

ABERCORNUCOPIA

A VILLAGE REVIEW

No. 8

SEPTEMBER 3, 1963

Registered at the
G.P.O. as a newspaper PRICE 4d.

A MYSTERY OF 50,000 YEARS AGO NEW FINDS AT KALAMBO

Important new discoveries have been made by Dr. Desmond Clark and his party who have just completed a month's hard work excavating at the Kalambo Falls site. A survey of the aims of the work and the importance of the site is given in a report of a talk by Dr. Clark on Page—of this issue.

On Saturday, August 17, a party of interested people from Abercorn was shown the progress of the work and also saw how the precise position of everything found, whether stone chips or fragments of pottery, is exactly plotted on squared paper; everything is identified, numbered and entered in a register, and all items of any importance are carefully drawn and often photographed. Exact measurements of depth and position of everything are taken, and the excavations are brushed perfectly clean so that records of stratification can be made and such things as an ancient drift of sand across a bed of clay can be clearly seen, or the discolouration noted where a grave has been filled in with soil slightly different from that in which it was dug.

A series of twelve graves on the very edge of the high river bank was revealed by pieces of pottery emerging from the bank near the top. When these were dug out they were found to be the first graves ever discovered of the "channel-ware" iron-age people (see Page—). The graves are an unusual type, being narrow vertical pits now containing nothing but remains of bowls and pots, all deliberately broken. Any bone has been destroyed by the acids in this type of soil and it may be that only fragmentary remains were buried after bodies had been partially disposed of by some other ritual method such as exposure or cremation. Analysis of the soil is expected to shed some light on this problem. One of the graves was covered with a large and

very heavy lump of iron-impregnated material considered to have been the "plug" from the base of a primitive furnace.

A TREE TRUNK MYSTERY

Another fascinating find at water level is a series of large tree trunks lying parallel with each other an equal distance apart and beneath them another similar series at present just under water. These are so regularly placed that no natural explanation seems possible and Dr. Clark was hoping that the river, now falling fairly rapidly, would be low enough for him to investigate this remarkable find thoroughly before his departure. The logs have been in this position for over 50,000 years.

The party has also exposed two magnificent new Acheulian "floors" on which absolutely perfect hand-axes and other implements in "mint" condition—as fresh and sharp as when they were made 50,000 years ago—are lying in profusion. Dr. Clark even thinks that he can recognise the handiwork of one particular man in several of these.

SEVENTY FOOT PIT

Very much more information of a technical nature has also been gained such as stratification of boulder beds, sands, clays and peaty bogs which have exposed and sampled throughout the depth of a large pit dug from a level 70 feet above the river almost to water level, and much more stone-age material has been found through most of this depth.

This brief expedition, in fact with the help of local labour, has achieved an enormous amount of work which has done much to stress further the extreme interest and importance of the Kalambo Valley as a key to man's development not only in Africa but in a world context.

TEN EXPERTS

Those engaged in the work, either throughout or in the case of one or two, for part of the time, were:-

Dr. J. Desmond Clark C.B.E. F.B.A., Professor of Old World Archaeology at University of California, Berkeley; and formerly Curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Livingstone.

Dr. Maxine R. Kleindienst, Chicago University.

Mr. Charles M. Keller M.A., University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Francis van Noten, Musee Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, Belgium.

Mr. David W. Phillipson, Clare College, Cambridge.

Miss Barbara W. Anthony B.A., Harvard University.

Miss Sue Bucklin B.A., Northwestern University, Illinois.

Mr. John D. Clark, University College, Durham University.

Mrs. Betty Clark M.A.

Mrs. Clark, in addition to the onerous duties of the commissariat of the camp, has been mainly occupied in making exact technical drawings of the stone-age tools found. She has done more than 1,200 of Kalambo material alone and large numbers of others of material from all over Northern Rhodesia, many of which have been used in Dr. Clark's various publications. Mr. John D. Clark, among other duties, has made many similarly precise drawings of the pottery found and its decorative patterns.

BIG PLANS FOR LUNZUWA

A new District Council organisation for the Northern Province has just been announced.

It has been arranged, by agreement with the Chiefs and their councillors, that the existing 16 native authorities shall be grouped into seven or eight such councils each of which will have a number of members elected by the votes of all people in the respective electoral area who are aged 21 or over and have three months' residence in the area.

In the case of Abercorn, it is expected that the District Council headquarters will be accommodated in part of the extensive range of buildings available at Lunzuwa where there would be senior staff consisting of a Secretary to the Council, Treasurer and Assistant-Treasurer. Further staff will be provided as required and a collating and supervisory board for this purpose, on the lines of the Public Service Commission, is to be set up to deal with staffing of all the councils.

A TRAINING CENTRE

It is also planned to have a large training centre in the Abercorn area on the line of the "Outward Bound" schools and this may also be accommodated at Lunzuwa. This training centre will give the usual courses in Leadership and character development including exploring and climbing expeditions, sailing and life-saving and many other outdoor activities.

The centre would accept both Government and other trainees from mining and large commercial concerns and several hundred lads are expected to be constantly in residence, with the necessarily large staff of instructors.

Lunzuwa may thus become a populous centre of considerable importance in the area with substantial benefit to Abercorn.

C. B. C. STORES

A BRIDGE IN THE BUSH

There is a rough bridge over the Kalambo River, not far above the Falls, made with tree trunks by the local people and originally intended to take vehicles. Three enormously long and heavy trunks stretch across two timber piers some 15 feet above the river. There was originally a third timber support in midstream but floods have swept it away. The transverse poles are loose and only touch the main timbers here and there as curvature and gravity determine. The great logs do just support their own weight but sag ominously in the middle and, although the bridge is a convenience to local pedestrians, it could never take even a wheelbarrow. The villagers—especially the children—seem to have confidence in the thing; but it arouses the deepest suspicion in the mind of the stranger.

What recalls this bridge to my mind, oddly enough, is the decision that Northern Rhodesia is to have its own currency. A national currency may be regarded as just such a bridge, giving secure passage to the two-way traffic of imports and exports; and the Federal currency "bridge" has had, up to now, three piers resting on the entirely adequate foundations provided by the economies of the three territories. Their varied exports of tea, tobacco, chrome, gold, maize, beef, copper, tourism and the invisible exports resulting from energetic business activity, together with even more varied imports, have not only provided the traffic but, rather as in the case of a bridge charging tolls, have secured the financial stability of the whole currency structure.

A Northern Rhodesia currency will be based on an economy representing only one main pier—copper—and the foundations of this one pier do not give grounds for full confidence. The value of copper depends on a world price fixed by the international copper industry; not, as in the case of gold by agreement between governments through their central banks. Of course I do not suggest that it will be based on a "copper standard" comparable with a "gold standard"; but, in so far as a currency is based on the country's economy, the base will be a "copper economy" as it was

ten years ago. Copper price variations will lead to unpredictable booms and slumps; money for development will be highly variable; the wage factor in general spending will be no less unpredictable. Ten years ago, the currency, being sterling, was protected from these uncontrolled swings.

The vaunted "freedom" in fact can all too easily become economic servitude to one industry and, through it, to America; and political "sovereignty" then sinks to the level of an irrelevant detail. The last thing which America's powerful "copper lobby" wishes for (with its wage standards at levels quite fantastic anywhere else in the world) is increased competition from Africa. This means that we shall not see vastly increased copper revenue, nor any strengthening in the backing for a local currency.

This was the situation behind the whole Katanga story as became clear when the close connection of top UNO officials to American and Swedish metal combines was revealed. Either America or Russia could probably release from stocks enough copper at any moment to bring down our economy and its currency in a matter of weeks.

Of course there are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and all sorts of other agencies which level out variations in real values by juggling artificial expedients on a world scale; but, with its own currency on a single commodity basis, this country will, in fact go naked and unarmed into an international jungle where even the Pound and the Dollar themselves are sometimes hard put to it to survive intact and where the Rand of South Africa will be the only currency on the African continent able to stand absolutely unsupported on its own feet.

One cannot think of anyone in the territory whose portrait, emblazoned in millions all over the bridge, could possibly convince travellers of its security once they had seen the condition of its supports; although the village children will doubtless greatly admire such portraits and run back and forth delightedly over the creaking planks.

CORNELIUS

"GLOBE-TROTTER'S" 35,000 MILES

A "globe-trotter" who has travelled 35,000 miles in Africa in the course of a world journey he has planned to last several years, was lately in Abercorn awaiting the end-August Liemba sailing. He is Mr. Jorg Schlegel, aged 26, of Dusseldorf, West Germany, and arrived here via Karonga and Nakonde after sailing up Lake Nyasa in M.V. Ilala.

He has already been on his journey for two years—including six months' stay in South Africa—and has travelled through several European countries, southward from Nigeria down the West Coast and north again through Bechuanaland, Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Mr. Schlegel, who wears that accepted trade-mark of globe-trotters, a full beard, is a well organised young man and carries with him exceptionally fine photographic equipment. Wherever possible he prefers to "hitch-hike", but otherwise uses the cheapest form of public transport and he came all the way from Mozambique "4th. class", thus greatly economising his modest resources and travelling in the closest contact with ordinary people everywhere.

He hopes to make an extensive tour of East Africa and then to visit Asia and to spend some time in Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, the South Sea Islands and the United States where he has a sister at Los Angeles.

In Africa he did some crocodile hunting in the Okavango Swamps, Bechuanaland; stayed some time with Dr. Albert Schweitzer at his jungle hospital in Gabon, and was in Leopoldville just when the fighting started there for the second time.

He has the happiest memories of Angola where he arrived at carnival time last year. He was crowned "Carnival King" in the little desert town of Mossamedes and says he hardly expects ever to experience again such lavish hospitality as he received from the colourful, pleasure-seeking throng of those days.

Mr. Schlegel, although he is interrupting his professional career at a critical point with this journey, believes that a young man should see as much as he possibly can of the world before he settles down. He expects to gain a better understanding of people and a broader outlook and to have the benefit of his experiences throughout his life. He has so far spent more time in Africa than anywhere else, so impressed is he with the beauty and variety of its scenery and wild-life and with the friendliness and hospitality of its people.

"Some day," he says, "I hope to return here".

FURTHER BIRD SIGHTINGS

The following additions to the list of birds recorded in the vicinity of Abercorn, referred to at length in our April issue, have been made since June, 1963, and handed to us for publication by Mr. D. Vesey-Fitzgerald.

Those who have copies of the list compiled by Mr. Vesey-Fitzgerald his son, Michael, may like to make these additions to their copies

New sights are:-

Marsh Sandpiper, R262 (P.M.), mud flats (Chila) frequent; a few remain during dry season.

Wood Sandpiper, R264 (P.M.), mud flats (Chila) frequent; a few remain during dry season.

Painted Snipe, R230. Mud flats, among grass tussocks; Chila, August 1963, several.

Grey-rumped Swallow, R499. Chila dambo; a few common open grasslands over border in Tanganyika.

TENTH BIRTHDAY OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

ITS BUILDERS AND BENEFACTORS

The tenth anniversary of the first service held in All Saints' Church, Abercorn—on July 26, 1953—was celebrated on Sunday, July 21 last by a service conducted by the Rev. Fr. Phipps, and a social gathering at which coffee and cake were served and a very interesting address on the history of the church was given by Miss A.M. Gamwell O.B.E.

The cake, made by Mrs. Smit, a first prize winner at the recent Show, was a masterpiece of confectionery bearing on its iced surface a sugar model of the church building, perfectly executed and much admired by everyone.

Miss Gamwell, in her address, recalled how before the church was built services had been held on occasion at Kawimbe, in the T.V.M.I. building, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Mantell (then of African Lakes Corporation) and also in the dining room of The Abercorn Arms.

A committee to raise funds and proceed with the building of a Protestant church was formed in 1948 and an appeal to individuals and companies interested in the district was sent out. By far the greatest financial benefactors were the Beit Trustees and the late Mr. A.H. Yule, and a tablet commemorating Mr. Yule's help is set in the "western" wall of the building. Other contributions and funds raised by various projects soon enabled a start to be made.

It was decided that the church should be for the use of all Protestant denominations and that it should be inter-racial.

AN AFRICAN'S HELP

The plan was drawn by Mr. Owen Abel, of the London Missionary Society, and nearly the whole of the building work was done by Mr. Harrison, then Public Works Inspector here, and his captao, Lester Chellemu, in their spare time with, of course, the necessary labour.

One may add, perhaps to Miss Gamwell's story the fact that an ambitious and successful feature of this work was the very large chancel arch in brick and a point which has sometimes attracted notice (although only so far as it gives "character" to the interior) is that one pier of the arch is a brick wider than the other—one of those slight discrepancies often encountered in Africa and in this case evident only to the unduly critical eye. Lester, the son of Alan Chellemu, one of the most respected Africans in Abercorn's history, was awarded a Certificate of Honour by the Queen in the last Birthday Honours for his long unblemished record in government service.

Helpers—with the building itself, fund-raising and the secretarial work—were too numerous for individual mention but the late Mr. Humphrey Nash and Mrs. Nash did outstanding work throughout. The copper monogram on the altar front was Mr. Nash's work.

GIFTS OF FURNITURE

Suitable furnishings were, of course, a major problem and this was solved mainly by further generous gifts by many friends. Miss Gamwell detailed in her address the articles so provided which were:-

Rose window: This, made from 16th. century glass, was designed and given by the well-known artist Sir Frank Salisbury who learned of the Church and its inter-denominational status from a Miss

Jacobson, a musician and friend of Miss Gamwell and her sister who stayed with them here in 1950/51. Miss Jacobson also helped in obtaining the following items through the Bishop of London: Three Chancel chairs, one Prie Dieu, one hymn board, one lectern with lectern Bible, two brass candlesticks, one Missal holder. Some of these are articles salvaged from London churches bombed during the war.

The Organ was given by Mrs. J.J. (Sylvia) Keigwin in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, who were much loved members of the L.M.S. working in this area. The Altar Cross was given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Laskie, founder of the estate which is now the Lakeview Hotel, by their niece, Mrs. Courtney and her husband.

A copper tray and jug were given by Mrs. Owen Abel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, for many years missionaries at Senga Hill, and wife of the designer of the church.

The altar frontal and "fair linen cloth" were given by Miss A.H. Gamwell. The christening bowl was given by Mr. and Mrs. David Ogilvie in memory of their first child who died in infancy when they were stationed in the area.

The Communion Plate—a travelling set—was also presented by Mr. Courtney and was the only possession he was able to save at Dunkirk.

The light over the lectern was given by Mr. J. Joseph, the former Secretary, and the light behind the rose window by Mr. Karl Kuhne.

Two copper vases and antique Sheffield plate candlesticks were given by Mr. and Mrs. Nash.

The timber for the massive altar was given by Mr. Gordon Ralph.

Many of the pews were given by individuals, some in memory of departed relatives.

The Church as a whole is thus indissolubly linked with very many past and present residents of Abercorn and with much of its history; and its friends and supporters hope that these links will increase and continue as time goes by.

MORE POWER FOR ABERCORN

£50,000 FOR NEW GENERATOR

A loan of £100,000 to the Northern Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. was discussed in Committee by the Legislative Council on July 31. Mr. Gardner, answering a question by Mr. Carlisle on the Loans and Investments vote said that £50,000 was required for extension of the generating plant at Abercorn, and the remaining £50,000 for extensions to the supply schemes of Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery and Mongu.

Asked for details by Mr. Carlisle, who recalled that the Ministry had been concerned lest Abercorn's consumer requirements might be too small to justify the installation of a plant at all when it was first put in, Mr. Gardener said that the Corporation had found during the present year that the demand had grown to an extent that is just about touching capacity and that the 200 new African houses there which were to have ricity would "push it over the top".

"We have here a commercial body which has looked at this from a business angle and is satisfied" he said, "and I think we can be assured that the answer will be satisfactory."

LEAF-FALL PROBLEM

Perhaps the installation of a new generator will provide an opportunity for reviewing the working of the water supply side of the scheme and for installation of some device to prevent the occasional short stoppages reported to be due to accumulation of leaves in the canal at certain times when big winds in heavily bushed country make this problem one of some importance.

More power may also permit some improvement in the town's water supply which has been very close to minimum requirements lately. The capacity of the plant rather than any deficiency in the source of supply is reported to be the difficulty at present.

GET GOING—
COME OUT OF YOUR SHELL
—WITH



— COMING EVENTS IN

A.C.T.S. NEW STAR IN BRILLIANT SHOW

A splendid production of the American comedy thriller "The Gazebo" last Saturday maintained the Club Theatre Section's progress towards a really high standard of amateur stage work.

This, a typically American piece, was a new departure in that it demanded an authentic American atmosphere, the bright up-to-date setting of a newly built American house, three major parts of considerable length and nine highly characterised small part players as well as some challenging production high-lights such as instant "killings", falling bodies and so forth.

We must give first place to the absolute newcomer Amanda Lloyd who took this leading part without previous experience of any kind and proved herself an excellent actress—well among the very best ever seen in Abercorn—despite a rushed production with only four weeks' preparation.

Amanda was quite without self-consciousness. The part was that of a successful young actress—and a successful young actress she was. She was also the beloved wife of a television writer—and his beloved wife she duly was. She made the whole thing natural and credible without any affectations and withholding nothing of her personality; and I thought myself that her unforced, lightly spread American accent was the most convincing in the cast. Even making allowance for the undoubted fact that her casting for this part was ideal, it is clear that we have here a "find" who should be of the greatest value in future productions.

Reg. Howe as the husband also scored a real triumph. He needed no more than the horn-rimmed glasses he wore to put the finishing touch to a consistent, well-rounded presentation of the American commercial literary man. There was a good deal of silent 'business' such as when he arranged the details of his murder plot and so on, and he held the house well through all this even if, as I learn, there

was a little easy "ad-libbing" here and there which might have surprised the author. This character got right away from those he has shown us in other productions and was proof of his versatility. The natural, pleasant relationship between husband and wife in this play came through excellently which is a tribute to both performers.

Chris Roberts played the District Attorney friend of the couple and I was struck again by his talent for mime as distinct from delivery of the lines. He was one of those casual, loose jointed Americans and (although he was not wearing one) the square-shouldered, over-long, loose jacket such a man wears could almost be seen as he moved within it. His lines might have been given stronger delivery and a more varied intonation, especially considering the tough, dominating personality a traditional district attorney is popularly supposed to have. If I were producing Chris Roberts

I should leave the whole thing to him except the lines, and try and help him mould his delivery to the version of the character which emerges from his natural miming ability.

Joan Carlin's middle-aged lady estate agent was another typical American character who also fitted in with un-exaggerated naturalness to the group. Don Woffenden was most successful as a lusty young builder and Diana Millar took the by no means easy small part of the couple's coloured maid.

Doug McLennan filled in at the last moment as a police surgeon—very effectively—and the rest of the small parts were as gangsterish a collection of crooks and detectives as one could wish to see.

Pat Metcalfe—"The Dook"—was one of the gangster "brains" which Eton produces in its spare time from educating prime ministers. This—probably mythical—character was one he seemed to enjoy, although he, again, filled in for the original performer. He was a fastidious, ruthless and dangerous creature washing his lily-white hands of the nastiness of "Louie", his henchman, whom David Millar played to the life, right to the permanently drooping cigarettes.

Sport and Entertainment

Sat. Sept. 7	Art and Craft Show, T.V.M.I.
Sun. Sept. 8	Sweepstake Shoot, Riffle Club.
Sat. Sept. 14	Golf Monthly Medal, Abercorn Club.
Sun. Sept. 22	Spoon Shoot, Rifle Club.
Sat. Sept. 28	Golf: One Club Cup, Abercorn Club. Golf Dance; Cup Presentation; Formal Dress.

Forthcoming Films

Thurs. Sept. 5	"Very Important Person", Comedy, James Robertson Justice.
Wed. Sept. 11.	"ROMANOFF AND JULIET" (Comedy) Technicolour. Starring, Sandra Dee.
Wed. Sept. 25.	"MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH" (Drama/Musical), starring James Stewart, Doris Day.
Wed. Oct. 9.	"BREATH OF SCANDAL" (Comedy) starring Sophia Loren.

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Colin Tait's detective was also excellent. Although it was one of the smaller parts, he put everything into it and made Ryan a character essential to the tale. He was well supported by Mels Marbus as one of those dumb bods. they seem to have in American police circles.

The audience took a good deal of pleasure in the first appearance of Nobby on any stage in the part of "the bah-dy". He was duly shot and fell professionally right on cue, then lay without so much as a sneeze under his covering.

The set was admirable. A grey interior stone wall toned excellently with red curtain and in general the effect was that of a contemporary room in a newly built "modernist" house.

Dave Millar deserves full marks for this production and among the many who helped with the set, Marshall Singer, Westy and Mark Lloyd must have special mention for their work.

Three little hitches—two amenable to correction—were a short period of uncertainty in the lighting (no doubt again due to unforeseen overload), the rather too obvious emptiness of the drawers of this busy writer's desk, and the gazebo itself which did its "leaning tower" act a scene too soon.

Mr. John Macrae's Death at Ndola

LATE last night it was learned officially that Mr. John Macrae had died from acute poliomyelitis in Ndola Hospital, where he was flown by charter plane early Sunday morning with his wife Glynice and in the care of Dr. MacNab. Mr. Macrae had been ill for only a day or two before signs of paralysis indicated on Saturday the nature of the infection. Dr. MacNab was immediately informed and arrived by special aircraft about four hours later.

He and Dr. Roberts (despite Dr. Roberts' commitment to appear in that evening's entertainment which he gallantly fulfilled) then remained in attendance on Mr. Macrae all night.

Son of Mr. F.B. Macrae, for many years one of the territory's leading personalities in the administrative and legislative fields, John Macrae was born and brought up in this country. He was aged 31 last May. A perfect Chibemba linguist, he was widely known and liked among Africans and served in the Police Reserve for many years. A trained agriculturist, he was always among the gayest and most light-hearted in any company. He must be greatly missed by all throughout this small community and the utmost sympathy will be extended to Glynice, her three very young children, his parents and other members of the family now in Abercorn.

PRECAUTIONS

In an announcement made from the stage at the close of the play Dr. Roberts advised that to guard against any spread of the virus it would be wise for residents to take strict precautions as regards sanitary cleanliness and provide a basin of weak permanganate solution for people and their servants to use for rinsing their fingers as required. He mentioned that, as the vaccine, whether orally or otherwise given is not effective for six weeks, there was no immediate value in administering it in respect of this case.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PAUL'S & ST. FRANCIS

Instruction for children as a preparation for the first Holy Communion and Baptismal Promise.

High Mass Followed by the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament,

8 a.m. at St. Paul's

Holy Mass every Sunday

At St. Francis; 7 a.m. (sermon in Bemba or Mambwe) 8 a.m. (sermon in English)

At St. Paul's; 7 a.m. (sermon in Bemba or Mambwe)

At Catholic Welfare Hall (Abercorn Location) 9.30 a.m. (High mass with sermon in Bemba or Mambwe)

Holy Mass daily

At St. Francis; 6. 15. a.m.

At St. Paul's; 6. 30 a.m.

Meetings and Classes at Catholic Welfare Hall

Mondays at 5 p.m. St Vincent de Paul Conference

Tuesdays at 4. 30 p.m. Instruction for catechumens

Meetings of the Legion of Mary:-

Wednesdays at 4.30 p.m. Adults

Thursdays at 4.30 p.m. Boys

Fridays at 4.30 p.m. Girls

Confessions: every Saturday at 3.00 p.m. and everyday before Holy Mass.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Francis every Saturday 6 p.m.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Sunday School at 8. 30 a.m.

Service every Sunday at 9.30 a.m.

Meetings and Classes in the Church:

Tuesdays, 4 p.m.—Instruction for catechumens.

Wednesdays, 4 p.m.—prayer Meeting.

Thursdays, 4 p.m.—Instruction for hearers.

Fridays, 2 p.m.—K.B.B.K.

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EARLY MAN AT KALAMBO

DR. J. DESMOND CLARK'S ACCOUNT

It was in Africa that the first tool-making creature—fore-runner of modern man—emerged some 2,000,000 years ago.

African archaeology is therefore of the greatest importance to the whole world in the study of man's origins and early history. The Kalambo Falls site, with its record of a complete series of successive cultures from 60,000 years ago to the present day, is of similarly crucial importance to African archaeology and thus to the whole world problem of man's development.

One immediate practical function of archaeology, which is fully realised by the new African states, is to provide material and interpretations by means of which the unwritten history of Africa, especially during the last 1,500 years, may be constructed and its earlier story welded into the general body of world pre-history.

These were some of the points made by Dr. J. Desmond Clark in a talk on the work he has been conducting at Kalambo during July/August, given to Abercorn residents at the T.V. M.I. on Wednesday afternoon, August 7.

He began by recalling how one of his helpers at Kalambo on a previous visit—Mrs. Anderson—had said that what Rhodesian archaeologists did was best described as "crack pottery".

It was true, he said, that the iron age in particular had produced vast quantities of potsherds and that specialists in that period spent much of their time sorting and studying these fragments. But there was much more to it than that.

MAN'S WAY OF LIFE

What archaeologists were trying to do was to interpret man's way of life all the way back into the past when a tool-making creature first appeared in the world—in Africa—some two million years ago.

With the help of methods developed by natural scientists archaeology had now become a precise science, said Dr. Clark, and he then sketched the various ways of dating deposits by stratigraphy, giving relative dates; fossils, establishing geological periods; and the new physical and chemical methods, such as potassium-argon and radio-carbon dating. These give absolute dates within a defined margin of error upwards from about 25,000,000 years to 100,000 years ago and downwards from the present to about 60,000 years ago. New methods now being developed would, he hoped, fill this gap.

FOSSILS AT KARONGA

Dr. Clark said that he had just returned from ten days in the Karonga area at the head of Lake Nyasa where he had found extensive deposits of animal fossils with associated stone implements. These were in lake bed deposits about 750,000 years old laid down at a time when Lake Nyasa was 250 feet higher than at present. The remains were those of extinct forms of the larger mammals such as elephant, horse, giraffe and buffalo. He showed two small specimens of bone to the audience.

Before passing to more detailed reference to Kalambo, Dr. Clark rapidly chipped two or three small rough implements from a piece of shale, using hammer and anvil stones found at Kalambo, to illustrate the processes used by primitive man.

The original flow of the Kalambo river, he said, had been altered by the up-tilting of the strata bordering the Great Rift at the time it was formed 25,000,000 years ago. This had led to the formation of a small lake which had later broken through the barrier at the head of the up-tilted strata and had drained down into Lake Tanganyika, forming the present gorge.

LONG AGO FIRES

The earliest implements found were in this old lake bed two feet below the present water level. They were associated with carbonised wood by means of which it had been possible to date the tools to 57,300 years ago. They belonged to the Acheulian culture and the site was one of the very few known where evidence of man-made fire has been found associated with so early a period.

Studies of pollens and vegetable remains, Dr. Clark said, had established that at this time the climate was very much the same as it is at present; but later it became cooler with a heavy rainfall, and the "montane" forests characteristic of the Congo area—traces of which remain in our mishitos—came 1,500 feet lower.

CULTURE CHANGES

Dr. Clark emphasised that such changes in environment were of vital importance in bringing about change in cultures, in addition to migrations of peoples and the development of man himself.

In this case the massive hand axes of the Acheulian period were replaced by the smaller implements and the clumsy picks of the Sangoan, implements characteristic of heavily wooded country.

He thought that the people were nomadic according to the seasons and that no more than four or five families had included the Kalambo Falls site in their territory.

Later, some 35,000 years ago, there had been another climatic change and this had produced the refined tools of the Middle Stone Age such as spear-heads and fine blades hafted with "mastic" adhesive to shafts. "Projectile points" began to appear and in the Late Stone Age of 10,000 years ago a predominance of stone arrow heads and small crescents, which formed barbs, is found.

These points and barbs were used with poison which brought far greater hunting efficiency and permitted a considerable increase of population.

IRON AGE PEOPLE

This phase lasted up to about 500 A.D. when the primitive, yellow-skinned type of man, whose relics are seen in the remains of Bushman and Hottentot, gave way to people who were skilled cultivators, cattle-herders and iron-workers. These iron-age people, Dr. Clark said, are traceable by means of their "channel-ware" pottery right down the area of the Great Lakes from Uganda to Southern Rhodesia.

Their burial sites, where the pottery is always ritually broken, have been practised, had been

Arts And Crafts Exhibition

There are quite a number of entries for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition which is to be held under the auspices of the T.V.M.I. at their hall on the afternoon of Saturday, September 7.

Among those exhibiting will be Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. du Plessis, Mrs. D. Mc L. Clark Miss Carlin, the Rev. R. Fuller, Mrs. Ian McLaren, the members of the Art Class, the children of the European school, Mr. Chisamba of the Abercorn African School, and a number of others who are preparing exhibits but have not yet formally entered them.

There will also be leather and baskets—work from Kawimbe.

One object of the exhibition is to encourage people of all races to take up the means of self-expression which are so satisfactorily provided by art and craft work. The exhibition is open for drawings of all kinds, paintings, block prints such as wood or lino cuts, silk screen prints, clay modelling, china painting, basketry, pottery and glazing, leatherwork, bead work, wood carving, tapestry (but not needlework and embroidery) and similar work actually done by the person entering it.

Entrance will be free and tea will be provided at a small charge.

It is expected that some of the exhibits will be for sale and a catalogue (with prices where applicable) will be available.

It is hoped also that the painting and drawing sections in particular will stimulate further interest in the art classes which quite a number of people are now finding of considerable interest and profit. en, and cremation is thought to

found for the first time at Kalambo. The present Mambwe-Lungu people replaced them about 500 years ago.

Dr. Clark remarked that items of British military equipment dating from the 1914 war had been found at a depth of two feet above these iron-age burials and brought the Kalambo record right from 60,000 years ago to modern times.

RACKETS AND CLUBS

Tennis Players Beat Golfers

The Abercorn Club Tennis Section's "Grand Tennis Weekend" over the August Bank Holiday proved very successful. Guests from Kasama arrived on Saturday when a dance held at the Club was also the occasion of a performance by the visiting "Miss Pamela" whose skill in keeping things moving (in this case tassels), although quite without a racket or even very much in the way of costume, greatly impressed quite a large audience—especially, it seems, the ladies who particularly appreciated the difficulties she so skillfully overcame.

Music for the performance and for the dancing was provided by tape-recorder apparatus kindly provided by Mr. Marbus, of the Electricity Corporation, and by Mr. Ian McLaren who also officiated as M.C.

Despite a strong, cool wind, the tennis started at 8 a.m. on Sunday. Abercorn's team consisted of Messrs. Westwood, Clark and Bellingan; Mesdames McLoughlin, Landry and McLaren. Mrs. McLoughlin, however, had the misfortune to suffer quite a bad ankle strain during the morning and had to retire, being replaced by the reserve, Mrs. Missen.

After a good day's tennis Kasama proved the winners and their captain duly filled the cup trophy with champagne. A tombola was held in the evening.

GOLF SECTION CHALLENGE

As might have been expected, the golfers—accustomed to the docile behaviour of a little white ball at rest on the ground—were less expert with a somewhat larger ball flying unpredictably through the air. Of course they have a large bat to hit it with; but they have to run rather than walk.

Which reminds one of the tale of the absolute beginner taken to the course by friends and, out

of courtesy to a newcomer, given first drive off No. 1 tee. with beginner's luck he hit the ball a mighty swipe straight down the fairway and waving his club hared after it at full speed. His flabbergasted friends saw him reach his ball, give it another mighty swipe and speed away into the distance. They retired defeated to the clubhouse. About the third (19th. hole) round later, their friend arrived still waving his driver but completely exhausted and, exclaiming "27½ minutes—not bad for a beginner", sank in a dead faint to the floor. Obviously a tennis player.

In the case of this challenge the teams were:-

Tennis Players: Messrs. Westwood, Bellingan and Kempman; Mesdames McLaren and Missen and Miss Westwood.

Golf Players: Messrs. Carey, McLoughlin and Innes; Mesdames McLoughlin and Landry and Miss Vesey-Fitzgerald.

During play Mr. McLoughlin pulled a muscle and was replaced by Mr. Eyssell. Mrs. McLoughlin, still hobbling badly from her injured ankle, went to the succour of her stricken spouse and, although most sincerely sympathetic, the rest of the company was much taken with the spectacle of "Pix and Peter" both put out of action in the sportsfield simultaneously for the first time in living memory.

The tennis section proved the winners by seven matches to four, and thus gained the stake of a crate of beer; at which stage "Pix and Peter" resumed their places in the teams.

The Tennis Section very much regrets the departure of Stan Bellingan who has been such an active member lately, and also the loss of Dorothy Watson who has not only been a regular attendant on tennis days but has invariably brought something special in the cake line for teas.

Bow Versus Club

An interesting "first-time" sporting event was the Archers versus Golfers match which was thoroughly organised in accordance with the rules of similar matches now often held elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Missen and Bill Watson were the archers—all three very well skilled in this now revived sport—and they were opposed by Johnny Eyssell, Jim Innes and Bob Jones.

The teams came out "all square" over the nine holes and a play-off between Mr. and Mr. Missen and the Innes-Eyssell combination was held in which the golfers proved the winners by a handsome margin.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT

The American Tournament held on Sunday, August 25, was won by Mr. C.G.T. Clark with a score of 29 out of a possible 40 (silver spoon). Mr. Kempman was second with 27; Mr. Collingwood third, 26; and Miss Vesey-Fitzgerald and Mr. Molloy tied fourth place with 25.

Kasaba Bay Visitors

The popularity of Kasaba Bay holidays is growing steadily.

Both Central African Airways "all-in" tours and direct "casual" bookings are increasing since the tours started ten months ago.

Use of the camp is reckoned in "visitor/nights", the total recorded in 1961 being 1,146. There was a drop to 817 in 1962—no doubt partly due to the effect of the 1961 disturbances which gravely interrupted road communications in the north that dry season and probably influenced people's plans for 1962.

For the first seven months of 1963 visitor/nights totalled 972 and, including firm bookings up to the end of October will reach 1,515 or more in the ten months. This should come to about 1,800 for the full calendar year. Of the ten months' total, 791 visitor/nights arose from all-in tour and 724 from casual bookings. The number of people concerned are 108 and 143 respectively, C.A.A. tourists averaging 7 nights each and "casuals" 5 nights each.



REGULAR PLUS TETRAMEL

AGENTS:

CENTRAL AFRICAN ROAD SERVICES

CHILA CHAT

One hundred more Post boxes will be available shortly and the Postmaster is prepared to receive applications for them.

Doc. Roberts—who plays off a 24 handicap—the other day completed the course in 41, which is only 4 above the par 37 for the nine holes instead of his rated 12. What golfers want to know is where they can get a few of the same tablets.

Mpulungu nowadays has the air of a substantial and flourishing township. There is a quite impressive "shopping centre" including a gay and busy "tea-room". In one respect at least it is the equivalent of Billingsgate—the great London fish market—and that is its characteristic odour. One suspects, in view of the enormous excitement at times among the remarkably cosmopolitan crowd of fish buyers, that it can also challenge Billingsgate in the matter of language—of several different varieties and equal pungency.

Seven adventurous, pigeons, belonging to the Salisbury Homing Society, arrived by C.A.A. plane on the afternoon of August 15 with orders that they were to be given water and, half-an-hour later, released to fly the 600 miles back home. The birds were duly released at 3.30 and, after circling the airport, flew off on a course which the C.A.A. pilot present described as the direct line to Salisbury. Water seems a poor sort of thing on which to start a 600 miles flight but how delighted C.A.A. would be if they could acquire the "know-how" of this trick—especially with the convenient free fuel depots of Bangweulu and Kariba on the way!

Perhaps it is a little painful to readers that they have an editor who is interested in archaeology. Never mind: it might have been birds—or even fish. (At least it is humanity—of a kind—that he is talking about, and an aspect of it in which this area has some world importance. To those who like to collect hundreds of useless stones, long hours of prying into the private lives of birds, or the fanatical collection of thousands of minute scales from fish seem quite fantastic occupa-

tions—and, of course, vice versa three times three.

The departure of the Watson and Bellingan families, each with three children, reduces the number of Abercorn Europeans by ten at one stroke. Both families had been here for many years, were active in various local interests—the men in wild life and rifle shooting—and were popular in a wide circle of friends.

Bill Watson, who combines dedication to an outdoor life with an intellect and sense of humour which his friends soon learn to treat with considerable respect, originally had a dull job in the north of England. Seeing a government advertisement for Game and Tsetse Department staff, he immediately flew to Lusaka, at his own expense, and said, "Here I am". Lusaka, oddly enough, was impressed by this enterprise and Bill has diligently chased tsetse ever since. We shall miss his dangerous habit of making apparently harmless remarks with a dead-pan mask on his essentially humorous countenance. These squibs usually exploded some time later, much to Bill's amusement and his victim's discomfiture.

Stan Bellingan, for many years I.R.L.C.S. Station Manager, is also a wild life enthusiast but in the South African tradition. He lately added to his interest in guns and animals the hobby of photographing wild flowers in colour. His rather burdensome job of dealing with a thousand and one local chores has been at times a heavy one but carried out with courtesy and consideration. Stan, in fact, like Harold Macmillan, is "unflappable". Bill is going to Bechuanaland and Stan has got himself a good job with the navy at Capetown.

Mr. and Mrs. McNish and Mr. J. Henderson are also leaving us. "Wally" hoped at one time

COFFEE & CATTLE EXPERTS IMPRESSED

Coffee was again to the fore on 9th and 10th August when the Conservation and Extension Officers from Lusaka, headed by Dr. Vincent the Regional Director, visited Abercorn. They were accompanied by Mr. Pratt a consulting expert of world wide experience who is advising the Government on coffee from his headquarters at Umtali.

The morning of 9th August was spent at the experimental station at the Gardens, Abercorn where Mr. Pratt's practical advice was freely given and we hope as freely absorbed by the would-be coffee growers who had assembled to hear him. A short talk on the station cattle was given by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Peter Kellett demonstrated a large post-hole digger suitable for making holes for coffee plants. This did not work so well in the dry sandy soil at Abercorn as it does at Isia Ranch but the general opinion was that it would be quite satisfactory once some rain had fallen and this contrivance was noted as something to be brought up in the future if coffee planting expands as everyone hopes that it will.

Lunch was taken at the Yacht

to take up horticulture here and also interested himself very closely in the plans to develop the essential oil plant, nindi. Mrs. McNish for a long time handled all the secretarial and financial side of the fortnightly cinema shows with devotion and true Scottish precision. Jim Henderson, in addition to struggling with the complexities of Locust mechanical stores, gave a lot of help to the Club Theatre Section. For the record, it should be mentioned that Wally McNish, who is a retired building contractor from Scotland, was the discoverer of the Chalunoma sand deposits which have ever since provided the township with building material; and that, in a very un-Scottish manner, he toured the bush in the new Jaguar he brought with him to find it, and soon ruined the fine "finish" by scratching it on the roadside twigs of bush tracks.

Club overlooking Lake Chila. Many thanks are due to the wives who organised this essential part of the proceedings.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Northern Province Farmers Association which was attended by all the Conservation and Extension Officers each of whom gave interesting talks on his own particular subject after the business of the Association had been disposed of.

On the morning of August 10th a visit was paid to Mr. Martin's Nakatali Ranch where some interesting cattle crosses were seen and discussed while in the afternoon there was an expedition to Simanwe Farm and to the eight acres of coffee planted at the source of the Mwambeshi for which Mr. Holgate is responsible. Unfortunately Mr. Holgate was in hospital and so could not be present. We were glad that Mr. Pratt was most encouraged by what he found on these two places. Mr. Goeing, whose speciality is horticulture, was impressed with the amount of water available and the vegetable growing possibilities.

On Sunday the visitors went to Isia Ranch and to Sunzu Farm where they again gave advice on cattle and coffee.

To Dr Vincent and Messrs Rhodes, Goeing and Pratt who came from so far to see Abercorn the Northern Province Farmers are most grateful. They hope that they will see some of them if not all of them, on some future occasion.

A word of appreciation also to Mr Thomas Martin whose interpolated reminiscences of Kenya forty years ago added interesting variety to the talks and discussions.