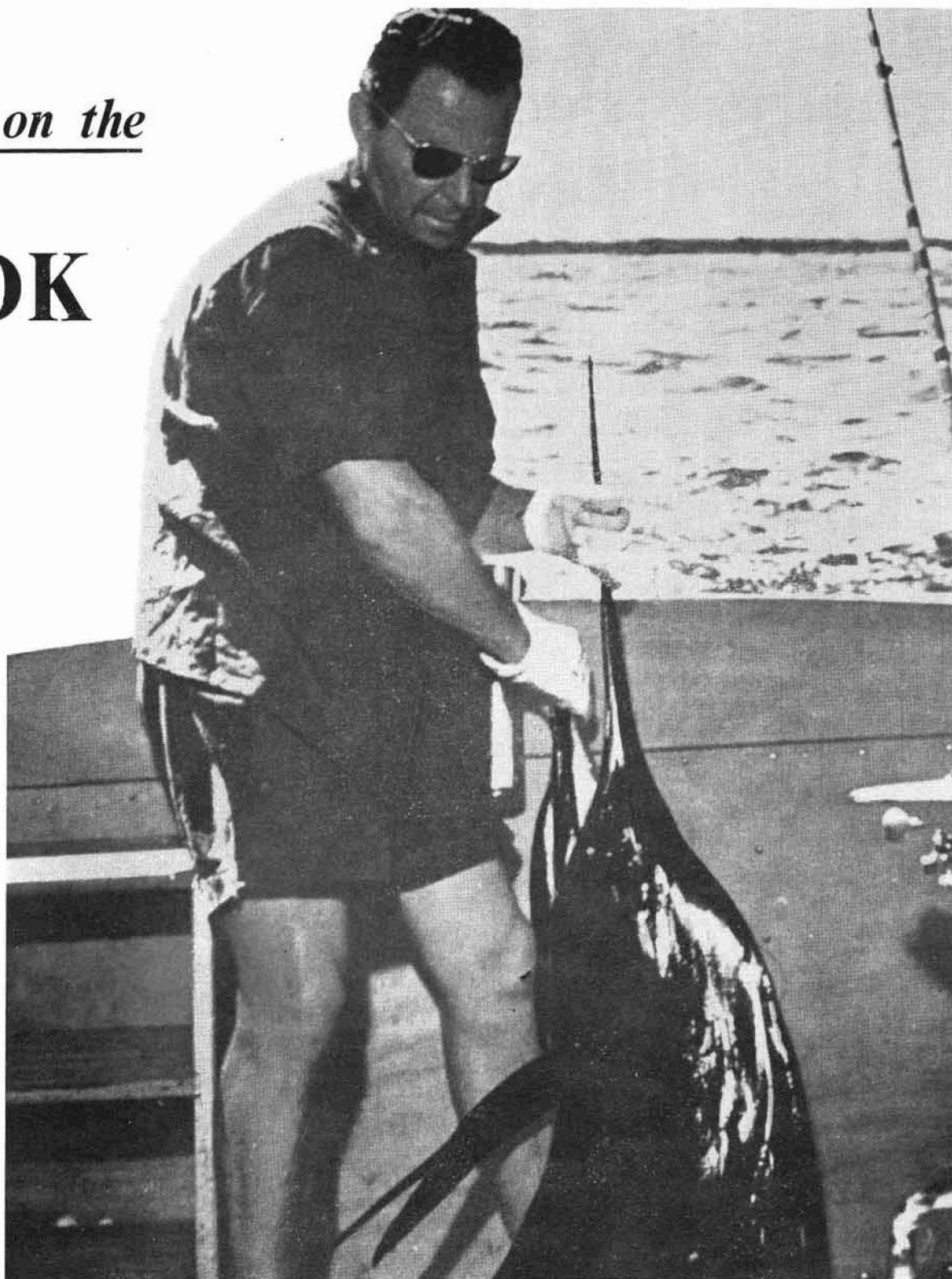
In no field of tourism is this more apparent than in the world of birds.

There is a well-known and much respected professional hunter in Kenya who has been in the game since the middle Thirties. Bitterly complaining last month, he said, "When I first started this business, all I had to know was how to read a spoor, how to tell a good head from a bad, a male from a female and a Kitchawk from a Little Brown Bird."

With a long pull at his beer, he went on: "Now, if I can't tell the difference between a Kklaas Cuckoo and a White-browed Coucal and point out a Golden-rumped Tinker-bird and a Black-headed Gonolek when I see one, I'm likely to lose a client!"

The days of the Little Brown Bird are indeed over and, in recent years, many a professional hunter has had cause to wonder at the vast knowledge of local birds, beasts and bugs amassed by his client before ever that man first arrived in Kenya.

When HRH the Duke of Edinburgh visited East Africa last December to hand over the Instruments of Independence to Zanzibar and Kenya, he took time off from his official chores to visit Loiangolani, on the south-eastern corner of Lake Rudolf.



Unexpectedly, he didn't fish as do most visitors to the Lake. Instead, he spent four days sitting on hot rocks in the middle of this arid, volcanic northern desert, just spotting birds.

Local ornithologists were flabbergasted at the result: 159 species and sub-species of birds spotted and recorded to form "The Duke of Edinburgh's Rudolf Check List."

Few old-time professionals of the "Little Brown Bird Era" would have felt at ease in such company.

Another—and perhaps typical—new-look safari came to an end early in February.

The party had consisted of John Williams, the Coryndon Museum ornithologist; a professional hunter; a 12-year old Canadian boy and his mother, who was on her fourth East African safari.

The party spent a month in the impenetrable forests of south-western Uganda and along the banks of the Kazinga Channel.

The two Canadians, mother and son, returned to Nairobi with a sighting-list of some 400 birds and in a happier frame of mind than nine hunters out of ten.

Outstanding among their finds was a completely new species of cormorant—in coloration and marking unlike any previously reported.

(Continued on page 18)

THAT'S Dick Jessop, having just boated a lot of Marlin. Dick likes fishing the Pemba Channel—lying between Kenya's southern-most coast and Pemba Island; it's a piece of sea which I have been forecasting as a "must" for world anglers. For two years, Pemba has been the story of big fish which smashed tackle—a dreary monologue of "the-ones-that-got-away".

Yet now, IT'S HAPPENED. In the 10 days leading up to March 2nd (and subject always to confirmation), three All-Africa records have been broken.

First, the All-Africa Ladies Record, on 50-lb line, went with a 165-lb striped marlin. It was followed by Mr. Monty Browne (one of Kenya's most ardent anglers) boating the All-Africa Striped Record, with a 186-lb fish on an 80-lb line.

Then it was Mako shark—frequently seen, but never previously reported on rod and line off the Kenya coast. The first of three fell to Dougie Hinde, in "Membe II"—and fair this was, for noone has done more to further Big Game Fishing in East Africa than he.

But the big bouquet went to Mr. Robert Cronchy, a farmer from Thika, just north of Nairobi. Fishing from "White Otter" (owned by Pemba Channel Fishing Club's Pat Hemphill), he hooked a Mako on the morning of 3rd March; just 7½ hours later, the fish was alongside—tail lashed, but still kicking—and Mr. Cronchy found himself with the All-Africa Mako Record at 638 lbs, caught on a 130-lb line with nylon filament leader to a short trace.

As we go to press, "White Otter" and "Membe II", "Sea Otter" and "The Lally Lee" are out there, waiting in the Pemba Channel, looking, hoping for the first 1000-pounder, or perhaps even better, the first broadbill—for these, too, have been sighted in the Channel this year.

THE NEW-LOOK SAFARI

(Continued from page 17)

John Williams' immediate reaction was that they had found a case of melanism, or perhaps an undescribed breeding plumage but, after he had seen seven similar birds within a comparatively short time and limited area, he felt he had every right to claim what he himself describes as "one of the most important bird discoveries of the twentieth century".

The client shared every inch of this remarkable achievement and, in fact, was almost more enthusiastic about it than the Birdman himself.

It is this intimate intrusion into the world of discovery and technical know-how that is driving the modern client more and more towards the camera and the field glass and further and further away from the gun.

Nowhere is this more apparent than at Samburu, where Lodge Manager Freddie Seed is rapidly building up a client-sharing "discovery book".

Mark you, Samburu is lucky in having on its books not only Freddie Seed, but also ex-Serengeti Warden Gordon Harvey. These two men know their animals and birds as well as most men alive in Africa today and Sir Julian Huxley tells the splendid story of a trip into the bush when Seed suddenly stopped the car, and looking at a fresh pile of lion droppings, he started a lengthy and accurate discussion on the recent meal that the lion had made of a porcupine.

As an immediate result of Seed's animal-habit awareness, Samburu is filled with stories of unusual interest.

Freddie tells the story of a 14-foot crocodile which recently took a cow water-buck and dragged it 100 yards downstream; there it was joined by 12 other crocs.

The general belief is that crocs cannot masticate fresh meat, but must allow the victim to decompose in some hidden overhang of the bank, or wedged under a fallen tree; but this team of crocodiles tore into the unfortunate waterbuck, ripping off great chunks of flesh, throwing them into the air, then catching them—just like a marabou stork does when feeding.

Seed has another story of an African Harrier Eagle which attacked an eight-foot-long black mamba. It had the snake—among the world's most venomous—at least two feet up the body from the tail. The snake struck the bird over and over again, without the eagle showing the slightest concern.

Elephant antics

Every so often, when the Harrier let the mamba go, it streaked off—neck inflated—into the bush along the roadside, only to be caught and dragged back by the bird.

After playing with the mamba for about 20 minutes, and having been struck by it again and again, the eagle flew off to its eyrie, talons gripping the snake.

Two visitors to Samburu—Miss Powell and Miss Alston, of Kitale—reported seeing a herd of elephant in the Itaman lugga, with one old cow lying flat on her side in the cool sand.

The cow's precocious offspring was making its mother's siesta hell, by jumping on her stern end, running along her reclining length and clambering down over her face.

A second infant left its mother and joined in the fun. Together they kept up a form of elephantine Postman's Knock over the patient cow for 20 minutes, whilst the rest of the herd grazed and watered nearby.

Surely this is a more rewarding sight than that of a mature bull, staggering to death under the weight of ignorant bullets, for the sake of a few pounds of ivory and countless boring after-dinner tales of "my fine tusker".

FROM THE DESERT to the Coast where, once again, the desire to kill is on the decrease and the incentive to discover is on the rise.

At Shimoni—where half a dozen dedicated big game fishermen foregather with the coming of each marlin season—the main incentive is one of discovery. The habits of the marlin, the mako shark and the broadbill are really much more important to this group than the killing of the fish, and the three most ardent explorers there spend almost as much time collecting rare and beautiful shells as they do fishing.

During the current season, almost 600 sailfish have been boated off the three main coastal resorts, ranging from tiddlers around the 40/50 lb. mark to 100 lbs. and over.

The number of photographs that anyone can stand—even of himself—showing an angler poised proudly beside his eight-foot-long catch is limited. And there is very little money to be made by selling a Sail to the local fish market.



LAKE RUDOLF

WHETHER IT'S

FRESH WATER OR SALT

GIANT PERCH or FIGHTING MARLIN



KILIFI

MOMBASA

The romance of Kenya's Northern Desert
or the golden sands of Kenya's Coast

You'll find

the best of Both
the best of Sport
the best of Food
the best of Friends

at LAKE RUDOLF FISHING OASIS

P.O. BOX 3071 NAIROBI

or THE MNARANI CLUB

P.O. BOX 14, KILIFI KENYA

FLY THERE



WILKEN AIR

P.O. BOX 4580, TELEPHONE 21063 NAIROBI

So why not follow the new American habit: strike your fish, play it and bring it to the boat; then tag it in the gill (as you tag a cow's ear) and let it go.

A skilled fisherman can assess the approximate weight of a Sail by eye when it is still in the water and gill tags are readily available.

It takes only seconds to stamp the date and approximate weight on the tag, clamp it and cut away the fish without doing it any damage or causing pain.

An experienced American angler—Pete Smith, from Tennessee—was telling me the other day he has brought Sail to the boat carrying four gill-tags, one dating back to three years before.

It is his contention that he and many of his fellow sportsmen get infinitely more pleasure out of catching an already-tagged fish—noting the dates and weights, and retagging—than ever they did when they used to haul the fish inboard to suffocate and, within seconds, lose it glorious hues.

For the run-of-the-mill Sail, this is surely the answer and the first-rate condition of many previously-tagged fish which have been recaught, proves beyond doubt that no damage or pain has been caused.

If this became a general principle among sea anglers along the East African coastline, we would learn more about the habits of our local billfish in two or three years than we have formerly learned in a lifetime.

THERE has been fear expressed in our local Press—and particularly within the Council of the Wildlife Society—that due to uncontrolled spear and gun fishing, the coral forests around the popular coastal resorts are becoming depleted of fish, and the live coral itself broken up by underwater hooligans.

The recent arrival at Turtle Bay of M. Rene Gantez, with a party of French skin-divers, caused a momentary flutter in the conservationist's dove-cote. But M. Gantez and the majority of his team are photographers and the bad press they received was without foundation.

We in East Africa have a fabulous coastline and all too few resorts along it; yet unless control is introduced, tremendous and permanent damage could be caused.

The simple answer—but not so simply activated—would be the introduction of gun and spear licences, together with a bag-limit similar to the controls imposed by the Game Department on the killing of fauna.

It would necessitate a very considerable increase in staff, men who would act along the shore line as Coastal Rangers as their fellows become Fish Wardens along the banks of trout streams.

And it would result not only in the saving of our coral forests and their inhabitants, but also in increased revenue to the country.

The latter—at least—should appeal.

Research into the life and habits of the Dugong; exploration—without destruction—of the coral forests; a study of the habits of the marlin; a collection of the rare and the beautiful that litter our coastline—all this would come within the appeal of the new-look tourist to whom the Little Brown Bird is no longer an attraction.

If we want these people here, we must prepare for their coming—in time, money and a lot of reconnaissance. The field is wide open and only we can despoil it.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Lake Rudolf Check List

BIRDS SEEN HRH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO LAKE RUDOLF DECEMBER, 1963

Names according to Mackworth, Praed and Grant.

L. = Loiyangalani.
F.G. = Fergusson's Gulf.
C.I. = Central Island.

Blue-necked ostrich (*S.c.molybdophanes*) L.

Little grebe F.G.

White-necked cormorant L., F.G.
Long-tailed cormorant or reed duiker L., F.G.
Darter L., F.G.

White pelican F.G.
Pink-backed pelican L., F.G.

Grey heron L., F.G.
Black-headed heron L., F.G.
Goliath heron L., F.G.
Purple heron L., F.G.
Great white egret L., F.G.
Yellow-billed egret L., F.G.
Black heron F.G.
Little egret L., F.G.
Reef heron F.G.
Squacco heron F.G.
Green-backed heron F.G.
Night heron C.I.

White stork L.
Open bill L.
Marabou L., F.G.
Wood ibis L., F.G.

Sacred ibis L., F.G.
Glossy ibis L., F.G.
African spoonbill L., F.G.

Greater flamingo L.
Southern or African pochard L., F.G.
Shoveler L., F.G.
Yellow-billed duck L.
Widgeon L., F.G.
Garganey F.G.
Hottentot teal L.
Red-bill L., F.G.
Pintail L.
White-faced tree duck L.
Fulvous tree duck L., F.G.
Knob-billed goose L., F.G.
Egyptian goose L., F.G.
Spur-winged goose L., F.G.

White-backed vulture L.
Lappet-faced vulture L.
White-headed vulture L.
Egyptian vulture L.

Peregrine L., F.G.
Greater kestrel L.
Kite L., F.G.
Black-shouldered kite L., F.G.

Martial eagle L.
Tawny eagle F.G.
Wahlberg's eagle C.I.
Fish eagle L., F.G.
Pale chanting goshawk L.
Marsh harrier L.
Pale harrier L.
Osprey L., F.G.

Yellow-necked spurfowl or francolin L.

Purple gallinule F.G.
Moorhen F.G.
Lesser moorhen F.G.
Red-knobbed coot L., F.G.

Kori bustard L.
Senegal bustard L. (heard only).

Water thick-knee L.

Jacana F.G.

Ringed plover L., F.G.
Kittlitz's sand-plover L., F.G.
Three-banded sand-plover L.
Great sand-plover L., F.G.
Grey plover L.
Spur-winged plover L., F.G.

Avocet L., F.G.
Black-winged stilt L., F.G.

African snipe F.G.

Curlew sandpiper L.
Little stint L., F.G.
Temminck's stint F.G.
Sanderling L.
Ruff L., F.G.
Turnstone L.
Common sandpiper L., F.G.
Wood sandpiper L., F.G.
Sandpiper, species unknown. (Originally thought to be spotted sandpiper, but most unlikely on distribution).
Redshank L., F.G.
Marsh sandpiper L., F.G.
Greenshank L., F.G.

Black-tailed godwit F.G.
Curlew L.
Whimbrel F.G. (heard only).
Grey phalarope L.

Cream coloured courser L.
Temminck's courser L.

Lesser black-backed gull L., F.G.
Grey-headed gull L., F.G.

Gull-billed tern F.G.
Caspian tern L., F.G.
Common tern F.G.
Roseate tern F.G. (heard only)
Little tern F.G.
White-winged black tern L., F.G.
Whiskered tern L., F.G.
Scissor-billed tern or skimmer F.G.
Black faced sandgrouse L. (Possibly Lichtensteins instead).

Speckled pigeon L., F.G.
Pink-breasted dove F.G.
Mourning dove F.G.
Ring-necked dove L., F.G.
Laughing dove L.
Namaqua dove C.I.

White-browed coucal F.G. (heard only).

White-bellied go-away-bird F.G.

Abyssinian roller F.G.

Pied kingfisher L., F.G.
Grey-headed kingfisher L.
Yellow-billed hornbill L.

African marsh-owl F.G.

Nightjar (heard only, species unknown) L.

Blue naped mousebird L.

Red-and-yellow barbet L.
Tinker-bird (species unknown) L.

Cardinal woodpecker F.G. (identification uncertain).

Little swift L.
White rumped or horus swift L. (identification uncertain).

Palm swift F.G.

Crested lark L., F.G.
Chestnut-headed sparrow-lark L.
Chestnut-backed sparrow-lark L. (identification uncertain).

African pied wagtail F.G.
Cape wagtail F.G.
Yellow wagtails F.G. (probably several species).
Black-capped bulbul L., F.G.

Pale flycatcher L. (identification uncertain).
Chin-spot puff-back flycatcher L. (identification uncertain).

Wheatear L.
Desert wheatear L.

Reedwarbler F.G. (heard only)
Apalis (species unknown) L.
Cisticola (species uncertain, but thought to be *ayresii*) F.G.

Cisticola (species unknown, but similar to *gafactotes*) F.G.

European swallow L., F.G.
Sandmartin F.G.
Banded martin F.G.

White-crowned shrike F.G. (nesting).
Grey backed fiscal shrike (identification uncertain) L.
Fiscal L.
Nubian shrike L. (identification uncertain).
Tropical boubou L.

Raven L., F.G.
Fan-tailed raven L.

Wattled starling L., F.G.
Superb starling L., F.G.

Scarlet-chested sunbird L.
Violet-backed sunbird L.

Parrot-billed sparrow F.G.
Little weaver F.G. (nesting).
Weaver F.G. (unidentified weavers in reedbeds).
White-headed buffalo weaver L., F.G.
Chestnut-crowned sparrow weaver F.G. (nesting).
Black-capped social weaver F.G. (pair in reeds, identification uncertain).

Red-billed quelea F.G.

Cinnamon-breasted rock-bunting L.

Note 1. Rail seen by Loiyangalani spring not included in foregoing list.
2. Male yellow-billed hornbills all have patches of loose purple skin on the throat which are blown out when the bird is calling. Females have dark grey patches.

The Romance of

MASAI PLACE NAMES

IT MAY BE THOUGHT pedantic of me to say that Nairobi is not the true name of the Kenya capital. But it isn't, although "Nairobi" is, of course, a perfectly good Masai word.

The real name was given to the place where, in the old days, the Nairobi river flowed out of the forest and the water was cold as it had been running through shade.

In Masai this would normally be called *enk-are nairobi*—"the water which-is-cold", but the river was a small one and the Masai have a curious way of saying that something is small by dropping the principal consonant in its name.

They therefore called the place *enk-are nai'obi*—"the small cold water"; and Nai'obi was the name they called it by until the British genius for mispronunciation inserted an "r" and it became Nairobi.

One frequently finds that a Masai place-name has fallen victim to the inability of the Bantu tribes to end a word with a consonant. Examples of this are the names of Amboselli, Magadi and Kariandusi.

Lake Amboselli, a rather dreary stretch of soda, seldom has any water in it and never

by
**LORD
 CLAUD
 HAMILTON**

any grass, the only thing which interests the Masai: They therefore called it *Em-bosell*—"the empty place".

Magadi is derived from the Masai word for soda—*magat*. Unlike Imperial Chemical Industries (which controls Magadi Soda Company) the Masai regard Lake Magadi as being of no special significance except as an unending source of the small lumps of

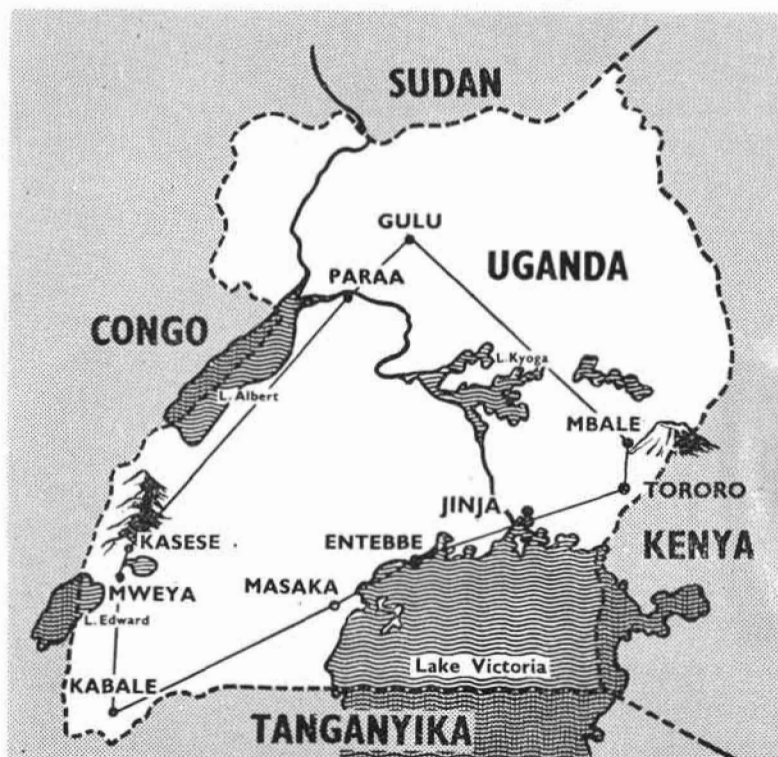
soda which they like to suck whilst chewing tobacco. This habit is probably rare amongst ICI executives.

Marigat, the trading centre near Lake Baringo, is also derived from *magat*.

Kariandusi is the name of the small National Park near Gilgil of interest to archaeologists. The name is derived from *ol-ngerianus* which the Masai give to two different wild plants—*Plumbago zeylonica* and *Rubia cordifolia*. The former provides the red pigment with which they dye their leather-covered scabbards; the latter is used by the women to tattoo the concentric circles which they draw round their eyes, extending to the forehead and cheeks.

Another form of cosmetic, happily confined to the Masai race, is the *aimin* plant. Their womenfolk have found that its leaves, when chewed, stain the tongue, gums and saliva an interesting shade of emerald green!

Dagoretti Corner, near Nairobi, also takes its name from a wild plant, known to botanists as *Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, and to the Masai as *en-daguretti*. It has enormous round seed pods which Masai children delight in "popping".



The best places to stay in Uganda

Whether you are on holiday or business in Uganda you can happily relax at our family of hotels which encircle the territory.

- ENTEBBE, Lake Victoria Hotel.
- GULU, Acholi Inn.
- JINJA, Crested Crane Hotel.
- KABALE White Horse Inn.
- KASESE, Hotel Margherita.
- MASAKA, Tropic Inn.
- MBALE, Mount Elgon Hotel.
- MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK, Paraa Safari Lodge.
- QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK, Mweya Safari Lodge.
- TORORO, Rock Hotel.

UGANDA HOTELS LIMITED

P.O. Box 3473, Kampala Phone 3863
 A subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation Ltd



THE SIGN OF
 A GOOD HOTEL

Other names associated with plant life are Londiani (correctly *Ol-doinyo lo'l-diani*—"The Mountain of the Bamboo")—Eldama Ravine, the Kedong valley, Subukia, Sabatia, Ndaragwa and Ngobit.

Eldama Ravine provides a really startling instance of how a name can become corrupted. There is, of course, something in the nature of a ravine near the trading centre, but the name should really be *Ol-dama orropil* meaning "The sweet-smelling daytime".

Some early herder must have chanced on it one day when the acacias were in blossom and heavy with scent.

The Kedong river and valley are called after the palm-like trees many of which grow near the main road towards the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment. *Ol-o-kidong* to the Masai, a length of its stem, straightened, dried and hollowed out makes an excellent quiver for arrows with a cowhide lid at either end.

Subukia (*i-subukia*) is called after the *Ekebergia ruppelliana* trees usually known by their Kikuyu name *Mukeo*. Nearby Solai recalls the time, many years ago, when a plague of ants stripped the leaves off the trees and the name means "They are leafless".

Nearby Sabatia almost equals the mispronunciation of Ravine. The real name is *Matasia*, a species of local tree, *Clausena inaequalis*.

The Masai have a story that an old man named *Gwai* once fell asleep under a cedar tree. Whilst lying there a heavy branch fell and killed him. They therefore called the *Juniperus procea* cedar by the phrase *In-taara Gwai*—"They killed Gwai". Of course, this easily became distorted into Ndaragwa, an area in which these trees flourish.

Laughter

Ngobit, the next district to Ndaragwa, is also connected with the cedar trees, the name meaning cord or string made from cedar-bark.

On the strength of its first three letters, Kipipiri mountain is sometimes believed to be a Kipsigis name, although how that could be so in view of its situation is a little hard to understand.

Somewhere on its slopes is a patch of deep sand in a usually dry river bed. After rain, when the river is running, water flows on to this sand-bed and it sucks up the water—and this (with the slightly different spelling *Keibibi are*) is exactly what Kipipiri means: "It sucks up the water".

When a Masai woman has a baby, it is the custom to give her a foreleg of mutton. On one occasion, in a village sited at the bottom of a crater, the headman was so mean that he only provided some rotten uneatable cow-meat for a young mother.

This so enangered God that, after the mother had left the village, he caused the surrounding cliffs to collapse and bury the village, killing all the inhabitants.

To this day, the Masai say that if you go to the edge of the crater at dusk, you will hear the sounds of village life. Cattle are lowing, children laughing as they play and the warriors are dancing. The Masai call this place *Il-Menenga*—"The Dead Ones"; Europeans call it Menengai Crater, inside the great hill just north of Nakuru.



Water and good grazing play the most important parts in the life of the Masai. Here, they and their cattle can be seen at the ancient wells at Naberara, in northern Tanganyika's Masailand

Nakuru is "The Bald Place" because—near the lake shore—the soda content is so high that no grass grows.

Naivasha means "That which tosses to and fro"—poetic reference to the waves of the lake. The Masai name of the site of Naivasha township is *Koimoi*—a place which was so popular that people tried to push one another out of it.

Gilgil takes its name from the word *keigil* meaning "They return again and again". This refers to the frequent Masai

migrations to the area on account of its never-dying river.

Longonot mountain—"it-of-the-valleys"—is so called because of the serrated ridges of solidified lava which fan out from its summit like the spokes of a wheel.

Other Masai names for mountains include Eburru, in the Rift Valley (meaning "It smokes"—a reference to the steam jets on the eastern slopes) and Kijabe Hill, meaning "The Windy Place", as no doubt it is.

(Continued on page 22)

MASAI PLACE NAMES

(Continued from page 21)

Anyone familiar with the Nanyuki district probably also knows the Loldaikas, the dry, rocky chain of hills stretching away northward from Mount Kenya.

The Masai see Mount Kenya (which they call "The Dappled Mountain") as a giant human head and they liken the Loldaikas to a pigtail, smeared with red mud and fat, hanging down over a moran's shoulders. Loldaika means "Of the Pigtail".

Two other well-known mountains are Donyo Sabuk—"The Big Mountain"—and Elgon (*Il-Goon*)—"The Breasts".

There is a hill near Elmenteita, on the edge of the Masai country, which is so steep and pointed that the Masai say only one bird can alight on it at a time. They call it *Keitanguen*—"The Birds come One by One".

Nanyuki takes its name from the nearby river whose "Red Water" attracted the attention of the Masai.

Other rivers in the district are the Naro Moru (so named on account of its "Black Stones") and the Burguret. The meaning of the latter is unusual and not without interest. It is derived from the word *kebugori*, meaning "They sleep hungry".

The river was so called because, in the old days when the Masai were raiding the Meru they used to sleep the last night of the advance before the actual raid on the banks of this river.

And they slept hungry, not daring to light cooking-fires lest their glow should alert the Meru outposts.

Names beginning with *ol* are, of course, of Masai origin for instance, *Ol Kalou* (correctly *Il-Kalau*) meaning "the tree ants"; at *Ol Joro Orok* ("The Black Spring"), you can see the water, fringed by dark reeds, lying out on the plain; *Ol Tukai Lodge*, at *Amboseli*, means a *Doum Palm*, and *Ol-Arrabal*, near *Thomson's Falls*, commemorates "The Battle".

(The full name of *Ngong* means "The Eye (or Spring) of the *Em-bagas*", a nearby stream which in turn gives its name to *Embakasi Airport*.)

Many years ago, the people of a Masai village were migrating; the men going ahead with the flocks and herds whilst the women followed with the pack-donkeys loaded with household goods.

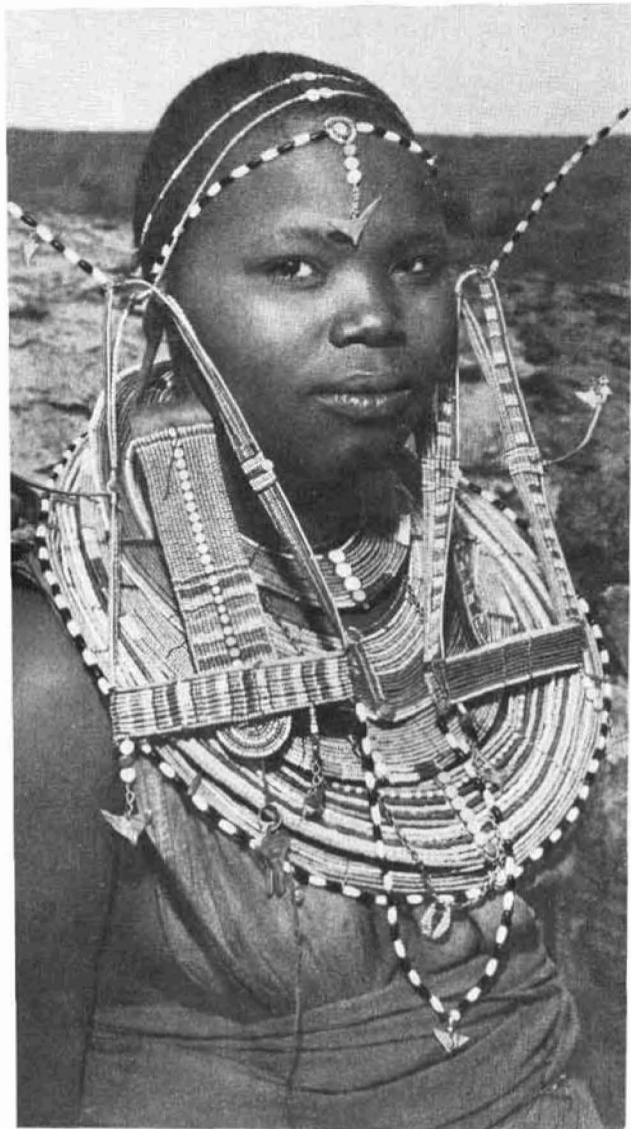
They came to a river in flood, which the men negotiated successfully. But by the time the women arrived, it had risen still further and four of them were swept away and never seen again.

The remaining women set up a wail of horror and distress which brought the men running back to the far bank.

"Who has been drowned?" they called to the women. "Were they men?"

"No", came the answer, "not men—*melawa*—not men!"

And ever since that sad day, the river which flows under that very narrow bridge a few miles north of *Naivasha*, has been known as the *Melawa*—"Not Men".



Beads, seed-pods and metal ornaments adorn the Masai maiden

ROWLAND WARD'S OVERSEAS DELIVERY SERVICE

We illustrate here our well known Big Game Engraved Glass Sets. You order them from us, we Airmail your order to the Factory in Bavaria, from where it is despatched to any address in the world.

This is only one of our extensive range of Gifts with East African designs. Many of them are also held by Rowland Ward's in London, who post the Gift of your choice to any address, on our Airmail order.

Come and see our full range of Gifts available under our Overseas delivery service, or write for our Illustrated Brochure (A)

Open during the lunch hour

ENGRAVED GLASS SETS We have produced, to our own design and for exclusive sale by ourselves, an outstanding series of glasses engraved with Big Game Animals. Each type or glass depicts separately six of the most spectacular species of Big Game Animals, namely, Lion, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Buffalo, Giraffe and Sable Antelope.

MAIN SHOWROOM AT CITY HOUSE
(Hours 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.)

BRANCH AT NEW STANLEY HOTEL
(Hours 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.)



ROWLAND WARD'S

P.O. Box 991

NAIROBI

KENYA NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES

ERIC RISLEY

reviews, country by country, East Africa's National Parks and Game Reserves. Many readers, of course, know them intimately; but many others ask for information and will find this account interesting.

THE NATIONAL PARKS are administered under the provisions of the National Parks Ordinance of Kenya, legislation which gives absolute rights to preserve the habitat of wildlife in its natural state and totally precludes human habitation.

This law set up a Board of Trustees, responsible for the administration of the Parks, and the land is leased to the Trustees. For many years the Chairman of the Board was Sir Alfred Vincent, who is also the Society's President, of course.

National Parks in East Africa are a comparatively recent development. Since the arrival of the Europeans in numbers at the beginning of the century, a few far-sighted individuals realised the absolute necessity for creating true National Parks. But the Government was slow to act.

Though recounted in his own book, and often retold, the story of Mervyn Cowie's letter to the "East African Standard" is historic.

Despairing of ever getting the Government to declare as a National Park that incredibly valuable wildlife area on the plains outside Nairobi, Cowie worked out with George Kinnear—the then Editor of the "East African Standard"—a very careful plan of shock tactics.

Late in 1938, the newspaper carried a letter, written in fact by Mervyn Cowie, but signed "Old Settler". It advocated—in the strongest terms—the total extermination of all wildlife in Kenya in order that the land might be put to more valuable use, for agriculture and stock raising!

He recommended real strong measures, suggesting that a start be made by calling on the Army to use machine guns, to shoot out the breeding herds of cows and calves of all plains game, to ensure their quick elimination—and the bulls could be killed off later, at leisure

(Continued on page 24)



COL. MERVYN COWIE, C.B.E., known to wildlife conservationists throughout the world as the man primarily responsible for setting up Kenya's National Parks.



Super Paxette II BL

A beautiful miniature camera giving you many possibilities in the field of photography.

Interchangeable lenses from 35-135 mm — built-in electric exposure meter — coupled rangefinder — bright-line viewfinder.

Large range of lenses and accessories.

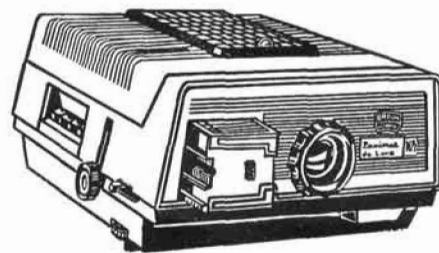


Super Paxette II BL

- with Colour-Ultralit 2.8/50 mm (4 elements) Shs. 530/-
- Wide angle lens Lineogon 3.5/35 mm Shs. 190/-
- Telelens Telexon 3.8/135 mm Shs. 350/-

The latest fully-automatic slide-projector, the sensational and almost magic

Paximat de Luxe



NEW!

- Paximat de Luxe N 24 low voltage 24 V — 150 W . . . Shs. 850/-
- Other Paximat models automatic:
- N 12 AUTO Shs. 600/-
- semi-automatic:
- Triumph 150 Shs. 350/-
- Triumph 200 Shs. 395/-
- Triumph N 12 Shs. 475/-

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION

Trade inquiries:

M. WEISS LTD., P.O. Box 1692, Nairobi Telephone: 25620

RELAXOLOGY ?

THERE IS NO NEED TO
STUDY IT WHEN YOU
TRAVEL —



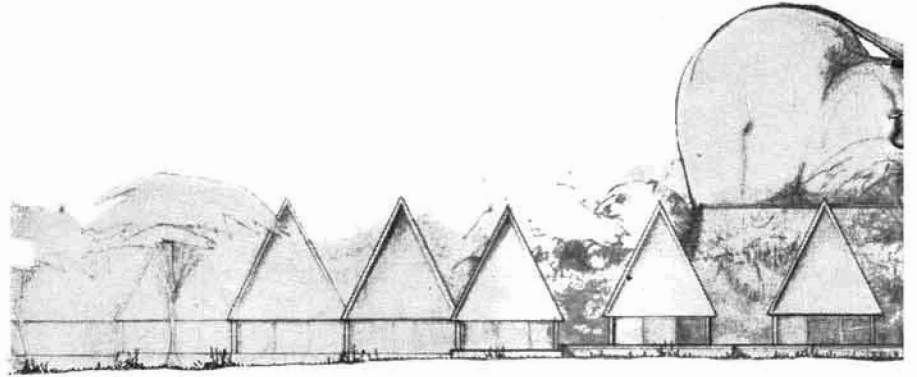
UNION - CASTLE

ON YOUR NEXT HOLIDAY
TRAVEL THE BIG SHIP
WAY VIA THE CAPE

FARES FROM £143 FOR
33 DAYS HOLIDAY

Travel relaxed — arrive refreshed

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE
THRIFT SEASON FARES



KENYA'S NATIONAL PARKS

(From the previous page)

To Cowie's horror, the first reply which came in was from one of the farmers' associations, which wrote to say that this was exactly what the association had long been advocating and that the sooner the extermination was put into effect the better!

But Cowie's letter had seeded the raincloud; furious and indignant letters poured in, expressing horror at "Old Settler's" letter.

The apathy of the public—until now, happy to say "Good idea, old boy" and leave it at that—was at last roused.

Striking while the iron was hot, a public meeting was called at a Nairobi cinema. Many of Kenya's leaders spoke and a resolution was passed that no further delay by Government in establishing National Parks would be countenanced.

The Government—realising, at last, the strength of public opinion—reacted by setting up the Game Policy Committee of 1938, to make recommendations.

This was a REAL start and, but for the outbreak of war in 1939, it is probable that Nairobi National Park would have been declared in that year. As it was, it had to wait until 1946.

The Nairobi National Park, now renowned the world over, may truly be said to have set the pattern for the development of National Parks in East Africa. Established in December 1946, the Park is only 44 square miles in extent and thus too small to be a real ecological unit. But the adjoining Masai Reserve allows free seasonal movement of the plains game.

Visitors to Nairobi are amazed—as well they may be—to find themselves photographing lion within a few minutes of leaving the City.

This Park has a permanent staff of Senior Warden Steve Ellis, two Assistant Wardens and 34 Rangers. In 1963, a total of 129,266 people visited the Park.

A recent development there has been the building of the "Animal Orphanage". To the Orphanage are sent, from all over Kenya, young animals found abandoned by their mothers. Here they are nursed and reared until they can be released in the Park.

Easily accessible from Nairobi by bus, this orphanage is proving a great attraction to Africans, who flock out to see the wild animals of their country which they have never yet seen in the flesh.

For the average African is at a great disadvantage; he does not possess a motor car, nor can he afford to hire one and, very naturally, he is not allowed to go round the park on his bicycle.

Nairobi has no zoo, but at least he can now see these animals at close quarters, even though in captivity.

Yet the orphanage also serves the more serious purpose of affording research facilities to zoological students of Nairobi's Royal College.

TSAVO is Kenya's largest National Park, covering 8034 square miles of arid bush country; with only two rivers running through it, much of the Park is waterless except in years of good rain.

Indeed, being waterless, a large part of the Eastern section of the Park is not open to the public.

The Western section of the Park is of volcanic origin and, from under the Masai Hills, there gushes forth 500 gallons of perfect, pure water each day.

Tapped and piped to supply the Masai, away, this amazing spring is found in the Masai Hills, lying just outside the boundary between the Masai and the British. The boundary along the summit of the hills. Humans have penetrated (in fact, right to the top of the hills and established an able agricultural settlement there.

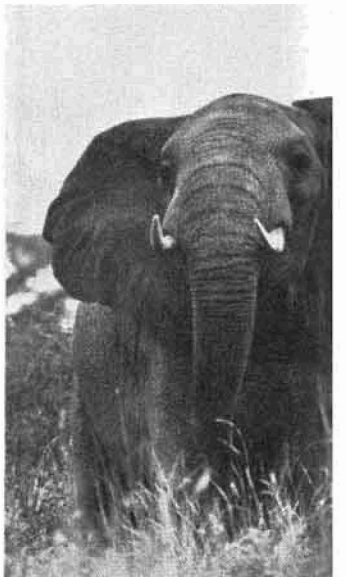
For many years the Colonial Government's policy of eviction and, moreover, had in another part of Kenya on which has been beneficial. But the action and, today, they are still their numbers.

Since the Masai Hills actually lie just outside the Park, it may be a digression from the topic, but the water catchment of the C for the life of the Park—and indeed away as Mombasa—that we are mentioning it. Let us hope that the Government will take action before it is too late.

TsavO was established for the benefit of the flora and fauna of the dry country, and the elephant, buffalo and rhino. A variety of other game, but it is for that it has become famous.

Elephant are great wanderers and, when the human population of the Park is sparsely scattered, elephant cover the ground each year in their seasonal migrations.

Today, they can no longer do so, but they do so where they find safety from the human hand. The Park provides it and a very careful study made in 1962 disclosed some of the best of the Park and areas adjoining.



TSAVO'S elephants provide the photographer with many thrilling and some glorious scenes.

First of an AFRICANA series on East Africa's highways, here is the Romance History of

THE ROAD TO MOMBASA

THE MOMBASA ROAD has seen more history-in-the-making than most other routes in East Africa, but its reputation as a motoring surface has been bad. The best way to tackle it is with leisure—leisure to stop and look and visit its many points of interest.

The broad highway which runs eastward out of the city of Nairobi sweeps you alongside the boundary of the Nairobi National Park—that monument to conservationist Kenya's wisdom and one of the world's most remarkable wild life ventures.

Soon, you are crossing the bridge over one of the country's longest rivers, the Athi. Its name recalls a now-extinct tribe—dwarfs, bushmen perhaps—who had their hideaway headquarters around Lukenya Rock and whom the Kamba people called the *Aathi*, the hunters.

At LUKENYA, (which stands, sentinei-like, ahead of you on the left of the road) and under the lee of the Mua Hills, you are entering the area generally known by the name of the Masai sept which formerly lived here—the *Il Kaputei*.

A road to the left heads to Kenya's first up-country administrative centre, MACHAKOS. Named after Masaku, a famed 19th-century Kamba leader, the town is rapidly regaining some of the importance it formerly enjoyed when it controlled the administration of the country from Mtito Andei right up to the Naivasha area.

Today it is a centre of the thriving agricultural Kamba people, famous for the long journeys they undertook throughout East Africa and down to the Congo last century.

We shall meet their language all along the road to Mombasa, for they gave names to many of the places where their Coast-bound ivory caravans rested.



At the NEW Caltex service station at Mtito Andei (superceding the one pictured above) will be located the Automobile Association of East Africa's Patrol Service for the Mombasa Road.

THE Nairobi-to-Mombasa road has been the butt of many epithets over the years — first, from caravaneers who had to tramp the track on their long journeys between the Coast and Uganda; then from road-builders who found their work obliterated by rains; latterly from motorists, who believed the road to be their special purgatory.

But the black-top is creeping steadily along the road; Kenya Government funds — all that can be spared — are going into improvements; and in no time at all, maybe, the nightmares will be a thing of the past.

Meanwhile, advises CHARLES HAYES in this article, accept the fact that this road repays leisurely driving with added interest in the journey.

On the right of the road, some miles on, you will see the signboard which points out the turn-off for Konza, where one of the significant Masai grazing schemes was founded some years ago. Ahead is ULU, one of Kenya's fine dairying areas. The name comes from the Kamba word *ulu*, which means "up there, the heights."

On your left are the hills of MUKAA and KILUNGU, where the mountain Kamba have vast cultivations. And, as the road winds down into the plains again, you'll notice the signboard which leads to KIMA Station — scene of the dramatic attack by man-eating lion on hunters who dozed as they awaited an opportunity to kill it. One of the three Europeans concerned was dragged out of the railway coach in which they slept and was himself killed.

SULTAN HAMUD (at Mile 237 from Mombasa) is a typical border market town, serving both the Masai and the Kamba people since its inception in 1898.

Today, it lies a few hundred yards off the route, following a road realignment some years ago. But market day sees it busy with Masai cattlemen, and their families, from the surrounding plains.

Here lived the famous trader, Fazel Mohamed Khan, who was said to have witnessed the 1898 visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar, when this was railhead and when this journey was commemorated in the name the town took.

A track leads from this point to Amboseli.

SIMBA SPRINGS, at Mile 219 from Mombasa, provides a cool picnic spot amidst a forest of huge thorn trees.

The place takes its name primarily from a trade caravan site — *Kampi ya Simba*, the camp of the lions — and latterly from the watering place which has been installed under the Machakos African District Council Grazing Scheme.

The lush swamp area teems with birdlife and with butterflies. You are in hornbill country and your telephoto lens will reward your pause here with good pictures.

KIBOKO (where caravaneers met hippo) is today a science research centre in miniature. Some years ago it housed only a lonely Tsetse Control Post. Today, that

THE ROAD TO MOMBASA

(From Page 25)

unit has become an experimental laboratory and has been joined by a Game Department Anti-Poaching Unit and also the well-known Capture Unit, led by Capt. "Nick" Carter, with his "drug dart" techniques.

Tsetse-fly ruled out the area as cattle-country; but it is the natural home of lion and, in fact, all the "Big Five." What is more, it was here that the legendary big-game hunter who turned Game Warden, author, raconteur — John ("J. A.") Hunter himself, no less — lived out his last years until his death at 83, in 1963.

The Lodge he built under the huge, shady trees is bordered by cool water of the Kiboko River — and, almost any evening, you may watch a fish eagle plummet into the oasis in search of a meal.

From Kiboko to Makindu, the bush alongside the road begins to thicken and you pass through the area known as "Hunter's Park," where — by common consent and in respect for "J. A." — no hunter raises a gun.

Hereabouts, too, you may see the first of the baobab trees which later become such a feature of the road.

MAKINDU is today a "ghost town," where formerly it was a huge tented camp, the home of thousands of workers and a centre of railway administration. It was also a place to which many thousands of the Kamba people owe their lives, for — during the most serious famines which the tribe had ever known, in 1898 and the following year — they found that, if they could reach Makindu, they could obtain free issues of rice and food.

In Kamba folk song, the place is celebrated even to this day and the year 1898 is indeed still known to the Kamba people as "the year of the rice."

But Makindu has shrunk to the importance of its railway station and the hospital which still serves the area.

Ahead of you now is the hill, Mbwinzau ("the white goat" in Kikamba, from the shape of its rocky face). Today, a radio communications booster station works from its 4,560-ft.-high peak. But in days gone by it was notorious for its vicious bee swarms, which have been known to kill men.

If you're travelling at night, you may sometimes hear the throbbing Kamba drums as they beat out rhythms for agile dance teams of the area.

It's an attractive sight, under the moon, and visitors are generally welcome.

At the turn-off to Kitui, on the left, the road leads to the well-known Bushwhackers' Safari Camp — a tranquil spot, set on the banks of the Athi River, about 16 miles from the main road.

And now, KIBWEZI — 189 miles from Mombasa and a place of much history important in the life of Kenya. The name as written is corrupted, but may perhaps have come from the coveted, shining "kikwezi" coins, brought last century by caravaneers from the Coast.

More importantly, it was the site selected for the first up-country school and health centre ever built in Kenya. Funds made available in 1891 — primarily by the Scottish shipowner, Sir William Mackinnon — founded the Scottish Industrial Mission here; it was superintended by the famous medical missionary Dr. Moffatt and Masai boys were the first pupils.

Back of the sleepy township, you may still trace the foundations of the school and hospital buildings which opened up new hope for the people of the area; still discernible, too, are the overgrown trenches of an irrigation system which succoured early plantings of coffee, wheat and other crops which are today staple exports of Kenya.

This place became a haven for caravaneers; after the rigours of the long road they were able to find here the comforts and services of hotel, hospital, money-changer's establishment and replenishment for depleted stores.

But the area — before the days of Ross' great discoveries on carriers of malaria and antidotes for the disease — was unhealthy. In 1898, the mission station removed to the better climate of Kikuyu and the little town slowly took on its sleepy character.

By dire coincidence, two adversaries lie close together here, in the Long Sleep: first, the Kikuyu Chief Waiyaki, who is alleged to have tried to murder the young Assistant District Officer in Fort Smith; and second, the young European himself, Purkiss. Both died from the effects of malaria and both are buried nearby.

In the forest, west of the township, naturalists find that remarkable insect, the slatterbug, which groups along branches of shrubs in the undergrowth and pretends to be clustered flowers.

The river itself is something of an oddity. Study it from the road as it debouches from under the lava rock, into which it disappeared some miles away to the south and from which it now makes bubbling reappearance through the roots of massive trees.

THIS whole area is called KIKUMBULYIU, a place which knew the famous Dr. Ludwig Krapf. He was the missionary who established his headquarters in Mombasa in 1844 and who journeyed through these parts on his way to record the Kamba name for the snow-capped mountain — *kinyaa*, the shining thing. Dr. Krapf wrote it, in his Swiss-type phonetics, as *Kagnia*; today, we spell it "Kenya."

Just a few miles away, on the Athi River, you can still find people who remember their fathers talking about Krapf's visit and it was along the road you are now travelling that he preached his first sermons to Kamba caravaneers.



One of the lords of the Tsavo roadside.



At Voi, centre, the foothills lead up to the Taita range.



Kibwezi's river springs from the rocks.



Baobab trees make shady avenues of the road between Kibwezi and Mtito Andei.



That rhino is not so ferocious. In fact, he's one of Capt. "Nick" Carter's friends at Kiboko.



The pool formed by the Kiboko River at Hunter's Lodge is busy with bird life.

Had you been in a hurry, the switch-back stretch of road ahead should dispel any such idea. In the sharp drops of the river beds and the steep rises which characterise the next few miles, you are wise to ignore the whiplash of time.

Instead, be kind to your vehicle; cruise slowly and take note of the marching battalions of pock-marked, pot-bellied baobab trees all around you.

The Kamba have a story that God — who was being plagued by the mischievous baobabs — turned them upside down, in punishment. What we think to be branches, the Kamba say, are really their roots.

But the beauty of the cathedral naves they form over the road is often worth a picture. Hornbills love them, too, for their barks are punctured by holes in which the female hornbills are walled-up by the attendant males and so find sanctuary for their brood.

MASONGOLENI is another corrupted spelling; a railway surveyor heard the Kamba saying *mithongoleni*, the place of the sharp-pointed plants. They were speaking of the sansevieria, which was found in profusion here and which provided the Kamba women with the fibre for the food-baskets they wove so cleverly.

The surveyor got it wrong, but nevertheless Masongoleni earned new fame in the early part of this century as the site for some of the country's first plantations of sisal and rubber vines.

Watch now for the sign "Darajani Primate Research Station — Visitors are Welcome." Here, hidden away in the bush a couple of miles to the left of the road, is one of Kenya's most remarkable research centres, where American scientists are trapping and studying the habits of the dog-faced and yellow baboons.

The baboons are helping man discover new cures and the Darajani area was chosen because of the vast baboon troops which abound there.

THERE'S still no need to hurry; just ahead are comfortable hotels and the bushland is only dull if you are in competition with time. You'll find it full of interest if you have eyes to see.

Have a care for the scuttering squirrels which cross your path; there are guinea-fowl, yellow-necks, birds in a myriad colours, and very often there's an elephant or two standing munching at the roadside.

You'll sweep safely into that increasingly important halfway-home, MTITO ANDEI, Kamba name which the

management of the Tsavo Inn translates as "The Forest of Eagles." You're 148 miles from Nairobi and 159 from Mombasa.

Along much of your route you've been catching inspiring glimpses of the great pudding-basin shape of Kilimanjaro ("the mountain of the caravans"). Now try out for size the view from the rooftop of the Inn, especially in the evening when the long-shafted sunlight glints on the snow dome.

A great deal of new capital has been poured in Mtito Andei, which is becoming an attractive centre for tourism. It is also the home of one of East African motoring's greatest assets — the Automobile Association's radio-call service, sited just beside the new Caltex service station.

In the service station, too, you can obtain your copy of the fine Tsavo National Park guide, prepared and distributed by the oil company for the convenience of all those who plan to see the Park.

Through the gate which leads into Tsavo National Park almost immediately opposite the Tsavo Inn, you will find a camping and caravan site; and the beautiful Kilaguni Lodge is only 20 miles away, set beside a water-hole used by elephant and rhino and the whole host of Tsavo's famous wildlife.

If you decide to keep to the main road for your journey, not entering the park, there's still much of interest. At many times of the year the bush is fragrant with wild flowers and quick with bird life, as you drive 30 miles to the Tsavo River.

The name KANGA — a small station on the line — reminds you that there are thousands of guinea-fowl round about; KENANI (from a Kikamba word meaning "something to be praised") recalls the delight of caravaneers when they came to the water of the seasonal stream here.

Notice, as you approach the Tsavo River, the huge sheet of phonolite known as the Yatta Plateau, on your left. The theories about this formation have been many and varied; an early geologist-explorer suggested that it resulted from the flow of molten lava down the valley of a big river.

The high hills which encased the cooling lava have themselves been eroded, he said, leaving the plateau high above its surrounding country.

The Athi River, which runs under the Plateau escarpments and is fed by the numerous streams over which

THE ROAD TO MOMBASA

(From Page 27)

our road has passed, now receives the Tsavo — and changes its name to the Galana after it has plunged down Lugard's Falls, some miles to the north-east of the road.

The falls themselves recall the journeying of the great proconsul, Frederick Lord Lugard, as he sought the best route from the Coast to the Machakos area. He recommended the Galana (or Sabaki) route from Malindi and he suggested camel-trains for the journey.

For we are in dry country, where water was the chief preoccupation of those who travelled on foot — before the advent of the motor-car and the railway. For this reason, the Tsavo River was doubly important — and its sluggish brown waters reminded the Kamba travellers of one of their favourite soups.

Yet TSAVO is famous for another tragedy involving man-eating lion, recorded in Col. Patterson's well-known book, *The Man-eaters of Tsavo*. Spare time to turn off the road and see the station where enormous loss of life occurred at the railway construction camp beside the river.

Some 28 Asian railway workers were dragged, screaming, to their deaths; the toll of African workers, too, became so numerous that Patterson lost count.

If you will stay awhile to listen, the valley will recall for you this drama of the last century as Patterson set out to destroy the man-eaters and to let the rails get through.

THERE'S game all around you still.

Ahead, on the dusty road, is Manyani — the Kamba and Kiswahili word for the baboon — found here. Left of the road, there's the famous Mudanda Rock, where you may see some of the huge herds of elephant which come to drink at the pool.

NDI STATION, on the left, takes its name from the Ndi people — famed hunters who lived (certainly up to the 17th Century) in the high hills of Taita, south of the road.

From these hills, bandits watched the approach of the caravans through the bush and either hijacked the loads, or demanded tax for permitting the travellers to proceed.

Today, the area makes peaceable progress, its marketing potential enhanced by numerous co-operative societies, like that at Mbololo, on the right.

Next comes VOI, less than 100 miles from Mombasa, another area providing cool refreshment and inviting you to rest. Here is the main entrance to Tsavo National Park East — another chance to lose yourself in the enjoyment of Kenya's wildlife, perhaps by a visit to Aruba Lodge, right inside the park.

Leaving Voi, you approach the country which was most feared by the caravaners — the long tiring stretch of Taru Desert, as it was called. Picture the situation which faced the caravan leaders, when they left the Coast, trying to reach the Kenya highlands.

With each man carrying a load of upwards of 70lb, caravans made little more than 10-mile marches each day, so that waterless stretches like the 47-mile Taru Desert were dangerous and difficult to negotiate.

Here you will meet names which struck terror and desolation into the caravans — but you can pass through the whole area in less than an hour. First you will see Ndara, a cool haven for the porters after the burning heat of the dry brush.

Then MOUNT MAUNGU (or Marungu) on which they fastened their eyes as they wound their way through the wandering bush paths. The water here was in a mountain rock pool, to which the tired men clamored a wearisome 1,000ft.

Sometimes, there was water to be found at what were termed the "Wells of Buchuma," some miles away from the station of that name and today in the National Park. But the "wells" were merely rock cavities and, unless rain had recently fallen, they were generally dry. Today, as yesterday, they provided occasional drink for the wildlife of the area.

And through all this country there now runs the pipeline carrying clear spring water from Mzima down to the people of Mombasa.

MACKINNON ROAD took its name from another bequest by the wealthy shipowner, Sir William Mackinnon — whose road-building plan, completed after his death in 1893, sent steamrollers through the country, realigning the tortuous route, smoothing it for the bare feet of the porters and opening up the interior. This small trading station marks the spot at which railway and road met and, on the right, Taru Hill itself (1,593ft high) marks the end of the most disliked stretch of the whole caravan road.

YOU are in the coastal belt proper now and the warmth of the seaboard, its lower altitude, all prompt you to cool off at MARIAKANI, which is today the important centre for the dairying industry of the Coast. But last century Mariakani was the scene of many battles; during the 1830s it was area to which famine-stricken Kamba — "the followers of the rain" as they were contemptuously called — made their way.

Indeed, its name reminds that the Kamba quivers — *mathiaka* — were emptied of their arrows here in the fight for survival, when the Masai raided the area.

From Mariakani, roads branch out — northwards, towards Kilifi and Malindi; south, through Kwale District and on to the Tanganyika border. But ahead, through the pleasant, settled country of the coastal uplands, the road is excellent and takes you within a mile or two of Rabai, the religious centre with which Dr. Krapf's name will always be connected.

MAZERAS should properly be spelled "Mazera's" — the home of Chief Mazera, a well-respected man of the Coast last century. At KWA JOMVU more than a century ago, one of the big ivory markets of the area existed and it was the end of the trail for the ivory caravans which came from the interior.

To this point journeyed Arab and Asian buyers, bringing with them the beads which the Kamba wanted in exchange for their "white gold." But today, Kwa Jomvu resembles a fruit market, with its roadside shops loaded with the luscious Coast produce.

Ahead again, at CHANGAMWE, you may see the waste gas flare of the great installation opened in 1964 by East African Oil Refineries Ltd. where imported crude oil is refined for Caltex and other oil marketing companies of East Africa.

And now you have caught sight of the sea — the Indian Ocean which has brought travellers from other lands for many centuries — and you are in an area which is living history.

If you have heeded advice and have taken the journey easy, you have arrived refreshed, relaxed and you may have seen things about Kenya which will stay with you forever as memories.

AFRICANA — and the company which helped make this road-story possible, Caltex Oil (Kenya) Ltd. — wish you many such pleasant journeys in glorious East Africa.

KEEP THIS ROAD STORY —

AND MORE WILL FOLLOW, TO MAKE UP A CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER ROUTE-BOOK

NATIONAL PARKS

of very recent
age at Mzima
0 gallons of
sa, 160 miles
the Chyulu
of the Park.
akamba runs
to report that
akamba half)
a consider-

Admittedly, this probably coincided with a seasonal concentration; but it poses serious problems, for such large concentrations must be near water and, in any area where water is scarce, the damage of these concentrations to trees and vegetation may well be more than can be safely withstood. The elephant is a destructive feeder.

Despite the large elephant population, Tsavo has faced very serious poaching problems, for around its borders live some of the most determined poaching tribes in Kenya, particularly the Wakamba and the Waliangulu, to the East.

In 1956, in an area only 30 miles by 20 miles wide, were found more than 1,200 carcasses of elephant recently killed by poachers. Special anti-poaching teams were at this time set up by the Government, which quickly restored control; but, for reasons of economy, these were subsequently disbanded and, today, Kenya has no special anti-poaching teams at all.

The Park has a permanent staff of two Senior Wardens—David Sheldrick, in Tsavo East, and "Tuffy" Marshall, in Tsavo West, assisted by five Assistant Wardens and 78 Rangers.

There are three lodges—Kilaguni and Kitani in Tsavo West and Aruba, in Tsavo East—providing accommodation for a total of 92 visitors. In 1963, the number of visitors to Tsavo Park was 31,137.

By contrast with the hot low country of Tsavo, the two National Parks of Mount Kenya (227 square miles) and the Aberdare Mountains (228 square miles) are for the most part at an altitude of over 10,000 feet and, on Mount Kenya, the lower boundary of the Park runs along the 11,000 ft. contour.

The Mount Kenya National Park was established in 1949, that of the Aberdares a few months later, in 1950. These are real high altitude mountain parks and to be up in one of them on a fine day is a truly exhilarating experience.

The views are stupendous and the alpine vegetation of the greatest interest. One gets that delightful feeling of aloofness and detachment from the ordinary world of one's everyday business.

In a salient of the National Park running down to the lower edge of the forest on the east side of the Aberdare Mountains, the famous "Treetops Hotel" is situated.

These two mountain Parks are administered jointly by one Senior Warden, one Assistant Warden and 30 rangers. Billy Woodley is Warden in Charge, with his headquarters at Nyeri. Other than at "Treetops," there is no accommodation in these two Parks.

Kenya's youngest National Park is Lake Nakuru (14,907 acres), opened by Peter Scott in 1961. As yet, the Northern section of the Lake is only a reserve; but it is hoped shortly to raise it to National Park status and then the whole Lake will then come within the Park.

ment talked
d good land
ement would
s never taken
ver-increasing

the Park, this
f this article;
ills is so vital
peoples as far
apology for
nya Govern-

tion of flora
larly. of the
ains a wide
rous elephant

the old days
as small and
reds of miles
cycles.

nd to concen-
tion. Tsavo
trolled count
phant in the



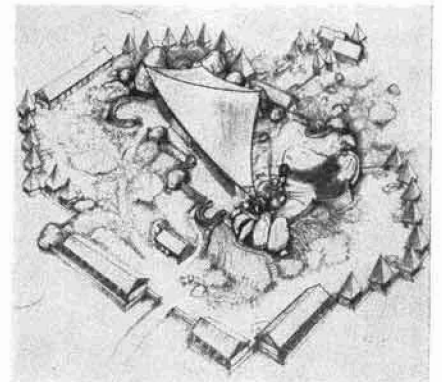
photo-
nts—

(Continued on page 31)

photo-
nts—

SKETCHES by Rob Marshall show how the boulders at Seronera will be incorporated into the new Parks' hotel.

Architect's Hazards



WHEN Tanganyika National Parks decided to build a complete, self-contained 60-bed hotel at Seronera, Architect Rob Marshall wanted to get a close look at the site chosen. Marshall and the National Parks' Director, J. S. Owen, set off for the area—a typical African rocky hill, topped with huge granite boulders.

Recalls Marshall: "I suggested that we build the hotel on the top of it, amongst the boulders and, the more we drove around the kopje, the more excited I became with the idea." Director Owen remarked that there might be leopard about and perhaps a few snakes in the thick bush; but the two men decided to reconnoitre on foot the game trails leading to the top.

Says Rob Marshall: "We had walked some 60 yards when there was a most horrifying roar. About 50 feet ahead, four lionesses got up from the low bush.

"I had been a few yards ahead of Owen—but, seconds later, I was several feet behind him, on my way back to the Land-Rover."

Mr. Owen realised the danger, and turned to face the lionesses. He threw up his arms and shouted at them. Marshall shouted, too, and the lionesses paused momentarily, growling and twitching their tails, then moving stealthily forward.

"Mr. Owen backed off, slowly and quietly; I managed to get the Land-Rover started and put it between him and the lionesses," says Marshall.

Later in the day, the Seronera Warden said that what they had met was a pride of four lionesses and their 13 cubs. "They were just warning you off; they probably wouldn't have killed you," the incredulous Marshall heard him say.

But the general opinion amongst the Parks' staff was that someone had been very lucky. "In any case, the stiff drinks we got at the Campfire Bar (which had just been built) were very much needed", comments the Nairobi architect.

Having completed the hurried initial survey, Marshall took to an aircraft, photographing the rest of the kopje. The first sketch-design was made without the architect having set foot on the actual site!

THE SCALE of fees for architects in East Africa makes no provision for danger money. "The speed with which I left those lionesses can't be charged out as travelling time," said the smiling Rob, "but I discovered a little-used section of the scale, which says that additional fees may be charged for services not normally included, such as restrictions on the site—which applies, I think."

With scaling ropes and levels, Marshall and a mountaineering enthusiast later measured the rocks and the resultant design is one of East Africa's most unusual.

It was decided (as the perspective above shows) to sling the roof, tent-like, between the biggest boulders. The roof itself will be constructed of boarding, with copper-faced waterproofing over it.

"We discovered that the biggest boulder rests on a smaller one, forming a double-ended cave which has obviously been a lions' den. There is some Masai painting on the rock walls, too, and we plan to leave it there, to make this one of the hotel's most attractive rooms," says the architect.

And so, another beautiful National Parks building is born, commanding a wide view over the Seronera plains—superb temporary home in which to welcome many thousands of wildlife enthusiasts in the years to come.



SERONERA lion at play look peaceable, but . . .



may I draw
your attention to

Over 30 years of flying experience. We're the world's first all-jet airline. Our million-mile pilots. The smiles of our sari-clad hostesses. Our western know-how and our eastern charm and hospitality. And you, dear passenger, a Maharajah!

Every Thursday and Sunday at 20.00 hours NAIROBI to BOMBAY with immediate connections to destinations in the Far East. Also convenient connections to SINGAPORE, JAKARTA, PERTH, SYDNEY, and MOSCOW. Daily: BOMBAY - EUROPE - U.K. - U.S.A.

By Boeing!
—It's fastest

AIR-INDIA



Consult your Travel Agent or AIR-INDIA, P.O. Box 3006, Lugard House, Nairobi Tel: 20492.

THE PARKS OF KENYA

(Continued from page 29)

This Park is essentially a bird sanctuary and a real treasure. The concentration of wildfowl and waders—both resident and migrant—alone make a visit worthwhile; but when the flamingo are on the lake—the Greater in their thousands and the Lesser sometimes literally in their millions—it is a sight almost beyond belief.

OF QUITE a different nature is **Gedi National Park** (107 acres), on the Coast some 70 miles north of Mombasa.

Gedi is an ancient city, first built in the 13th Century but sacked and rebuilt several times. Today, it shows a good example of an ancient Arab city and, under the charge of Warden James Kirkman, excavation and exploration continue to add to our knowledge of the old culture and stormy history of the East African Coast.

In Mombasa, **Fort Jesus**—guarding the entrance to the dhow harbour—has been a National Park since 1958; last year, it received 16,945 visitors.

Through the generosity of the trustees of the Gulbenkian Fund, the Fort has been restored where needed; further exploration has been carried on and an excellent museum now exists in the Fort.

Lastly, we come to **Ologesailie National Park**, some 42 miles from Nairobi on an all weather road to Magadi. The Park covers 52 acres in the heart of the Masai country.

It is an archaeological site of considerable interest and is reckoned to be one of the best sites for seeing the tools and implements of hand-axe Man, dating from the middle Pleistocene Age.

These, then, are the National Parks of Kenya—covering as wide a variety of country and wildlife as one is likely to find anywhere in the world. They exist to give total protection to the habitat and wildlife of the areas and, with the exception of the Nairobi Park (in which nine Somali families have a lifetime right of occupation), there is no human habitation whatsoever within them.

Kenya—and indeed the whole world—owes to Mervyn Cowie, their Director since the beginning, a very great debt for his work in getting these Parks established.

It is to be hoped that it is not yet too late to establish MORE parks, for the existing National Parks—splendid though they are—do not yet cover all the faunal species of Kenya. There is no National Park in the vast Northern Frontier of Kenya, for instance, and such fauna as the Grevy's zebra, oryx beisa, Somali ostrich and the reticulated giraffe, are not included in any National Park.

This is a matter of no little importance, for since these animals do not exist further south—they are not to be found in any other National Park in Africa.

GAME RESERVES

IN ADDITION to its National Parks, Kenya has a number of Game Reserves. Broadly speaking the distinction between a Game Reserve and a National Park is that, whereas in a National Park human rights are precluded, they may well exist in a Game Reserve.

In the latter, however, no animal may be killed and, under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, control of fauna is vested in the Chief Game Warden.

Most of Kenya's Game Reserves are owned by the indigenous Local Authorities. Formerly known as African District Councils, these Local Authorities were regrouped just before Kenya's Independence and are now termed County Councils.

Subject to approval by the Minister of Home Affairs, they have the power to enact by-laws and it is through these by-laws that the Councils have set up and administered their Game Reserves.

This form of Reserve has often been criticised as being too ephemeral; it has been suggested that human rights play too big a part. But it must always be remembered that Kenya is a country of many tribes, where pressure on the land is intense, and the tribes guard zealously their land rights. Where a people use land for grazing it is asking a lot to surrender really large areas for a National Park with the exclusion of all human rights unless the total area of land owned by the tribe is as great as that of the Masai. With tourists from overseas arriving in ever-greater numbers, however, some of the Councils are beginning to realise the value—in hard cash—of a Game Reserve. There is hope that, by patient negotiations between the Game Department and the local Councils, in due course more and more areas will have stock excluded from them and new areas may become true faunal reserves.

As will be seen in some of the detailed accounts which follow, local councils in more than one area have agreed, only for the local Members of Parliament to intervene as "champions of the people" and to upset negotiations on the grounds that it is a trick of the Europeans to do the indigenous people out of their rights.

But let us pay tribute to the pastoral peoples, who have lived from time immemorial in harmony with the wildlife, and to those Councils who have set aside part of their land as Game Reserves; without them we would have had no wildlife in those areas.

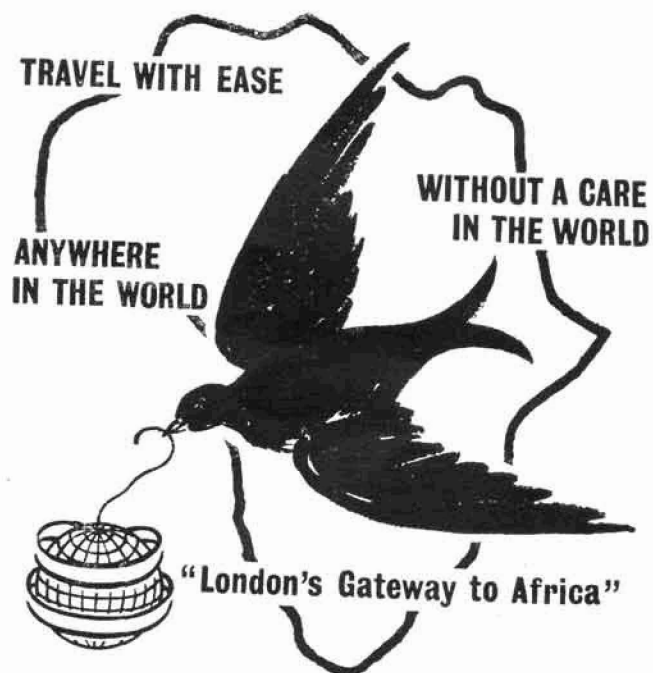
The **Meru County Council Game Reserve** covers some 400 square miles of country to the North of Mount Kenya bordering the Northern Frontier Region. The Council has totally excluded human activities and this reserve is a true faunal sanctuary.

(Continued on page 32)



From the coast to the high mountains, Kenya has its National Parks and Game Reserves.

EAST AFRICAN WORLD TRAVEL LTD.



Whether you travel by land, sea or air
EAST AFRICAN WORLD TRAVEL LTD.
will look after all your travel problems.
You are invited to contact us at:

8, Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, London S.W.1.

THE PARKS OF KENYA

(From page 31)

In it are to be found the Big Five and also reticulated giraffe and Grevy's Zebra, oryx beisa and many other more common species.

High tribute is due to the Meru County Council, for they have made a handsome annual grant of £4,000 to £6,000 to cover the running costs; until 1963, they received no outside help, nor had they yet received any profit.

In 1963, the Kenya Government granted some £2,000, the Elsa Fund £1,500, and World Wildlife a further £1,000.

There is a self-service accommodation lodge with 12 beds at Leopard Rock for which bookings can be made at the Game Department Headquarters in Nairobi.

Also in the North is the Samburu (Uaso Nyiro) County Council Game Reserve, even more truly representative of the arid Northern Region of Kenya than the Meru Reserve. The same species are also to be found here together with the Blue-legged Large Somali Ostrich.

This Reserve—from which stock and human activities are excluded—covers only 40 square miles; even with the new *Isiolo County Council Game Reserve*,

it is far too small to play a significant part in the conservation of the wildlife of the area.

The present reserve came into being in January 1963, the Council receiving a grant of £2,000 from Government and a generous gift of £5,000 from Captain Malin Sorsbie. Until then, the area's southern end had been part of the far larger Marsabit National Reserve.

The Samburu Reserve lies on the Northern Bank of the Uaso Nyiro River, with a river frontage of 10 miles. The Lodge is situated right on the river, has 26 beds, with full catering, and eight self-service beds. Bookings can be made from Northern Frontier Safaris Ltd., in Nairobi.

The Wamba Section Council of the Samburu, in whose jurisdiction the reserve lies, had agreed to double the size of this reserve in recognition of Captain Sorsbie's gift; but, in the event and under local political pressure, the County Council refused to endorse the proposal.

On the South Bank of the Uaso Nyiro, opposite the Samburu Game Reserve, the Isiolo County Council have only this year set aside some 75 square miles as a Game Reserve, from which they have excluded stock and all human activities. This is a most valuable addition to the Samburu Reserve and includes the well-known "Buffalo Springs".



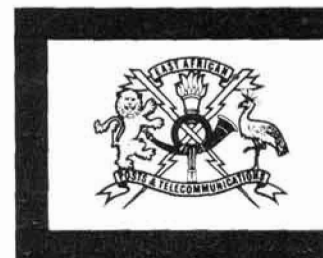
SHAPING THE FUTURE

The first telephone call from the African continent routed via a communications satellite was made in 1962 between East Africa and America. Telecommunication between nations by using satellites is being studied by long-term planners. In the meantime efficient, if less romantic systems

are used to provide telephone and telegraph services from East Africa to most countries in the world.

From East Africa's three capital cities, Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam, the International Telex Service (of growing importance to commerce) operates to more than 36

countries spanning the world. By playing an active part in planning the development of telecommunications, within Africa and also between Africa and other countries, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is making a major contribution towards shaping the future of Africa.



The new Reserve will not be open to the public until the 1st July 1964 and it is not planned to provide any accommodation in the Isiolo Reserve other than camping sites, which will be bookable at the Game Department.

The Munitalp Foundation has made a most generous gift of £2,500 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the following four years to enable this Reserve to come into being.

THE furthest north of Kenya's Game Reserves is the **Marsabit National Reserve**, covering most of the forest on Marsabit Mountain which rises so magnificently out of the stark desert around it. The area is approximately 800 square miles in extent and only in this Reserve in Kenya can one be reasonably sure of seeing Greater Kudu. Though heavily reduced in numbers by the rinderpest epidemic of 1960, they are again beginning to build up and can be seen in small numbers.

It is hoped shortly to add to this Reserve some of the open grassland fringing the forest edge. As a National Reserve it is administered by the Director of National Parks but has not the status of a National Park. Billy Woodley, of Nyeri, is Warden-in-Charge and there is available a four-bed self-service lodge, for which bookings can be made at Bunsen Travel Service, in Nairobi.

Intending visitors should make careful enquiries before setting out, and comply strictly with the travel conditions laid down, for the road to Marsabit traverses some 200 miles of waterless desert.

LASTLY, we come to the two Masai Game Reserves, Amboseli and the Mara River.

The **Masai Amboseli Game Reserve**, to give it its full title, comprises 1,260 square miles of land, but is a Reserve in name only. For although the Council passed by-laws giving them the power to regulate grazing and other forms of land usage, in fact no restrictions have ever been applied!

To the visitor, Amboseli means the 200 square miles of swamp area around Ol Tukai. Here, in a series of old lakes at the northern foothills of Kilimanjaro, bubble up sweet-water springs fed from the snows of Kilimanjaro.

- If Amboseli is to survive as the great wildlife attraction which it has always been, it is imperative that Masai stock are excluded from these 200 square miles. Once this has been agreed the boundaries of the former National Reserve which it replaced can be reduced to this inner, smaller area.

Protracted negotiations continue with the Masai for the exclusion of stock, for this is being made one of the conditions in the negotiations for the future leasing of the new Lodge. Were it not for limited, but powerful, local political opposition, agreement with the Masai would already have been reached and a satisfactory conclusion is vital, for Amboseli is one of Kenya's greatest natural assets—one which can easily be ruined forever by the unending trampling herds of cattle.

Since the Kajiado County Council of the Masai took over the control of the Reserve from National Parks in 1961, the Council has received an annual grant-in-aid of £8,500 from Government and a further grant of £500 (in 1963/64) for road improvement.

When the area ceased to be a National Reserve, Government bought the Ol Tukai Lodge and fixtures from the Trustees of the National Parks and presented them to the Council. At a cost of £25,000, the Government also built for the Council the new 36-bed Catering Lodge. In addition to the Lodge, Ker and Downey Safaris Ltd. have a very pleasant tented camp close by.

FINALLY, we have the **Masai Mara Game Reserve**—6,700 square miles overall, with a true inner reserve of 200 square miles. Here, to the west of the great Rift Valley, are rolling grassland plains interspersed with hillside thickets and riverine vegetation; because of tsetse fly, the area has never been grazed by stock and has therefore remained in an almost pristine condition.

On these plains are to be found all the species of game common to the grasslands of southern Kenya—including Topi which are here abundant. Topi is another species not to be found in any of Kenya's National Parks.

Since the inception of this Reserve in 1961, Government has made the Council an annual grant of £8,000 and, in 1963/64, an additional grant of £5,000, to assist the development of the Reserve and its roads. At a cost of £25,000, Government also built the 20-bed self-service Keckerok Lodge and presented this to the Council. Bookings can be made at the Game Department.

Not only has the Reserve been losing money heavily and the bad state of the roads reduced tourist traffic, but—through neglect of proper precautions—the whole Reserve was burned over in 1963.

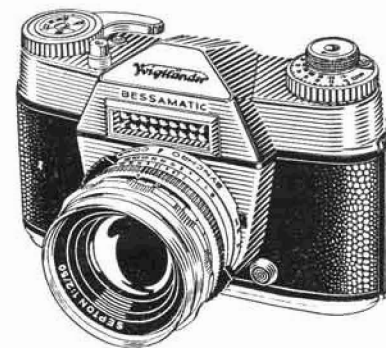
The Kenya Government is prepared to spend a further £25,000 on increasing the capacity of the Lodge and putting in full catering facilities; but, following its experience with Amboseli's Ol Tukai Lodge, Government is not prepared to release the money until it receives full assurance that the Lodge will be properly run. The salvation of this quite lovely Reserve would be for the Council to agree to the enlargement of the Lodge and its leasing to an established catering business which could afford to pay a fair rent; but the Council is not prepared so to do.

These, then, are the National Parks and Game Reserves of Kenya—not as widespread nor as comprehensive as could be wished, but national assets of the very greatest importance, on the expansion, development and proper safeguarding of which depends much of Kenya's future prosperity.



BESSAMATIC

*Champion
in its
Class*



The **BESSAMATIC** is the supreme single-lens miniature reflex camera—the last word in simple operation

See your nearest dealer or

E. ROBSON LTD.

CITY HOUSE

P.O. Box 30077

NAIROBI

Phone 25555

*Adventure
in
AFRICA!*



EVER THOUGHT
OF A SAFARI
IN AFRICA?

YES YOU —
AND WHY NOT?

In Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, lives Lancastrian Mary Richardson who is waiting to personally arrange and guide you on your African Safari! Boasting the world's finest climate, Nairobi rests on a 5,500 ft. high plateau surrounded by beautiful country abounding with wild game and colourful indigenous tribes.

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST? FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION WRITE TO:

Mrs. ALFRED G. RICHARDSON, P.O. Box 5768, NAIROBI, KENYA, EAST AFRICA
OR MARY LYNN RICHARDSON, 533 OAK RIDGE DR., MILLERSVILLE, PENN.

Memo!

Going to East Africa to catch marlin, watch birds look for butterflies and visit secret game haunts etc.

Write *Africana Safari Service*, now sole property of Tony Irwin, Wildlife, Tourist and Publicity Consultant P.O. Box 8559 Nairobi, Kenya for advice today

He knows all the best places and people.

TONY IRWIN & CO., LTD.
Phone 21598 NAIROBI Box 8559

SAFARI BROKER—WILDLIFE AND GAME FISHING
CONSULTANT—PUBLICIST

LAYER BY LAYER MAN IS BEING UNCOVERED IN EASTERN AFRICA

CHARLES DARWIN HIMSELF was the first to suggest that the African continent might be the cradle of mankind and in the century which followed his speculation, there has been found in East Africa a sequence of relevant fossils, the earliest dating from 25 million years ago.

Most of these owe their discovery to Dr. and Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey, whose work has now established that East Africa was a centre of great importance during the whole series of biological events that culminated in the emergence of Man.

Mankind has diverged most markedly from the rest of the animal kingdom in two ways:

FIRSTLY, by the use of speech. This is associated with the capacity for abstract thought and memory.

SECONDLY, mankind is an habitual maker of tools, and it is principally by a study of the first tools of stone, that we can attempt to understand his early cultural history.

The several stages of this have been found most completely in Africa.

Around 1½ million years ago, the first men were making and using simple stone tools. Today, we call these "Oldowan" or "Pebble tools", after Olduvai Gorge where they have been found by Dr. Leakey, together with the fossilised bones of their makers.

About a half-million years ago, a new tradition of tool-making arose, one characterised by hand-axes. The makers of these spread—as had their predecessors—throughout much of the Old World and, in places, they may have continued this tradition until as recently as 50,000 years ago. Thus Africa was the centre and source of a distribution which extended into south-west Europe, the Mediterranean area, and the Indian peninsula.

Millions of hand-axes have been found in these various parts, but almost all of them come from river gravels or other deposits, which have been disturbed by geological processes during the many thousands of years since the owners ceased to use the tools.



PEBBLE TOOLS (left) are the oldest recognisable human implements. They are simply stones sharpened to a single jagged edge by the removal of a few flakes. At Olduvai, they are associated with the bones of Zinjanthropus, and the more man-like "Pre-zinj" fossils. HAND-AXES (right) are often carefully made to have sharp edges and a point. They probably served all the many purposes of a modern hunting knife.

SHEAFFER'S®



*The Wrap-Around Point
tells you this fountain
pen is a Sheaffer's
... designed for
years of service.*

- The Imperial II offers Sheaffer quality at a moderate price.
- "Touchdown" pen filling action. A single downstroke fills this pen quickly, effortlessly.
- Cap of frosted stainless steel. Barrel in Black, Blue, Green, Gray, or Burgundy.
- Available individually or as a set with matching ballpoint.



Wholesale Enquiries

WIGGINS, TEAPE & ALEX. PIRIE (EXPORT) LTD.

P.O. Box 9998

Nairobi

Telephone 58709/58674

ER, THE HISTORY OF

By *GLYNN and BARBARA ISAAC*

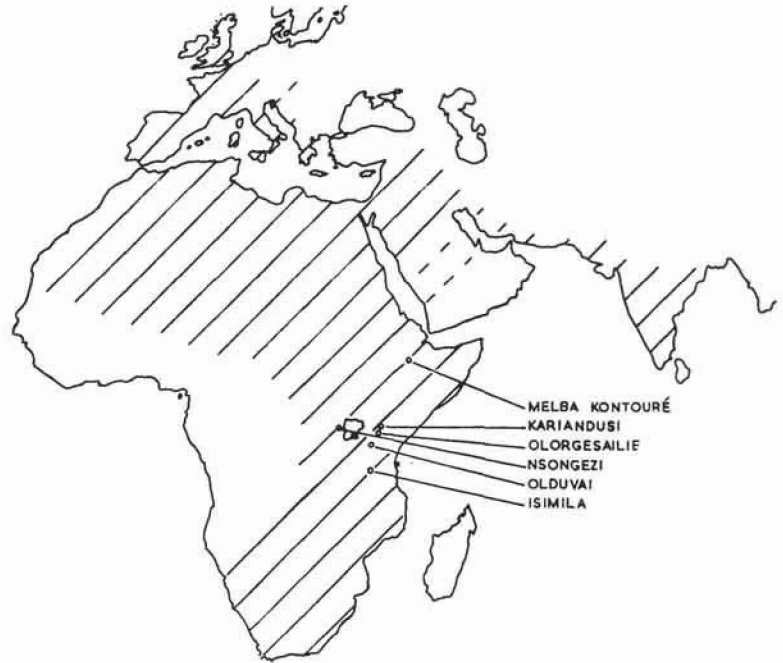
Glynn Ll. Isaac took a degree in Science at Capetown University, before reading Archaeology at Cambridge. He had excavated and worked in South Africa and North Africa before coming to Kenya in 1961.

He is now Deputy Director in the new Centre for Prehistory and Palaeontology, Nairobi, of which Dr. L. S. B. Leakey is the Honorary Director. During 1962-3, Mr. Isaac directed extensive excavations at Olorgesailie, the series which it is hoped to complete during the 1964 season.

His wife, Barbara, read English at Girton College, Cambridge, before eventually spending a year at the Institute of Archaeology in London. They both look forward to an intensive period of study into East Africa's important prehistoric past.

Olorgesailie National Park is run by the Coryndon Museum Centre for Prehistory and Palaeontology for the benefit of research workers and members of the public.

Simple rest camp facilities are available. Enquiries should be made to the Centre, P.O. Box 30239; Phone 22648, Nairobi, Kenya.



DISTRIBUTION MAP, showing the location of some important sites in East Africa. The hatching denotes areas in which hand-axes have been found.

However, in recent years—and especially in East Africa—there have been discovered places where the camping sites of these early peoples remain comparatively untouched by change. This is due to a combination of several favourable circumstances.

The subsidence of the earth's crust, which created the Rift Valley, has also caused to be formed—and to be destroyed—several lake basins previous to the existing ones. The former lake shores were favourite camping places for prehistoric man; occasionally, the tools and food rubbish which he left behind him were covered and preserved by layers of ash silt from the then-active volcanoes.

This covering may be several hundred feet deep, so that the sites are only exposed when modern rivers chance to cut through the deposits and reveal them by erosion. Such circumstances are rare, yet in East Africa several such sites have been found and studied: Olduvai and Isimila in Tanganyika; Olorgesailie and Kariandusi in Kenya; and Nsongezi in Uganda.

In 1963, an important new site was reported at Melba Kontoure, near Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. This latter still awaits detailed study.

IT IS AT SITES such as these that it has been possible, by careful excavation, to obtain intimate glimpses of the lives of the "hand-axe" makers—what they ate, where they chose to camp and how many lived together in a particular hunting band.

Olorgesailie, 42 miles from Nairobi in the Kenya Rift Valley, is one of the most famous and informative of these. It was discovered by the pioneer geologist Gregory, in 1919, and rediscovered by Dr. and Mrs. Leakey in 1942, who realised its great archaeological significance.

The area was later given by the Masai to the nation and established as a National Park and Field Museum. Large-scale excavations in 1962-3 have revealed parts of a number of camp and living floors, together with an almost complete one.

In one place, a rocky ridge stuck out into the former lake, thus offering easy access through the swamps to the lake shores. The surface of this peninsula is littered with stone tools, which were either too heavy or too blunt to be worth carrying any further. It would only have taken about five minutes for an experienced stone-worker to make a fresh hand-axe. *(Continued on page 36)*

OLORGESAILIE—only 42 miles from Nairobi—is one of the most informative of sites. Here, families lived at the edge of a great lake.



Prehistory in Eastern Africa

(Continued from page 35)

Associated with the tools in the mud silt were broken fragments of fossilised bones. These had belonged to an extinct species of large horse or zebra, perhaps hunted for food.

Most of the other sites excavated lie in an area where shallow streams traversed densely-vegetated swamp flats. The sandy patches in the seasonally dry streambeds must have made ideal camping spots. Their popularity and frequent occupation is shown by the vast bulk of stone tools.

Although the source of the raw material is nearly 2 miles away, almost two tons had been carried in, by hand or human back, to one particular camp.

Also interesting is the fact that a few tools, such as quartz balls and chert scrapers, are made from rocks found 30 and 20 miles away respectively. This indicates the hunting band either ranged over wide stretches of territory, or had trading contacts with another group.

At this particular camp-site, perhaps between ten and twenty men and women had feasted on the meat of a now extinct giant baboon, which must have weighed at least twice as much as the modern species.

The broken-up bones and teeth of more than ten of these animals were found, but how they were hunted and caught we do not know. The baboon is a crafty animal, which indicates some degree of ingenuity was used in capturing so many.

The use of the bolas, or heavy throwing stones, has been suggested; or it could have been by snares, or wooden spears or poisoned waterholes—none of which methods leave traces for the archaeologist to detect.

We can guess however that the meat was eaten raw, since there is no evidence for fire. Unfortunately all vegetable matter and soft animals tissues have rotted away, and long ago disappeared, so that much will never be known about the rest of the meal.

Yet, from our acquaintance with the eating habits of modern peoples ignorant of agricultural practice, we can deduce that roots of plants, fruit, grubs, insects and small animals would have formed a large part of the daily food.

A study, not yet completed, of the pollen preserved in the lake mud, may eventually show more clearly the prevailing conditions and the types of diet available.

The influence of such a hunting band would have had no more effect on the balance of nature than that of a successful pride of lions. The power to alter and control his environment was as yet only a potentiality in the tool-making and social habits of these early men.

WHAT was the appearance of these men, our ancestors? Unfortunately, no human fossil has yet been found at Olorgesailie, although the more we search and excavate, the greater is the possibility.

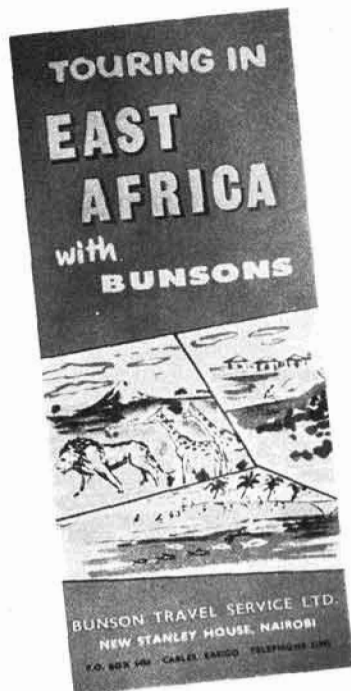
But, there are a number of fragments, known from Olduvai and elsewhere, which suggest that the makers of hand-axes were not radically dissimilar from ourselves in their physical appearances, although some of them may have had larger and more muscular faces.

Hand-axes were followed in the sequence of prehistoric development by a phase in which a great diversity of much smaller tools came to dominate the tool kit. Many of these smaller tools show great skill and precision in their manufacture.

Specialised equipment was developed for differing regions and environments, and the relatively simple cultural uniformity over wide areas disappeared. During this period the races of man, which we know today, may have made their appearance.

Inasmuch as the hand-axe makers of Olorgesailie belong to a period before this divergence, they are—in a sense—the fathers of us all.

The change which has revolutionised the lives of men since the glimpse we are given of them at Olorgesailie is the use of fire and of the arts of agriculture. These accomplishments have enabled Man increasingly to alter his environment, and to attempt its control more and more surely.



Send for this comprehensive free booklet

To: BUNSON TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.
P.O. Box 5456, Nairobi

Please send me a copy of your booklet entitled
TOURING IN EAST AFRICA WITH BUNSONS.

Name

Address

WORLD'S FINEST . . .

THE INIMITABLE 35mm. ALPA ALL-IN-ONE CAMERA

A Swiss precision instrument
for photographic perfection



ALPA

Write for illustrated leaflet

USE ILFORD FILMS—NATURALLY

Sole Distributors

WARDLES

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA ZANZIBAR

WHERE TO STAY IN EAST AFRICA

HOTEL AMBASSADEUR

Latest luxury hotel in centre of City

RADIO AND TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM

Dancing nightly in LA TAVERNA Continental Cuisine

GOVERNMENT ROAD
NAIROBI Tel. 26803 (4 lines)
P.O. Box 30399

TEA HOTEL

Situated in the midst of beautiful Tea Gardens 160 miles from Nairobi

An ideal night stop on a journey to Uganda
44 Bedrooms including 2 Suites
Box 75, Tel. 40 Kericho, Grams: "Teahotel", Kericho

TSAVO NATIONAL PARK

KENYA

KILAGUNI LODGE

Africa's Finest Game Lodge

Reservations Livingstone House Nairobi
P.O. Box 7470 Hardinge Street Phone 23316

BRUNNERS HOTEL

Formerly Queens Hotel

P.O. BOX 949
PHONE 21641
25741

Situated in the centre of the City. 80 rooms accommodating 120 guests.

TARIFF RATES

	Shs.	Shs.
Bed & Break. Full Board		
Single Room	35/-	45/-
Double Room	60/-	80/-
Private Bath and Balcony	75/-	95/-

CABLES
"BRUNNERS
NAIROBI"

THE GRAND HOTEL

(The Grand Hotel (Uganda) Ltd.)
P.O. Box 288, Kampala

Telegrams: "Grand" Kampala
Telephone: 2544 (10 lines)

The Leading Hotel in Kampala, centrally situated. All rooms have bathroom attached.

A la carte and table d'hote meals. Functions also catered for.

TSAVO INN*



The halfway house on the Nairobi-Mombasa Road

All rooms with private bathroom.
Swimming Pool. Game Park Tours.
24 Hour Service.

TSAVO INN • MTITO ANDEI • KENYA
* formerly Mac's Inn

MALINDI'S PREMIER HOTEL



• Excelling in Good Food, Service and Modern Comfort.

• Surfing, Deep-Sea Fishing, Goggling etc.

• Dancing in the Moon Garden.

Tariff from Shs. 40/- to Shs. 65/- daily, all inclusive.
MALINDI, KENYA.
Tel: 7 and 65. Cables: Sindbad

HOTEL
SINDBAD

ARUSHA

TANGANYIKA

NEW ARUSHA HOTEL

is the starting point for safaris to Ngorongoro Crater, Ngurdoto Crater, Serengeti, Kilimanjaro and Lake Manyara.

SWIMMING POOL
TOURS ARRANGED
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN

P.O. Box 88

Grams: 'Centre'

Phone 2042

When businessmen from the capitals of Europe and America visit Tanganyika, they come to the Twiga Hotel, the latest and best equipped travellers' rendezvous in the country. They know it as the only hotel in the centre of Dar es Salaam able to offer full air conditioning, private bathroom and telephone with every room and a fine a la carte restaurant. It has a cocktail bar and a roof garden which overlooks the lights of the city by night.

Top people meet at
THE TWIGA HOTEL

Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 1194,
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika,
Phones: 22561/2/3

The beautiful WESTWOOD PARK Country Club

invites you to share its swimming, riding, tennis, billiards and its delicious Continental cuisine—all set in a Country Club atmosphere, only 11 miles from Nairobi. There's a children's playground, too.

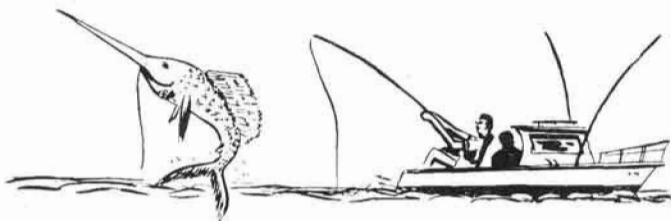
P.O. Box 24994, Karen. Telephone: Karen 233

MALINDI NEWS

Enjoy the coast at its best at **LAWFORDS HOTEL** situated on the Malindi sea front with cottage accommodation, bar billiards, darts, obstacle golf, table-tennis, skittles and all modern conveniences



LAWFORDS HOTEL caters for all the requirements of the fishing enthusiast. Full board from 40/- per person per day



Write to:

LAWFORDS HOTEL
P.O. Box 20 MALINDI

Telephone: Malindi 6 — Grams: Lawfords

Make the most of your holiday — let **SEA, SUN & GAME SAFARIS LTD.**

arrange your tours
Stay in **TSAVO ROYAL National Park** at the **ARUBA SAFARI LODGE ARUBA DAM** near VOI or in Serengeti at the **LITTLE SERENGETI SAFARI LODGE MERKA** near MOSHI

Both lodges have full hotel and bar facilities and all other modern amenities

Book with:—



SEA, SUN & GAME SAFARIS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 52 MALINDI

Telephone: MALINDI 57

OR

BUNSON TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.
P.O. Box 5456, Phone: 21992, NAIROBI
or all travel agents



IN A NATION CAN'T REALLY ELEPHANTS,

IMAGINE an area of 8,000 square miles (the size of Wales or Massachusetts) stretched out from the foot of Kilimanjaro in the heart of Africa; there you have Kenya's largest National Park, Tsavo.

Historically, Tsavo is famous for the man-eating lions which terrorised the workers building the railway line from the Coast to Uganda in the 1890s. Today, it is best known all over the world for the thousands of elephants who wander in this vast area where human habitation is not allowed.

A few years ago, the elephants were believed to number about 4,000. Then, through the good services of the Royal Navy and the Army, aircraft were brought in on a training exercise and set about counting the elephants in the Park and its surrounding migration zones.

The total found in an area of about 20,000 square miles was 16,000, of which about 9,000 elephants were within the boundaries of the Park. This was an unusual concentration at the peak of a long dry period.

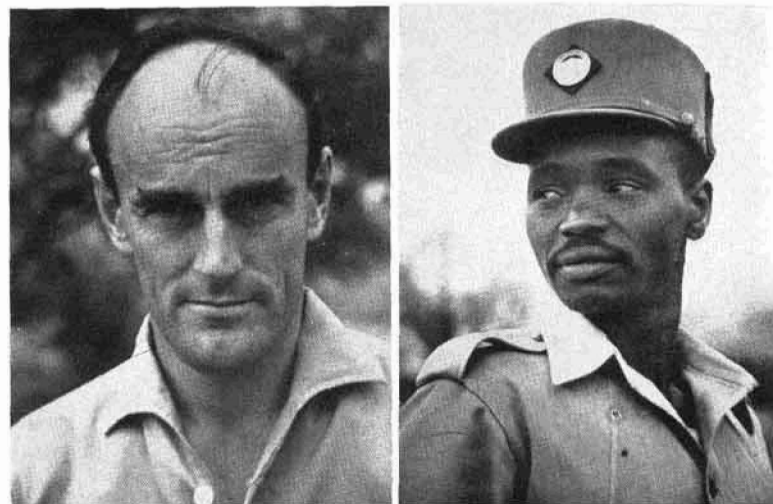
"When you travel along the roads of the park, even though we have hundreds of miles of them, you only observe a strip a few hundred yards wide on either side", a Warden points out. As a result, an aircraft has been bought with the help of an American game-lover and now the Wardens are learning to fly.

A further indication of the increasing value of flying in the battle for game preservation is indicated by the fact that the Director of National Parks himself, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, is training for his pilot's licence.

Piloting an aircraft is not the only unusual accomplishment required of the men responsible for safeguarding the natural heritage of the Tsavo Park. To find out more, we went to call on 36-year old John Nesbitt.

He and his wife, former nurse, Jean, live in a comfortable house not unlike millions of suburban homes throughout the world. On the neat lawn in front of the house, three-month-old baby Robert was asleep in his pram. We climbed the crazy-paving steps and entered the house through the verandah terrace as the cuckoo clock chirped ten.

On the floor, little Cecily was playing with new toys received on her third birthday, the previous day. As Mrs. Nesbitt cleared away the dishes of a late Sunday breakfast, John told us something of his work as an Assistant Game Warden. For this typical domestic scene was unusual in one respect. Their home is in the middle of Tsavo.



KENYAN John Nesbitt finds that life as a Game Warden contains much behind-the-scenes work—vital, if the Parks are to function with the maximum amount of efficiency in wildlife conservation.

KENYAN Mwangangi Mbonge, from Kitui, was a soldier before being pointed a Game Ranger. When there's plenty of food everywhere and the animals are on the move, Mwangangi's guide-lore is especially useful.

PARK, YOU COMPETE WITH

Anthony Hughes finds

"We have a lot of trouble keeping the garden neat and tidy", he said. "First it was the rock rabbits—but we managed to get rid of them. Then the monkeys came and made a mess of everything. Then the elephants."

He shrugged and smiled. "Well, you can't really compete with elephants", he said. Nevertheless, they manage to keep the garden going somehow.

It is a particular problem for John's 82-year-old father who lives with them. The old man was a farmer—in fact, one of Kenya's early European settlers who arrived in the country more than 50 years ago. He likes to keep his hand in by tending a vegetable garden but finds nearly every herbivorous species in the Park enjoys his cabbages.

Before he joined the National Parks 12 years ago, John Nesbitt worked with the railways. "People seem naturally to think of a Game Warden tending the animals, putting a lion's leg in a splint or rearing an orphaned calf elephant.

"Of course, we do have a lot of this sort of thing to do, but most of my own work is on the engineering side. We have a whole fleet of equipment for road building and maintaining hundreds of miles of road."

THE CHIEF PURPOSE of the roads and tracks is to prevent poaching. The main subjects of the poachers' interests are elephant ivory and rhino horn—the latter still valued as an aphrodisiac in many parts of the world. John's opinion is that punishments should be strengthened and that magistrates should impose the full rigours of the law upon those found guilty.

He explained how many days were spent by Game Wardens and Game Rangers tracking down poachers and how much further work was needed to get their cases to court. An even greater consideration is the actual suffering caused to the beasts who may drag round half-severed limbs, or trunks, as the cruel poachers' snare tears deeper and deeper into their flesh.

"We found one old bull elephant with a snare that had cut through to the bone of his leg all round. The wound was crawling with maggots and it is impossible to say how many months he may have been limping round in agony before we put him out of his misery," commented John.

The Wardens lead a devoted team of some 100 Game Rangers. Many of them are involved full-time in keeping a look-out for poachers. Others accompany visitors on their safari in the Park.

They know the habits of the various animals and the most likely place in which to see particular species, according to the season, time of day and other conditions. They can save time for the traveller and make sure he gets his money's worth.

Two vantage points have become renowned for elephant watching. These are at Mudanda Rocks (north of the Nairobi/Mombasa road, where 500 elephants were once seen over a two-hour period) and Kamboyo, a couple of miles from Mtito Andei, half-way point between Nairobi and Mombasa.

Here, virtually at the bottom of the Warden's garden, is a man-made drinking trough to which large numbers of elephants come regularly, augmented at times by rhino, giraffes and smaller game. As there is always a steady coterie of "regulars", this pool has gained the name of the "Kamboyo Drinking Club". The animals move to and fro, within a stone's throw of Warden "Tuffy" Marshall's house.

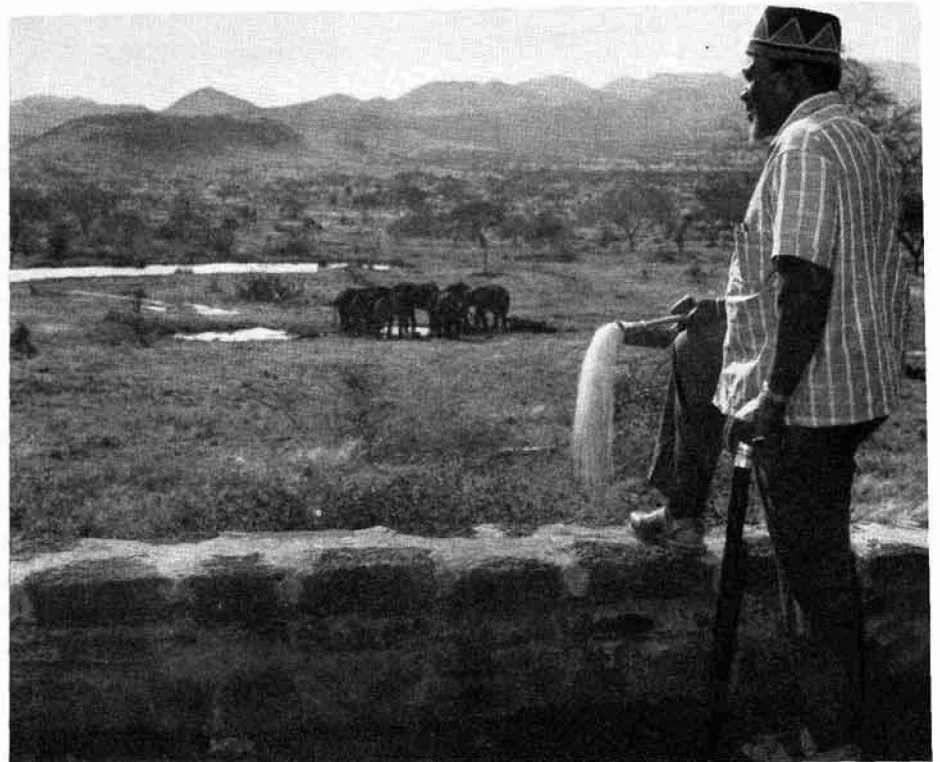
The drinking pool was actually the result of animal "blackmail". Consistently, elephants used to come into Mr. Marshall's garden, uprooting the water pipes and trampling down the plants in their search for water. "Tuffy" compromised by building their own watering point, a few hundred yards away from the house.

Elephants have a fantastic sense of smell. They have been known to scent out water from a distance of 50 miles and will walk vast distances in the dry season when forced by drought out of their favourite haunts. There is one smart elephant in the Manyani area of Tsavo who has mastered the art of turning on a tap to get water.

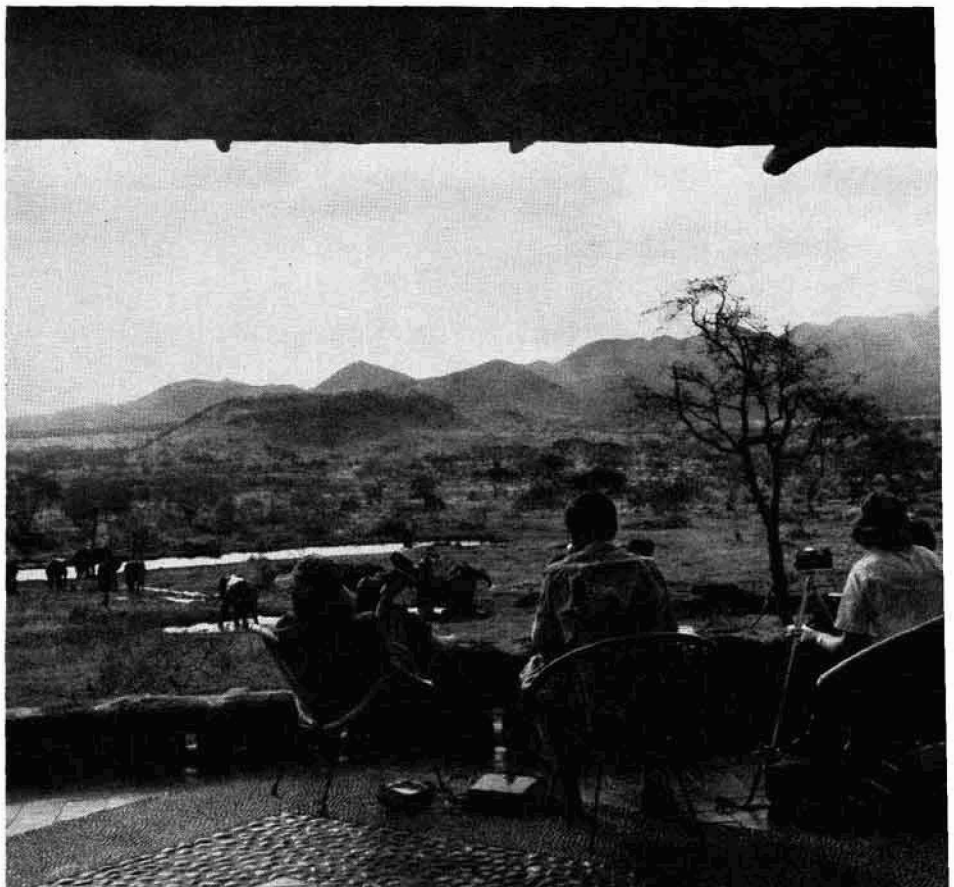
Besides its elephants and rhinos, Tsavo contains most of the animals for which East Africa is famous. From an observation post at the pool at Mzima Springs, visitors can watch hippos and crocodiles. At the same pool, the underwater life can be seen from a half-submerged observation tank.

The Park abounds with zebras and giraffes and with more than a dozen species of antelope. There are wild pigs, wild dogs and buffaloes and the Park is particularly rich in the variety of its bird life.

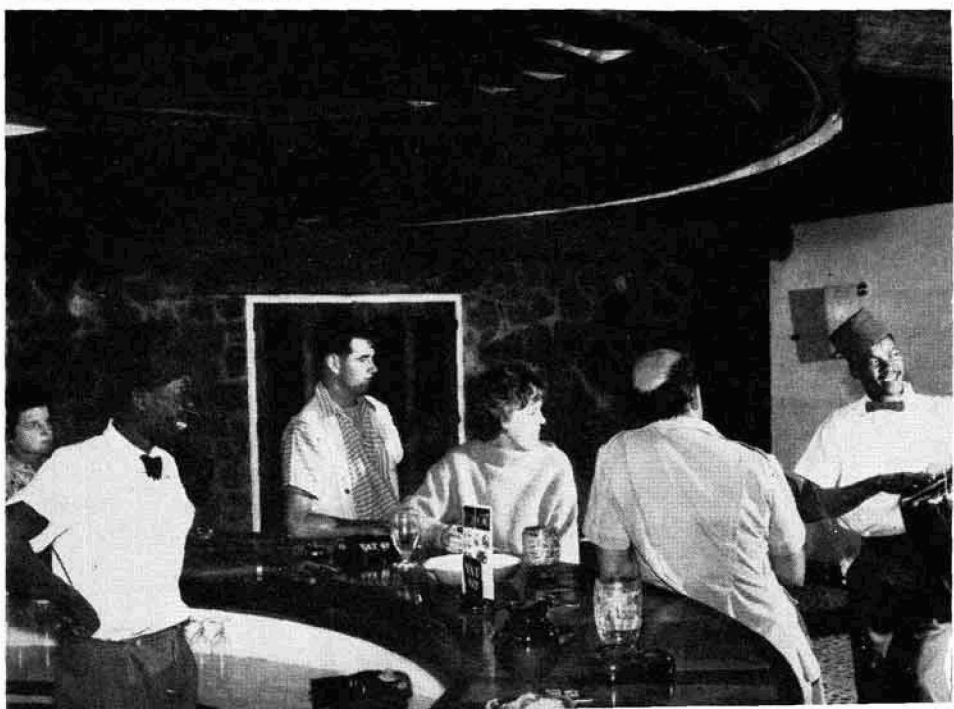
(Continued on page 40)



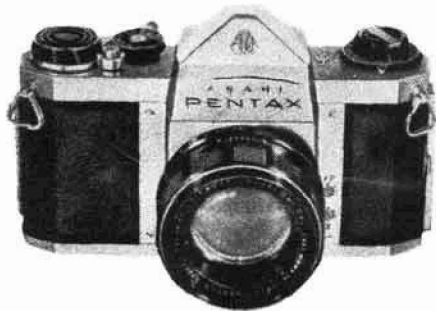
WHEN Kenya's Prime Minister, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, made his first visit to Kiliguni Lodge, elephant herds seemed to put on a show. Immediately after this picture was taken, they filed past him as if on parade.



THE CASUAL, INTIMATE ATMOSPHERE of Kiliguni allows visitors to photograph, or study, or just sit comfortably while the spectacle goes on. (Below) It's dinnertime, announced by the tattoo of the drum.



ASAHI PENTAX SV



... the camera to use and enjoy and treasure for a lifetime of photographic satisfaction.

**CLASSIC
COMPACT
ELEGANT**

- Fully automatic, instant reopen diaphragm and depth-of-field preview lever, F1.8 lens.
- Easiest-to-see life-size view-finder
- Accurate and instant focus
- Focal plane shutter and single shutter speed dial
- Built-in and hidden self-timer
- Instant return mirror
- Automatic resetting film counter

Price, including soft leather king-size case Shs. 1,170/-

Price, including hard leather case Shs. 1,150/-

AVAILABLE FROM ALL LEADING PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS

Sole importers:

HAGEMeyer TRADING CO. (E.A.) LTD.
NAIROBI . MOMBASA . KAMPALA . DAR ES SALAAM
 P.O. Box 30093 P.O. Box 9811 P.O. Box 2386 P.O. Box 2077

WALI MOHAMED & CO.

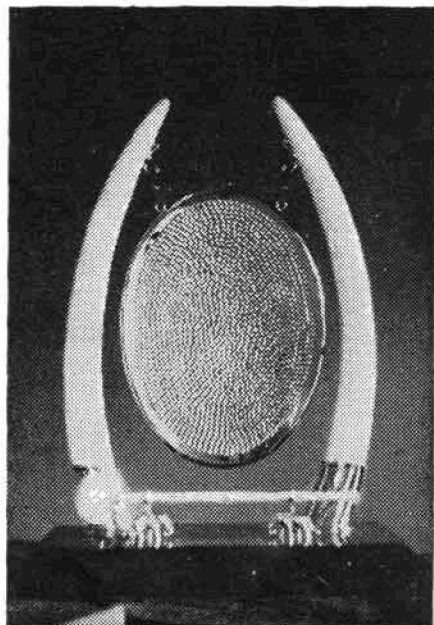
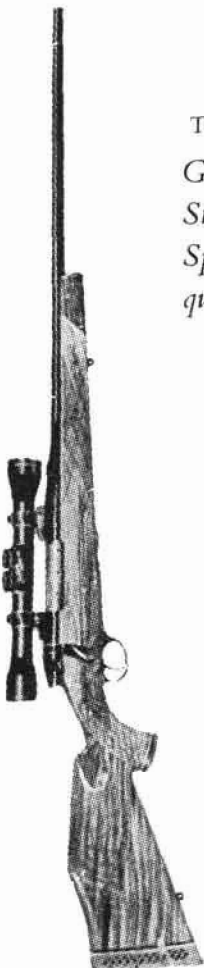
(Established 1930)

ENGINEERS & GUNSMITHS

Have now moved from Victoria Street to
DUKE STREET

Telephones 22275/25563, P.O. Box 1028, Nairobi.

*Gunsmiths of experience and repute.
 Stockists of arms and ammunition.
 Specialists in designing and mounting
 quality game trophies.*



KILAGUNI LODGE has all the feel of a ranch, but is a fully equipped unit offering the maximum comfort in wildlife surroundings.

ELEPHANTS and PARKS

(From page 39)

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT is well aware of the great natural heritage it holds in trust for the whole world in its Parks. In order that visitors may see the spectacle of wildlife, every possible facility is given. Moreover, only by entry fees and other payments can the Government afford to keep the parks going. Tourism, in fact, is second only to coffee producing in the nation's economy.

In recognition of the need to encourage people to come and see the wild life, a luxury hotel has been set down in the heart of Tsavo. The Kilaguni Lodge is sited on a ridge overlooking a water hole at which all species found in the Park come to drink.

As they eat their early-morning breakfast, or sip their evening cocktails on the terrace, guests can watch the animals enjoying their own meals and drink just a few feet away.

While built to modern standards, the Lodge has a genuinely African atmosphere. Local stone from within the park has been used throughout. Kenya timber and *makuti* (palm leaf thatch) have been employed and African designs and materials are featured in decorations. Guests are summoned to dinner by an African drummer.

They can stay in private cottages or in small suites, each with its own balcony looking over the waterhole towards Kilimanjaro. The hotel has a swimming pool and there are petrol pumps and a shop—all this only a four-hour, 170-mile drive either from Mombasa, at the Coast, or from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

Kilaguni has its own airstrip, which can be used by two-engined aircraft of East African Airways, or by those of the many charter companies, or by private fliers.

The National Parks administration gives every support to the provision of facilities for visitors. For the natural heritage of the Parks must be preserved, both for scientific purposes and for cultural and aesthetic reasons.

This is perhaps best emphasised in a recent statement by Col. Mervyn Cowie, Director of the National Parks of Kenya, when he said: "I believe, and I have always believed, that the wildlife of Kenya is immensely important; it is important to the people of Kenya as well as to millions of people all over the world.

"It is therefore our responsibility to devise and execute a wise conservation policy, in which there is a place for all useful activities. There is no defensible reason why wild animals should come into conflict with legitimate agriculture and ranching.

"Equally, good farming should not threaten wildlife habitats. It is simply a matter of designing a proper pattern of optimum land use," Col. Cowie went on.

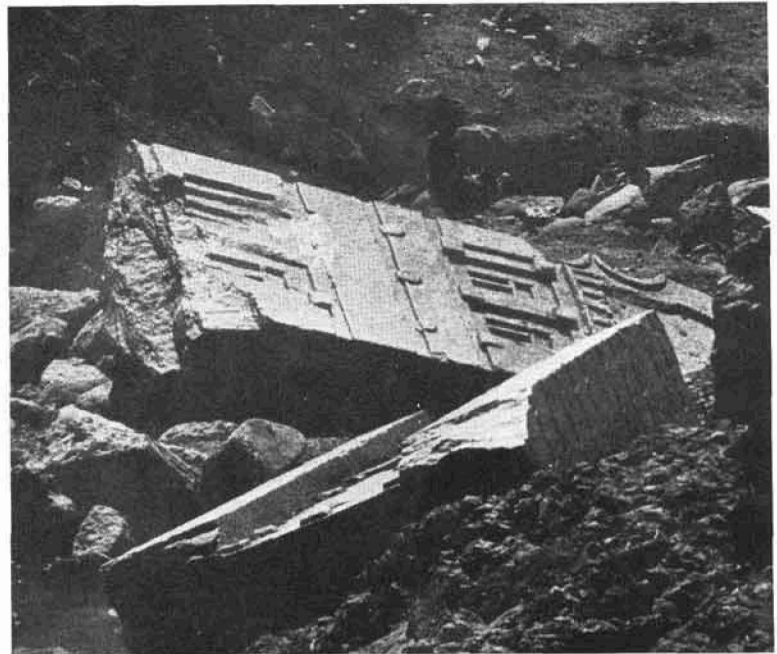
This pattern is already emerging from the system of Kenya's National Parks, which take as their motto the graphic phrase: "The wildlife of today is not ours to dispose of as we please; we hold it in trust and must account for it to those who come after."

The prospects of achieving this objective have been greatly improved by the profound statement of policy by Kenya's Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned, made to the recent conference of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. It recorded that "the Government of Kenya, fully realising the value of its natural resources, pledges itself to conserve them for posterity with all the means at its disposal".

It was a notable and significant moment for East Africa's wildlife—one which lays foundation for the greatest hopes concerning the future.

The Mystery of Adulis

by CHARLES HAYES



CRASHED MONSTERS of monolithic stele have lain where they fell when they were destroyed by a vandal queen nearly nine centuries ago, it is believed.

ONE OF THESE DAYS, the dust of a ruined town in Ethiopia may yield up secrets of the history of East Africa. Formerly it was the great port of Adulis, to which came great maritime fleets in their search for the commercial riches of the Ancient World.

Today, the site of Adulis has been forsaken by the sea; but crumbled houses and factories of the merchants remain, preserved by the soil of centuries. From that soil, we may yet reap a harvest of East African history, for some of the story of the Aksumite Kingdom, and its connections, was recorded in stone tablets.

Adulis was the rich and busy port for the pre-Christian capital of Ethiopia, Aksum, lying 20 miles away. It was the exit through which poured vast quantities of exports, making their way to the courts of the Biblical kings.

The fleets of Solomon, purchasing ivory and gold and frankincense, visited it; it was one of the most

important entrepots for the trade which encompassed not only East Africa, but Western India, Ceylon and the Far East—long before the time of Christ.

Today, this storehouse of history is being investigated. The glory of Aksum itself is being interpreted and understood.

For long neglected by those who thought East Africa had little history, Adulis with its capital—Aksum—bids fair to become one of the great wonders of the East Africa world.

No one knows when the Aksumite kingdom was first set up, but certainly it was more than 25 centuries ago. There is a bridge between the founding of the Aksum dynasties and the arrival

in Ethiopia of immigrants from the South Arabian peninsula.

The language they spoke—and in which they wrote—had its roots in a common dialect origin with Arabic. They called it Ge'ez, "the language of the free".

Inscriptions in a temple they set up at Yeha, near Aksum, run "plough-wise"—from right to left in the first line, from left to right in the second, and so on—and are believed to date from periods of remote antiquity, probably the 7th or 8th century BC.

Adulis remained a popular market for the trading fleets, which were fitted out each July for Africa from Barygaza, in India, with cargoes of wheat, rice and that commercially important crop, sugar. They landed cotton cloth, iron and steel, cinnamon from the Far East.

The seafarers visited the East African ports, along the Somalia coast and as far south as modern Kilwa, perhaps, taking aboard the exports which the Ancient World sought—ivory, tortoiseshell, rhino horn, ostrich plumes, gold.

To the Aksumites, these ports were indeed "the ends of the earth"; beyond, said the navigators, the unexplored seaboard curved westwards and the ocean "mingled with the Western Sea".

From Kilwa and Mombasa, the merchant fleets called at Malao (the modern Berbera) and Avalites (Zeila)—ports of the "Incense Coast", which were included in the Aksumite kingdom.

Although today's visitor to Aksum is immediately surrounded by bands of youth offering 3rd century Aksumite coins for sale, none of the gold and copper currency has yet been identified in East Africa.

But, since it is recorded that each of the East African city-republics was ruled by a monarch, the explanation

(Continued on page 42)



WHITE HUNTERS

(AFRICA) LTD.

Big Game and Photographic Safaris organised by hunters for hunters throughout East Africa. Our firm is owned and operated by leading and well-known White Hunters with the widest experience and we can refer you to sportsmen from all parts of the States who have hunted with us.

Our hunters are:

Dave Lunan, John Lawrence, Jack Blacklaws, Owen McCallum, Bunny Ray, Walter Jones, Bob Foster, Edgar de Bono, Rene Babault, Sten Cedergren, Mike Rowbotham and Tony Seth-Smith.

Business Manager: Robert Caulfeild. Our safaris are now equipped with long-range radio transmitters.

White Hunters (Africa) Ltd.

P.O. Box 12450, Nairobi.
Cables: Wytehunter, Nbi.
KENYA

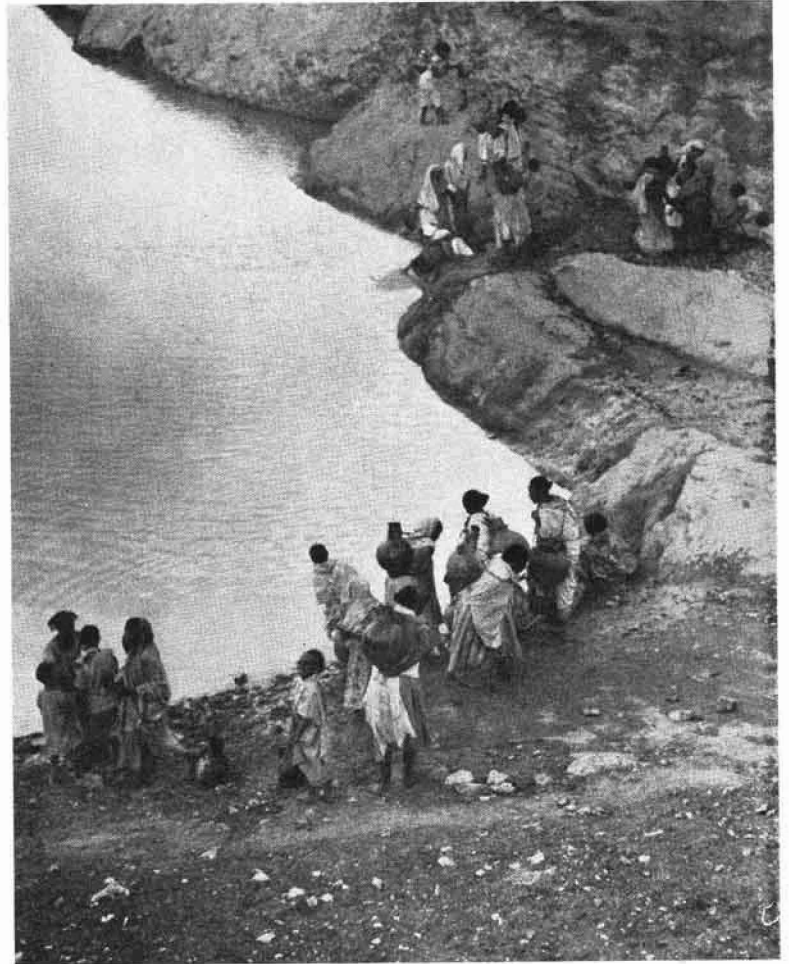


THE BEAUTY of craftsmanship of this 70-foot stele has lasted through the years since it was erected in Aksum, probably in the 3rd century AD, maybe as part of an open-air altar, or memorial.

AFRICAN TOURS AND HOTELS LTD

- *Don't waste your time and money trying to arrange your Holiday in East Africa.*
- *Let our Experts do the work for you. We run our own Tours, Hotels and Hotel Booking Centre.*
- *Just write and tell us what you want and we will do the rest.*

P.O. Box 7470
Telephone: 23316
Livingstone House
Hardinge Street, Nairobi, Kenya



THIS ANCIENT RESERVOIR provided water for the townspeople of Aksum, it is said, when the Queen of Sheba was making her famed journey to the court of King Solomon.

SHAW & HUNTER

LIMITED

NAIROBI

MOMBASA

Experts in the supply and maintenance of the very best RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, SPECIALIST ARMS & AMMUNITION FOR



Competed for annually by the World's Greatest Professional Hunters

Marksmanship
Big-game Safaris
Regulated Hunting
Farm Protection
Vermin Destruction
Predator Control
Game Cropping
Veterinary Use
Security Flare Launching
Aircraft Signalling
Rescue Operations
Theatricals
Athletic Meetings
Self-Defence



WINCHESTER®

S P E C I A L I S T S

The Adulis Mystery

(From page 41)

may be that none wished to recognise the coin from the north where they were in common use.

The youths claim they pick them up in the rubble of the old city, where so little seems to have changed in 16 centuries. There is much still to be discovered and, under the auspices of the Ethiopian Government, excavations are proceeding.

But the visible remains of the once-powerful city are enough to convince of its importance as an archaeological site. The glory of the colonnade of monolithic stele—only one 70-foot-high specimen of which remains standing—can be gauged from the beauty of the monsters which lie crashed around the site.

The gold plaque which once told the story of the stele has gone, but the nine nails which held it remain in position.

Cosmos, a merchant-navigator of the 6th century AD, spoke of a great marble chair which stood at the side of the western road into Aksum; it, too, has disappeared, but may easily be recovered as investigations patiently proceed.

Many more indications of the connections between Ethiopia and the mainland countries of East Africa may come to light in the process.

That there are such links is clear—the flow southwards with the Kalenjin people of the cultivation of *tef* (the small-grained eleusine crop so popular amongst the Ethiopian farmers and also found amongst the Kipsigis cultivations); the trading posts which exist (complete with phallic pillars in the desert country north of Uganda the fact that clans amongst the Baganda claim origin in Ethiopia—al these points invite research.

Ethiopia—so long isolated from the sea by countries which drove her people backwards from the coasts—is opening up its store of the past Roads are being constructed under an ambitious communications programme.

But more than anything, the rapid advance of Ethiopian Airlines into the jet-age of aeronautics make travel to these ancient sites easier than ever before. And the enchantment of such history repays study

AFRICA'S MUSICAL HERITAGE IS IN DANGER

says *Enid da Sylva*

THE HUNTER stood poised, string of bow taut against the arrow. A note of music echoed as the arrow was released. It was this sound—so the story goes—which inspired the creation of the stringed instruments of Africa.

In fact, the four-foot long *ntono*—found among the Watende tribe in South Nyanza, Kenya—bears striking resemblance to a bow. It, and other traditional African musical instruments like it, are made and played by instrumentalists who live in remote areas, far from the bustle of Kenya's modern towns.

Every important event in life—from cradle to grave—is recorded in song. Children's songs provide a wealth of research material, some of them being found in almost every part of the country despite the great variation in language groups.

The Turkana version of one such song, the *arobo*, is the most highly-developed, with the children sitting in a circle and the leader acting the part of a father dividing his wealth amongst his sons.

He has a pebble for each child in the ring and as he passes it around the circle, he names it—a cow, a camel, a donkey, or a goat.

"My children," sings the leader, "my riches I share
Before I die, before I die.

From the earth comes our wealth
And from all that lives on it—

The beast of the field, the wild of the bush—
So tend it with care, tend it with care."

For generations, melodies and often instruments, too, were handed down from father to son. But like many things traditional, African musical tradition has been in danger of being lost as change sweeps across the continent.

It was this danger which set one man off on a rescue operation, an attempt to preserve this rich treasure of Africa. In 1958, Graham Hyslop, Music and Drama Officer in the Kenya Ministry of Education, invited 20 traditional instrumentalists to Nairobi's Jeanes' School, there to begin a serious study of the instruments they played and the songs they sang.



● *Nyatama Onchuru from Kisii plays the obukano, Kenya's double bass.*

So successful was the project that other courses were arranged. In Elgon Nyanza, where the response was greatest, a music festival was staged and some 90 instrumentalists came with a medley of instruments—two-stringed fiddles; five-stringed harps; eight-stringed lyres; flutes, horns and drums of all shapes and sizes.

In Tachoni country—another part of Nyanza—instrumentalist Isoka has been playing his 18-inch long bamboo *mlele* for 35 years. From four holes cut out at the lower end, he produces an amazing series of tunes—gay, sad, played on a scale of five notes and tuned in semitones.

Hyslop found that there are many fine troubadours like Isoka who, throughout their lives, play only to small, very local audiences; their melodies are part of Kenya's musical heritage.

The tonal quality of African music is not Western; for example, East African traditional music rarely uses the European d-r-m-f-s-l-t-d scale. But, although the tuning and intervals between notes may sound strange to non-African ears, it has a special quality and charm.

● *This Luo flute-player, in ceremonial regalia, keep dancers' feet tapping.*



SIMBA CRAFTS



for

- ★ *African carvings and handicrafts*
- ★ *Handbags, wallets, purses, hats, novelties etc. made from natural skins*
- ★ *Copper and Silver ware*
- ★ *Souvenirs and charms*
- ★ *African Trophies*

Attractive exclusive Wildlife Jewellery mounted by our own craftsmen. Real elephant-hair bracelets and rings

We repair jewellery, re-string pearls and beads and set precious stones

SIMBA CRAFTS

MUTOS BUILDING

opposite the New Stanley Hotel

P.O. Box 4269

Telephone 21635

NAIROBI KENYA

Export inquiries invited

East Africa at YOUR service

INSERTIONS in this column reach many thousands of readers throughout the world, but cost only 50 East African cents per word for classified advertisements and Shs. 23/- per single column inch for "display" advertising (on a contract of four insertions per year) or Shs. 25/- per single column inch for "casual" insertions.

TROPICALS (PET SHOP), Northey Street, P.O. Box 1959, Nairobi, for Bush Babies, Tropical Marine Fish, Birds and accessories, Exotic Plants.

FLY AIR FLAMINGO

Light aircraft charter anywhere in East Africa or to neighbouring countries.

CESSNA AIRCRAFT FOR SHS. 2/- PER MILE (\$0.27)

Bookings:

Taylor's Travel Agency
P.O. Box 527, NAKURU,
KENYA



**MURRAY-
WILSON &
COMPANY**

TELEPHONE 27875 WESTMINSTER
TELEGRAMS HOUSE
"NONVERBA" STANDARD STREET
P.O. BOX 20121 NAIROBI

ALSO

**ROBERTSON-DUNN
& COMPANY**

RALLI HOUSE TELEPHONE 4335
PRINCE CHARLES P.O. BOX 9873
STREET MOMBASA

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS
& MANAGING AGENTS

**RAPER & PRINGLE
(1949) LTD.
HARDINGE ST.
NAIROBI**

*The house for quality
leather goods*

KIRINYAGA GAME SAFARIS
Arrange Safaris everywhere in East Africa.

For all information write to:

JOHN ALEXANDER
(Professional Hunter & Safari Photographer)
at P.O. Box 20127, Nairobi, Kenya
or P.O. Box 126, Nanyuki, Kenya
Phone Nanyuki 83

CITY FURRIERS

Acknowledged as
NAIROBI'S FOREMOST
CURIO & FUR SHOP

All handbags, fur coats and shoes made on the premises—also Suede Jackets and Coats.

HARDINGE STREET
Opp. Ottoman Bank
P.O. Box 6896, Phone: 20150
NAIROBI

CHOP

Authentic Chinese food for lunch and dinner. Open all day from 10 a.m. onwards.

STICKS

* PARTIES CATERED FOR AND FOOD PREPARED TO TAKE HOME

RESTAURANT & BAR

Sadler Street (formerly Dog-Box)
P.O. Box 8603 NAIROBI TEL. 28612

IT ONLY COSTS YOU

SHS. 14/- or U S \$2

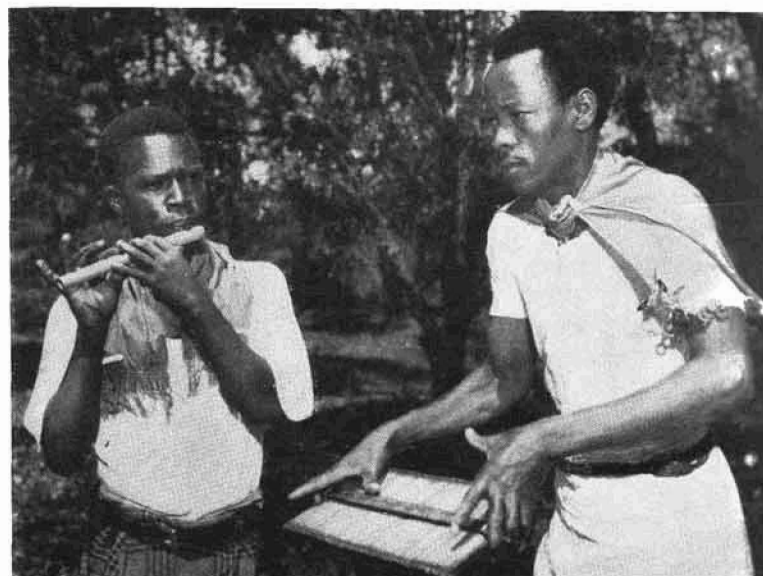
TO BUY A SUBSCRIPTION

FOR ONE YEAR FOR

AFRICANA

Write now, with your money order,
to

AFRICANA, BOX 9010, NAIROBI, KENYA



● From the Coast come these two instrumentalists—Sadi, who plays the chivoti or flute (left) while Salim accompanies him on the kayamba or rattle.

AFRICA'S MUSIC (From page 43)

The complex African rhythms, too, are of immense interest. Often several rhythm-patterns are interwoven into a single orchestration, like warp and weft in an intricate textile design.

Some of the names of the traditional instruments have in them the very sound of music itself. In words like *ntono*, *litungu*, *siiriri*, you can almost hear the plucking of strings; and in *endonyi* and *efumbu*, the heavier, sombre sound of drums.

Simple materials are used in the construction of the instruments. From the Coast Region of Kenya comes the *bung'o* or *nzumari*, a reed instrument with a carved, bell-shaped mouth and a sound like the Scottish chanter.

The *mwaratu*, shaped like an ocarina and also played near the Kenya coast, is fashioned from the hardened casing of a local fruit, the size of an orange.

The ferry-crossing at Shimo la Tewa Creek, near Mombasa, was made exciting by the singing ferrymen. They made music on a conch shell, picked from the sea shore, a single hole bored near the narrow end for a mouthpiece.

Sometimes a large wooden bowl, covered with hide like a drum, is attached to the bow of the stringed instrument. The seven-stringed *litungu* is so shaped, so is the *siiriri*, a small two-stringed violin. The *obukano*, one of the largest instruments seen in Kenya, has eight strings. Some 30 inches wide at the top, its length (including the string-frame) is 42 inches.

The drums—most important percussion instruments throughout the world—are known by various names in Kenya. The beautifully constructed *efumbu*, from Bugusu, is about 30 inches long and 12 inches at its widest point; instead of drumsticks, the *efumbu* player uses his hands.

The *kayamba*, made from reeds with hard seeds inset between the layers, is shaken from side to side and often accompanies the flute.

But the practice of music cannot stand still and efforts are being made to inject new life to Kenya's folk art. Several impressive African chorales, sung in Swahili, have been acclaimed in Britain and Europe.

Says Mr. Hyslop: "The traditional music of Kenya is varied, technically well-organised and artistically respectable. But experiment is essential."

To perpetuate the arts and culture of people who are themselves undergoing change, the music of Africa must not only be revived, but perhaps reshaped to fit the new pattern of life.

Though it may lack the glorious sound of symphony orchestras, the traditional music of Kenya—and indeed of Africa—can contribute something of special value for the world.



● Songs are sung to the accompaniment of instruments like the *adeudeu* (harp) played by Itoyo, of the Tesio tribe in Elgon Nyanza.

The Society's Notes

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IS BECOMING A FACT

MEMBERSHIP: The number of fully paid-up members, at the 31st December, 1963, was—

Life Members	477
Junior Members	417
Adult Members	2,790
TOTAL	3,684

May we draw attention to the fact that the membership year runs from January 1st to December 31st and that a membership application form will gladly be sent to prospective members by the Executive Officer.

HUNTER'S ANTELOPE: Operation "Hunter's", described in December *Africana*, resulted in a total of 29 Hunter's Antelope being released in two areas of the Tsavo Park East. As very heavy rain has fallen in those area since that time, tall vegetation now makes it very difficult to keep any detailed observation on these animals.

However, no casualties have been observed and, in one release area, nine Hunter's were seen in a single day, in twos and threes. They were in close proximity to each other, so it is hoped that they thrive.

NEW GAME RESERVE: We congratulate the Isiolo County Council of Kenya on setting aside 75 square miles of land as a true fauna reserve, excluding all stock and human rights. This area is described in detail on page 32.

MARINE PARK: The IUCN Conference, held in Nairobi last September, made a recommendation favouring the establishment of Marine Parks off the East African Coast, where fish would not be disturbed and where they could be watched in all their beauty by goggles.

The Society is actively following up this recommendation with the responsible Kenya Government authorities; control of the underwater shooting of fish, in areas where these appear to be over-shot, is also being recommended.

GAME CONTROL: We feel that we should make it clear to our readers that we support the policy of the Game Departments of the three mainland East African countries in their control of game in those cultivated areas where heavy damage could be caused to crops.

Such control, unfortunately, is an integral part of wildlife management; lack of control only causes those whose support we seek to turn against conservation in general.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY: The National Audubon Society of America gave nation-wide publicity in the USA to information we sent them about the very serious effect the fashion-trend for leopard-skin garments and handbags was having on East Africa's leopard population.

Our sincere thanks for this timely help. (Continued on the next page)



TONY IRWIN, founder-Editor of *AFRICANA*, has begun a new venture. He describes himself as a "safari-broker, tourism consultant and publicist", but remains a vigorous member of the East African Wildlife Society's Executive Committee.

This is what the EAST AFRICAN WILDLIFE SOCIETY does:

HOW do we spend the money which we get from membership subscriptions, donations and various Society enterprises?

WE operate a game rescue team which is fully equipped to undertake rescue operations of animals whose future is endangered by agricultural settlement schemes or other human interests.

WE have our own Wildlife Society aircraft, flown in vital game counts, anti-poaching drives and used for a pilot training scheme for National Park and Game Department Wardens.

WE help to finance special projects on game conservation whether within or without the National Parks.

WE run our own Scientific and Technical Committee whose duties range from fodder and grass research, ecological and mammalogical studies to disease and migratory investigations.

WE help to finance and advise African County Councils on management of their Game Sanctuaries and Reserves.

WE prepare plans for Governmental and Departmental presentation both to home and overseas authorities.

WE administer funds raised by outside organisations; for example, the money raised by the World Wildlife Fund for the White Rhino Preservation Scheme in Uganda is administered by the Society.

WE act as co-ordinator and host to National Parks and Game Departments in many of their projects.

WE work in the closest co-operation with the three Governments, Game Departments and the National Parks and their Directors are active members of our Executive Committee.

OUR permanent staff comprises only an executive officer, a secretary, a filing clerk and an office messenger. Our volunteers take the place of a heavy payroll.

ABOVE ALL, our aim is to lead the indigenous people of East Africa to realise the value of their wildlife, and its habitat, so that they may come actively to conserve it themselves. We strive to raise funds and to have mobile film units, with African lecturers, permanently touring the schools and country villages.

Help us now to continue this vital and rewarding task by joining the Society and becoming one of us. As a member, you will know that you are playing an exciting part in the conservation of East Africa's unique heritage—Wildlife.

Address your subscription, please, to the Executive Officer, East African Wildlife Society, Box 20110, Nairobi, Kenya.

Annual Subscriptions	
Supporting	£10 or \$28.00
Double (Husband and Wife) Sh. 50/-	\$7.00
Ordinary	Sh. 30/- \$4.50



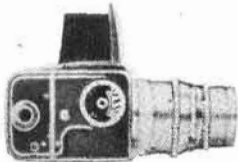
Life Membership Fees	
Donor	£100 or \$280.00
Corporate	£50 \$140.00
Regular	£25 \$70.00

SEE - FIVE WAYS

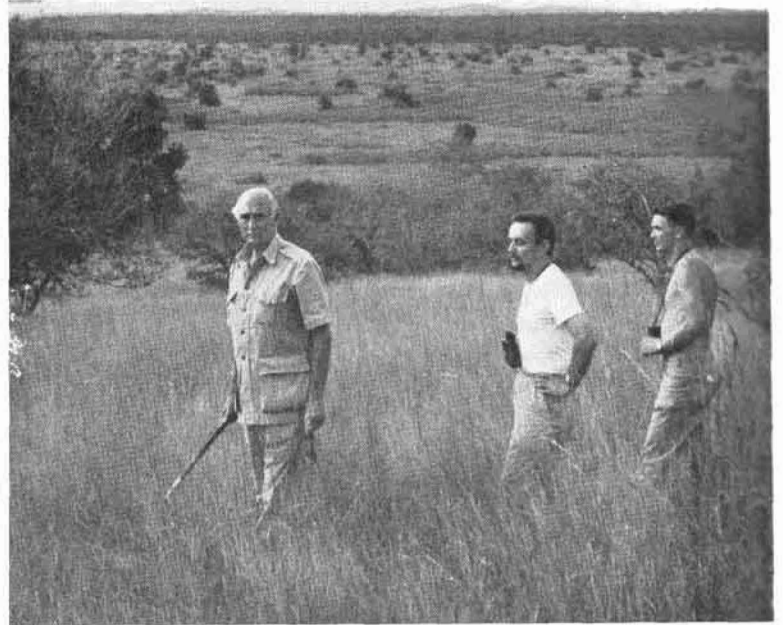


The HASSELBLAD lens range includes the standard f 2.8/80 mm Planar lens, the wide-angle f 4/60 mm Distagon, the f 4/150 mm Sonnar, the f 5.6/250 mm Sonnar and the extreme long-range f 8/500 mm Tele-Tessar. All these Carl Zeiss lenses are provided with the same scale and the same mode of operation. You can preset the whole range of lenses to the correct exposure, then take a shot with each within the space of 20 seconds. All five have built-in shutters, automatic depth-of-field indicators and automatic and manual diaphragm control. The reading on the quick-change exposure meter is mated to the exposure value for any lens. This means that the HASSELBLAD 6x6 single-lens reflex has five eyes and can be used for anything from a close-up scrutiny of the world of microscopy to long-range reconnaissance

— all within a matter of seconds if you wish. Any one of 723 different cameras is yours for the asking. Contact your HASSELBLAD dealer or write to Victor Hasselblad AB, Dept. A, Göteborg, Sweden, for free catalog



H A S S E L B L A D



WARDEN A. Douglas-Jones (left), until early this year responsible for safeguarding the White Rhino of the Arua District of the Nile. The project was financed by the World Wildlife Fund and administered by the East African Wildlife Society. With Mr. Douglas-Jones are two members of the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, D. W. Rice and J. R. King.

The Society's Notes

(Continued from page 45)

UGANDA NATIONAL PARKS: With great regret, we announce the resignation of Col. C. D. Trimmer, DSO, for many years Director of Uganda's National Parks. We understand that he is likely to leave East Africa in May.

His departure will be a very real loss to the conservation world of these countries.

CORMORANT: On January 26th this year, Mr. John Williams, of the Coryndon Museum, collected an adult male and female specimen of cormorant hitherto unknown in East Africa.

Further reference is made to this in Tony Irwin's notes on page 17; full scientific details will be published in the bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: An extract from a recent monthly report of Dr. Hugh Lamprey, the Principal of the College of Wildlife Management, near Moshi, Tanganyika:

"This 15-day field trip achieved far more than we had planned and was especially valuable because it closely resembled a normal Game Warden's safari, with all its varied and interesting experiences.

The main objects of this exercise were:

1. To show the cadets the Tarangire Game Reserve, where a four-year study had been carried out by the Game Biologist (myself) and where, consequently, something was known of the ecology. This introduction was intended to show the cadets the kind of survey which the College will be carrying out in the main working area—the Mkomazi Game Reserve—and the results of such a survey.
2. To visit Game Sanctuaries of different legal status and to explain and demonstrate their different functions."

African Wardens in training for the Game Department and National Parks of East Africa are receiving much valuable instruction at the College.

RETURN VISIT: Mr. Udall, United States Secretary of the Interior, returned to Kenya in December—this time as President Johnson's personal ambassador to the Kenya Independence Celebrations.

Though his stay in Kenya was limited to five days, he found the time to visit the Shimba Hills and—together with Mr. Frank Minot, the Society's resident United States representative in Kenya—I had the great pleasure of accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Udall and Mr. Udall's secretary, Mr. Reston.

A night was spent in camp in the hills.

OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL: Last year, Dr. Grzimek made a grant to promote conservation interests among the young men attending courses at the Outward Bound Mountain School, at Loitokitok. Your Society's representative showed coloured slides and gave a talk to the last Junior Course, followed by two days in the field, much of it on foot with the students.

Essays are written and the prize awarded for the two students proving themselves the keenest conservationists is a visit to Europe as Dr. Grzimek's guests.

'SERENGETI SHALL NOT DIE': Talking of Dr. Grzimek reminds us that a paper-back edition of his famous book will be available for sale in the Society's office from April at a price of Shs. 7/50c. (local postage 40 East African cents; overseas 60 cents).

ARABIAN ORYX: In March, Kenya's Chief Game Warden, Major Ian Grimwood, plans to return to Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia, to collect a further four Arabian Oryx. They will be taken by Major Grimwood to Naples Zoo, where they will be quarantined before going on to join those already in Arizona.

The Oryx are the generous gift of King Saud, of Saudi Arabia.

NGONG FENCE: The wire from which the mesh for this fence is to be made will shortly be shipped to Kenya as the magnanimous gift of the West German Government for enmeshing locally. Although the fence line traces are about to be bulldozed, and it is hoped that the beginning of fence-building is not that far off, we still lack the funds to complete the job.

WHITE RHINO: The Board of Trustees of the World Wildlife Fund have authorised savings from the £20,000 grant for the preservation of the White Rhino to be used to capture those rhino in the West Madi district which cannot be safeguarded and to transfer them to the safety of a Uganda National Park, probably the Murchison Falls. The operation is now beginning.

WILDLIFE SOCIETY AGM: The Annual General Meeting of the East African Wildlife Society will be held at the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, June 12th, 1964.

Members are reminded that

"Notice of motion must be submitted to the Secretary at least 14 days before the meeting.

"All nominations for Vice-President, Chairman and members of the Council must be in writing, proposed and seconded by full members of the Society, endorsed by the person so proposed and seconded to the effect that such person, if elected, is willing to serve.

"Such nominations, duly completed, must be forwarded to the Secretary at least 14 days prior to the date of the meeting.

"No nominations will be accepted at the meeting. The same procedure shall be adopted for the tri-annual nominations for President".



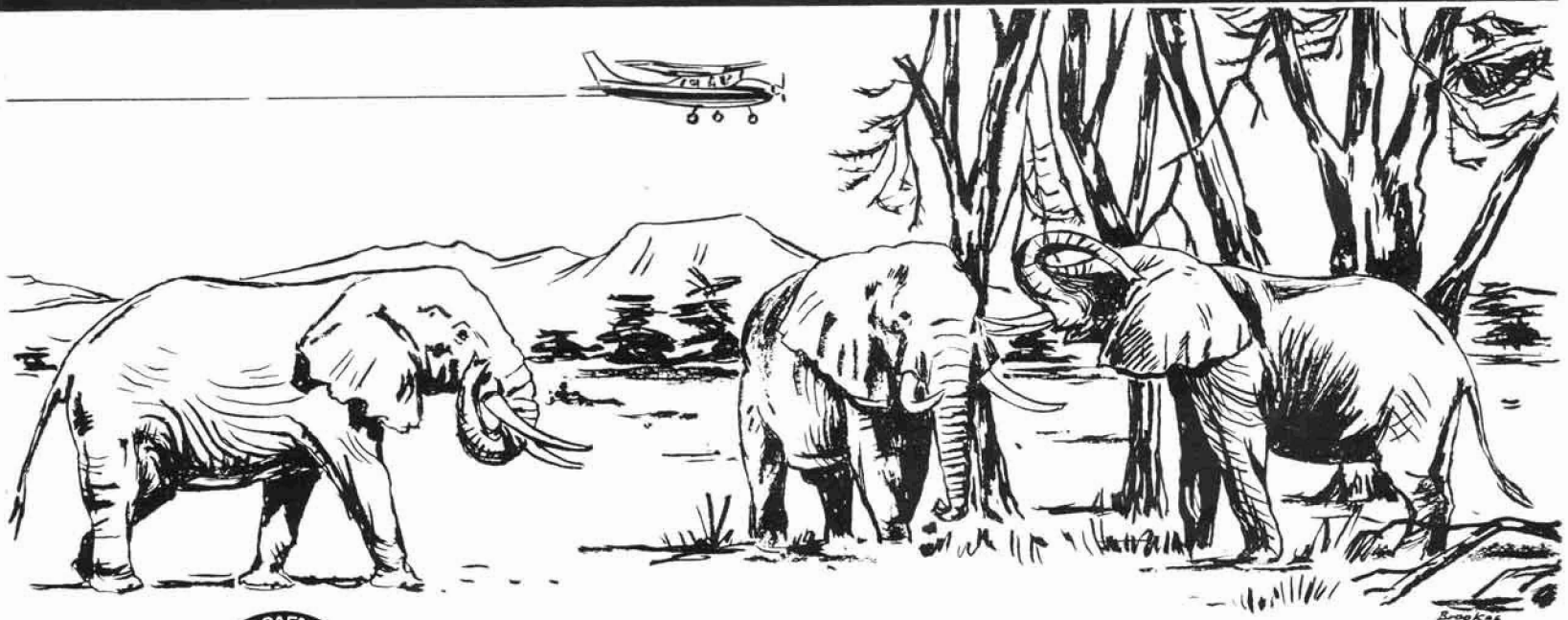
THE WILD LIFE CAR BADGE

This beautiful badge, in green, white and gold enamel, mounted on chrome, is available to all paid-up members of the East African Wildlife Society

Shs. 25/- (Shs. 27/50 : \$4.0 Post free)

Send cheque with your order to
the East African Wildlife Society
Box 20110 Nairobi Kenya

Game Safaris by Air



CONTACT

AIR SAFARIS

P.O. Box 3171 · ARUSHA · Telephone 2423

AFRICAN TROPHIES

JONAS BROS. (Africa) LTD.

**for professional and
distinctive craftsmanship**



We provide Safari Companies, and clients overseas, with scientifically mounted heads of a wide variety of African Game. Our trophies reach us from varied sources, such as the Uganda Game Department, the Uganda National Parks and the Uganda Wild Life Development Corporation.

These heads result from control cropping of herds which must be undertaken at regular intervals in order to protect the animals from destroying their natural habitat.

If you are not in a position to visit East Africa, but nevertheless want a game trophy, why not write to us?

JONAS BROS. (AFRICA) LTD.

(In association with Jonas Bros. of Seattle)

P.O. Box 3603, KAMPALA, UGANDA

(Premises: 176, Sixth Street)



Says Denis Mathews, it was

EAST AFRICA'

THE YEAR 1963 will go down in history as the most successful ever known in the 15-year life of the tourist industry of East Africa, as it has seen an increase of some 16,000 visitors above 1962's figure of 68,145—in fact, a new all-time record of 84,159.

This rise in visitor-traffic is not only the largest numerical increase ever recorded in one year, but the percentage gain (of almost 24 per cent) is extremely significant, compared with the world-increase in tourism of 6 per cent.

It supports the belief—long-emphasized by the Association—that East Africa is becoming a focal centre for the discriminating traveller who has wearied of over-crowded cities and resorts and whose main desire is to seek the natural things of this world, set in a spaciousness which can only be found in Africa.

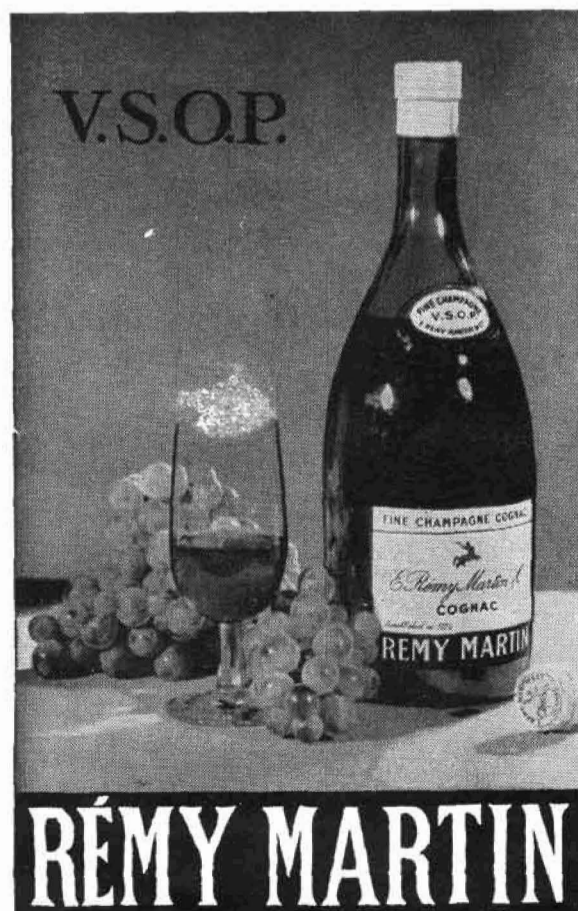
This appears to be particularly applicable to United States citizens, for the previous record of 8,698 American visitors (attained in 1962) was easily passed in 1963 with a total of 11,500.

During the past two years, the eyes of the world have been on East Africa as its countries marched steadily, successfully and without undue political strife towards Independence. Confidence in their future grew—and, with that confidence, a desire to see them.

Responsibility

The query of what the new Governments of East Africa would do about their magnificent game heritage was answered by the African leaders, who showed (both by forthright statements and definite action) that they regarded it as of primary importance.

They rightly accepted the responsibility for conservation of wildlife and wild areas and made it clear that the tourist was of vital importance and was welcome.



RÉMY MARTIN

FINEST YEAR

During 1963, plans were drawn up for a co-ordinated and comprehensive scheme to increase accommodation in National Parks and game areas, to improve their tracks and develop loop-road communications.

In addition, these plans made provision for the protection of scenic and catchment areas which—whilst lying off most of the present tourist routes—must be preserved for future development.

All concerned in the tourist industry of East Africa have appreciated that if, by 1970, the number of visitors expected in East Africa trebles (bringing to these countries some £24 million annually) then, similarly, we must provide tourist accommodation on a comparable scale in the same period.

The East African Governments took steps in 1963 to improve the situation and private enterprise saw to it that additional accommodation was made available in some of our cities.

The development plans make provision for a steady annual increase in

DENIS MATHEWS, OBE,

Executive Officer of the East African Tourist Travel Association, Box 2013, Nairobi, welcomes enquiries and will help with information.

and utilisation of facilities in all areas and we must remember that, whilst wildlife will continue to be our main tourist attraction, it is by no means the only one. More and more visitors are anxious to visit our coasts, our scenic areas and to climb the mountains.

There is a growing appreciation, too, of many other attractions, a wonderful variety of bird life, excellent fishing in the sea, the great lakes and the up-country streams, a wonderful selection of flowering shrubs and trees, sites of archaeological and anthropological interest, together with fascinating contrasts in every field allied to a superb climate.

Our job is to help our guests see East Africa, in all its infinite variety.

THE NEW AVENUE HOTEL

Centrally situated Hotel
Opposite Post Office and
near the Air Terminal Offices

- ★ FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION
- ★ SERVICE AND CUISINE

THE FAMOUS TOPAZ GRILL

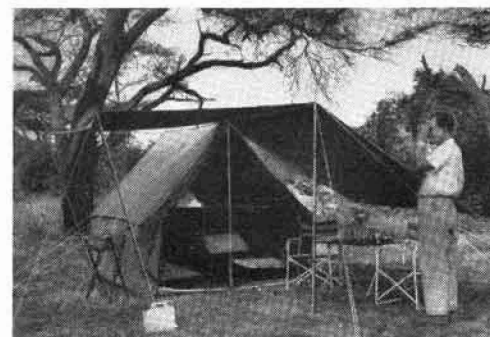
- ON GROUND FLOOR FOR
- ★ BUSINESS LUNCHEONS
- ★ DINNER AND DANCE NIGHTLY

Resident Band

— Continental atmosphere —

Table Reservations Phone 28711
Box 2382 NAIROBI

TENTS & CAMPING EQUIPMENT



TARPAULINS and
VEHICLE HOODS for
TRANSPORTERS

TENTS for pleasure camping or living on the job
Canvas goods for use in industry

All classes of canvas goods are manufactured in Nairobi by

LOW & BONAR (E.A.) LTD.

P.O. Box 2795

NAIROBI

Grams: Lobonar

Agents Ethiopia
Aden
Sudan
Somalia
East Africa

Mosvold Co.
Mitchell Cotts
Buildmore Co.
Abdullah Omaar
Mitchell Cotts

Correspondence

Djibouti - Mitchell Cotts
Iraq - Iraq Trading
Enterprises
Basram

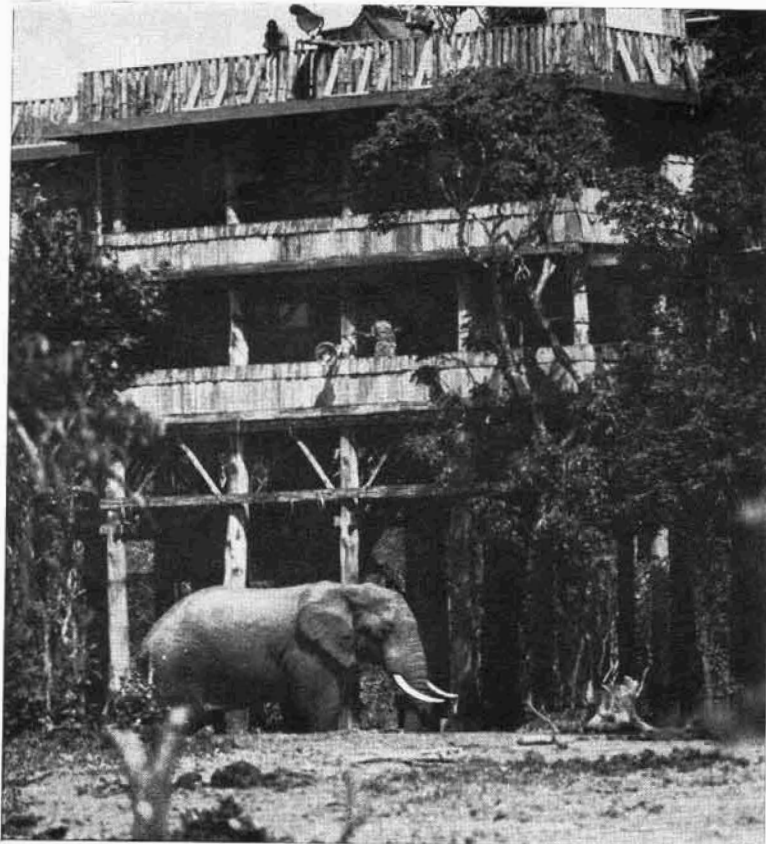


Photo: G. Mason Smith

From the elephants' point of view

***THERE'S NOTHING
LIKE IT ANYWHERE
ELSE IN THE
WORLD***

TREETOPS Nyeri
Kenya

*and don't forget to complete your
holiday in East Africa with a night
or two at the fabulous*

OUTSPAN Nyeri
Kenya

Book now through

E. A. WILDLIFE LODGES LTD
P.O. Box 7557 Nairobi Telephone 27938
or your nearest travel agent

***ALL ANIMALS HAVE
THE RIGHT-OF-WAY
AT SAMBURU***

***East Africa's most modern
Game Lodge in the Wild***

***Unequaled in Quality of Service
Unique in Quantity of Game***

Superb catering and accommodation in the heart of
Kenya's fabulous game country amongst herds of
elephant, buffalo and countless plains animals.

**THE SAMBURU GAME LODGE
UASO NYIRO**

NORTHERN FRONTIER SAFARIS LTD.

For reservations apply to:-

E. A. WILDLIFE LODGES LTD.

P.O. Box 7557 NAIROBI TEL. 27938.

Or your local travel agent.

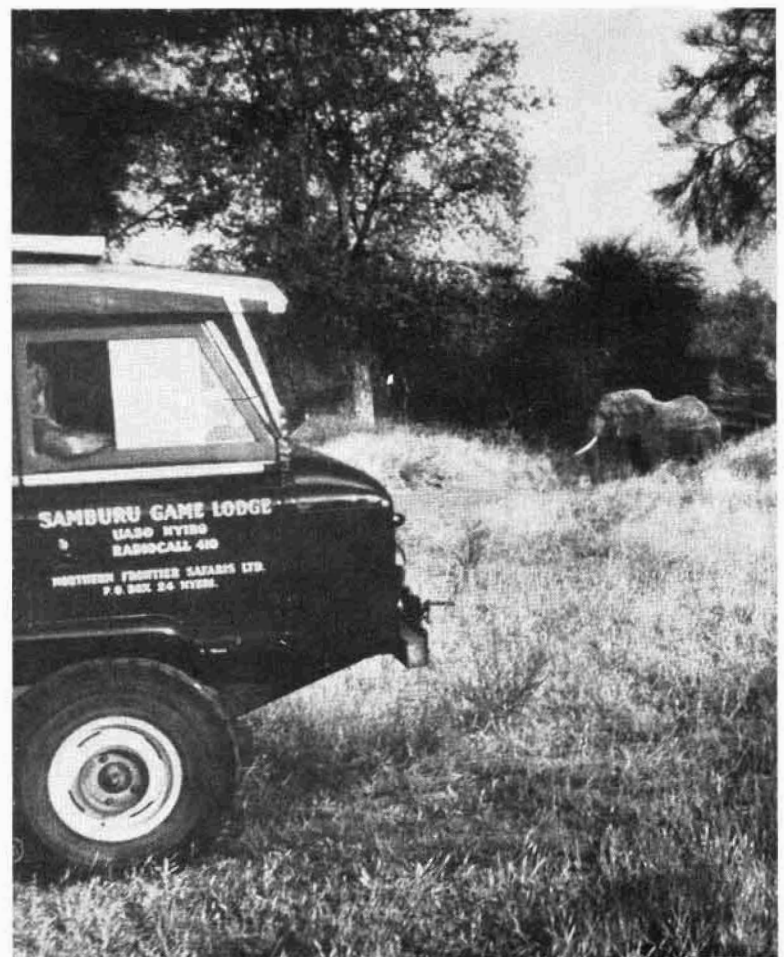


Photo: Tony Irwin

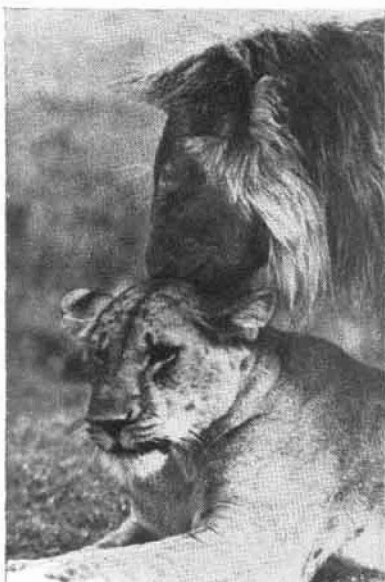
Collectors' column

DRAMATIC COLOUR

HERE'S a new, easy method of supplementing your colour-slide collection, adding definitive pictures taken by some of East Africa's finest wildlife photographers.

From thousands offered, AFRICANA staff has selected eight colour-slides which range over two subjects—lion, the King of Beasts, and the Monarch of them all, the elephant—two of which are illustrated here.

Four of EACH of these real-life-colour studies have been packed, securely for travel, and will be sent



you at your request—eight dramatic transparencies for only 21/- or \$US 3, post free by surface mail,

Other packs are being prepared—birds, reptiles, mammals, insects—and will be announced in this column in future issues of AFRICANA.

Send your remittance (Sh. 21/- or \$US 3, per pack) to: The Art Editor, AFRICANA, Post Office Box 9010, Nairobi, Kenya, and your selection will be speedily on its way.



EQUATOR CLUB

WORLD FAMOUS FOR ENTERTAINMENT
and
SURROUNDINGS

*"One of the twelve most well-known
and unique night-clubs of the world"*

— Life Magazine

The Rendezvous of
Kenya's Elite

Temporary membership
available

York Street

NAIROBI



SAFARI IN UGANDA

All-inclusive, Government sponsored hunting and photographic safaris with some of East Africa's leading professional hunters.

LOWEST COST - DE LUXE SERVICE - NO EXTRAS

Write for a quotation—inclusive of jet transportation from your home country—for special 21-day economy safari based on our luxuriously-equipped hunting lodges and camps in Uganda and northern Tanganyika. Rifles and licence fees included in cost—no extra charge for excess mileage.

Short duration, inexpensive fishing and bird-shooting safari tours to Lake Albert and the Semliki by charter aircraft from Entebbe. Also special custom safaris—scientific and film expeditions anywhere in Uganda and neighbouring territories.

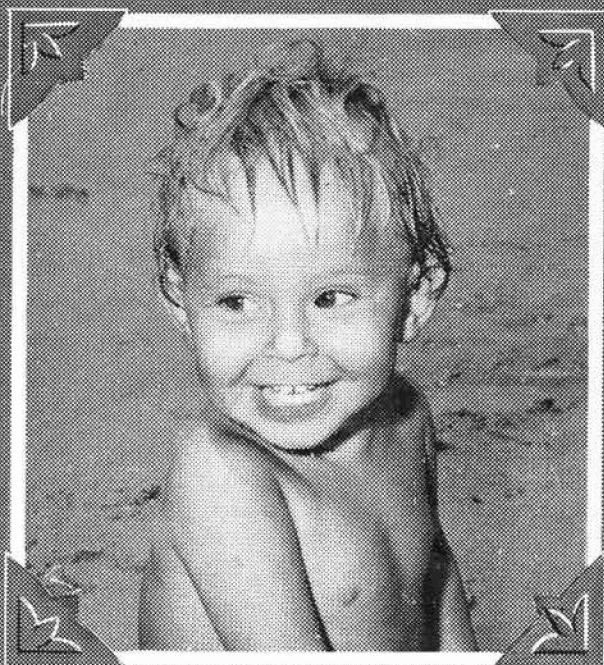
UGANDA WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

AIRWAYS HOUSE KAMPALA P.O. BOX 1764

(A subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation)



SOUTH AFRICAN HOLIDAY (What fun it was!)



THIS IS US having a whale of a time on one of the wonderful South African beaches. All of us acquired gorgeous tans, enormous appetites for the very good food, a host of new friends. Left – the sheer bliss on Ann's face expressed what we *all* felt about our holiday in South Africa.

For free road maps, hotel guides, brochures and other information about your South African holiday, apply to:
SOUTH AFRICAN TOURIST CORPORATION
 Mercury House, Gordon Avenue, Box 1343,
 Salisbury, Tel. 61161

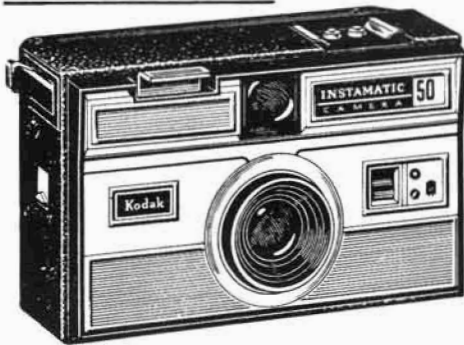


For pictures precious enough to
put in your pocket:



KODAK INSTAMATIC CAMERA

Kodak Instamatic 50 Camera



**Lowest priced of all the Kodak
Instamatic Cameras**

A perfect KODAK INSTAMATIC Camera for youngsters and beginners. For everyone who wants simple operation plus great pictures. The KODAK INSTAMATIC 50 is the simplest camera ever. Nothing to set. Just aim it and push the button. You get famous INSTAMATIC Camera performance.

Price Shs. 56/-



KODAK Film for INSTAMATIC Cameras comes in handy KODAPAK Cartridges. KODACOLOR—X Film for great colour prints, KODAK EKTACHROME—X or KODACHROME—X Film for wonderful colour slides, KODAK VERICHROME Pan Film for snappy black-and-white prints!

Kodak Instamatic 100 Camera



Great pictures . . . great value

Way down in price, but way up in value and picture-taking pleasure! The KODAK INSTAMATIC 100 gives you all the advantages of super-simple picture-taking. Just drop in a KODAPAK Cartridge and snap the camera shut. No threading. Nothing to adjust. Yet you can take pictures any time, anywhere because the KODAK INSTAMATIC 100 Camera has built-in flash!

Price Shs. 94/-

Your local KODAK Dealer displays this sign

KODAK (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED "KODAK" IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK

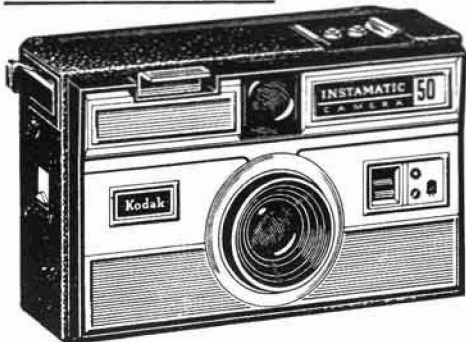


For pictures precious enough to
put in your pocket:



KODAK INSTAMATIC CAMERA

Kodak Instamatic 50 Camera

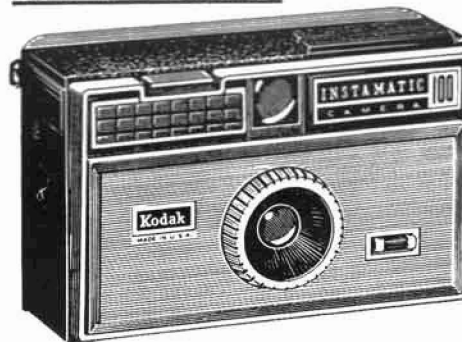


**Lowest priced of all the Kodak
Instamatic Cameras**

A perfect KODAK INSTAMATIC Camera for youngsters and beginners. For everyone who wants simple operation plus great pictures. The KODAK INSTAMATIC 50 is the simplest camera ever. Nothing to set. Just aim it and push the button. You get famous INSTAMATIC Camera performance.

Price Shs. 56/-

Kodak Instamatic 100 Camera



Great pictures . . . great value

Way down in price, but way up in value and picture-taking pleasure! The KODAK INSTAMATIC 100 gives you all the advantages of super-simple picture-taking. Just drop in a KODAPAK Cartridge and snap the camera shut. No threading. Nothing to adjust. Yet you can take pictures any time, anywhere because the KODAK INSTAMATIC 100 Camera has built-in flash!

Price Shs. 94/-



KODAK Film for INSTAMATIC Cameras comes in handy KODAPAK Cartridges. KODACHROME—X Film for great colour prints, KODAK EKTACHROME—X or KODACHROME—X Film for wonderful colour slides, KODAK VERICHROME Pan Film for snappy black-and-white prints!

Your local KODAK Dealer displays this sign

KODAK (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED "KODAK" IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK



Enjoy the best of East Africa



Elephant by G. Guggisberg

There are many ways to safari in East Africa. But there can be no question that the most comfortable way is by air travelling in the cushioned comfort of 3, 4 or 6-seater aircraft.

Extend your holiday by saving time—time to enjoy more of the best that East Africa has to offer.

One day you can be battling big game fish in the warm waters off Malindi—and a few hours later observing the elephants' bath-time and the lions' kill in any one of many East African Game Reserves.

Write, cable or phone for full details of our fabulous all-inclusive air safari tours.

Save time — yes, and save money; enjoy more, see more — safely, comfortably.



Head Office: Wilson Airport, cables 'ATOMIC, Nairobi', P.O. Box 1951, Nairobi, Kenya.
Mombasa Branch: Port Reitz Airport, cables 'ATOMIC, Mombasa', P.O. Box 9700, Mombasa, Kenya.