

**A LIST OF MATERIALS TO SUPPORT AN UNDERGRADUATE
COURSE IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA
WITH EMPHASIS ON KENYA**

by

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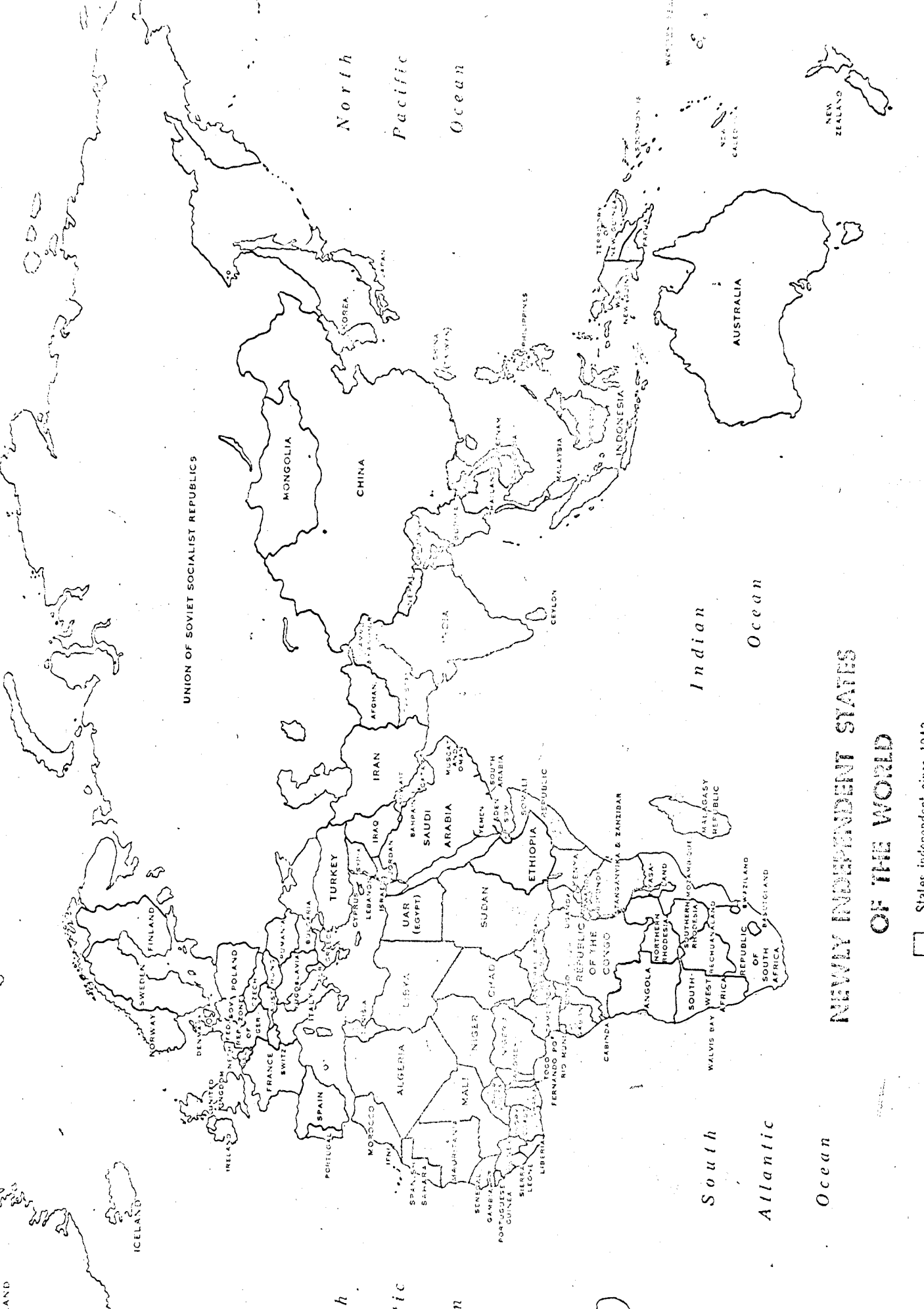
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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

North Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

South Atlantic Ocean

NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE WORLD

States independent since 1945

PART I

Introduction

While the western world has been absorbed in its phenomenal developments in science and the resulting impact on all areas of life, an equally phenomenal development has been taking place in Africa. It is of much greater significance because it has to do with values not measurable by material standards. It has to do with the priceless things for which man, by his very nature, craves, and to which, by his very nature, he has an inalienable right: freedom of worship, of speech, of assembly; the right to an education, to a nationality, to a voice in his own government.

The initial stages of the European movement toward Africa were slow in starting; but the coming of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century was a signal for constantly increasing invasions,¹ until in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, the "scramble for Africa"² had become a "great colony hunt."³

Alarmed by the threat to peace which this scramble posed,

¹T. Walter Wallbank, Contemporary Africa, (Anvil Original edition) Princeton, New Jersey: Van Nostrand, 1956, pp. 20-21.

²Zoe Marsh and G. W. Kingsnorth, An Introduction to the History of East Africa, Cambridge (England): Cambridge (England): Cambridge University Press, 1957, p. 91.

³Wallbank, loc. cit., p. 26.

Bismark, in 1884, invited all countries interested in Africa to a conference in Berlin. At this meeting "spheres of influence"⁴ were assigned to six European powers: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, and Spain. In 1886 the final settlement was made.⁵

The "spheres of influence" widened rapidly. By 1909 only tiny Liberia and Ethiopia remained independent of foreign power.⁶

This was the situation until after World War I, when the erstwhile German holdings in Africa were parceled out among Belgium, France, Great Britain, and South Africa. The Covenant of the League of Nations stipulated that the colonies held by any Allied Power were to be regarded as a "sacred trust of civilization," and be governed in the interests of the inhabitants.⁷ Unfortunately, the admirable aims were not always admirably fulfilled.

The years between the two World Wars wrought tremendous economic changes in Africa. Moreover, contact with thousands of persons of other countries during World War II opened new and magnetic vistas--dreams of life of which the African felt himself to have been unjustly deprived. So powerful has

⁴Marsh and Kingsnorth, loc. cit., p. 110.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Donald L. Wiedner, A History of Africa South of the Sahara (Vintage edition), New York: Random House, 1964, map (frontispiece).

⁷Mandates of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Art. 22, no. 1.

this force been that the seemingly passive African has become the "angry young giant,"⁸ demanding a hearing. Common sense, if not common justice, has accorded him that hearing. The spectacular changes sweeping over Africa within recent decades are an indisputable proof that the so-called "dark continent" will not be denied its place in the sun.

But the problems of the twenty-five nations achieving self-determination since 1956 are far from being solved. Long years of existence under foreign overlords have given the African little knowledge of the techniques of political science, of economic administration, or of organized universal education. Suddenly confronted by the need to know how to manage a system so all embracing and so alien to him, he must look to the family of nations for understanding, guidance without interference, and even for some economic assistance.

Since college students may reasonably be expected to assume leadership in world affairs tomorrow, upon them devolves the responsibility of seeking the knowledge that will direct them in the efforts to understand problems which, if neglected, may have disastrous consequences for all of us.

An equal obligation rests upon higher education to make that knowledge available to them. Yet, of the one-hundred eight examined catalogs of undergraduate colleges scattered through the United States, only twelve listed courses dealing

⁸Smith Hempston, Africa--Angry Young Giant, New York: Praeger, 1961.

with Africa--some in a general survey, others from a historical, a political, or an economic point of view. Allowing for the fact that not all undergraduate college catalogs were searched, it yet remains doubtful that the picture would very much improve with further investigation. Americans in general need to know more about Africa.

One of the fruits of such courses, or of even a limited reading about Africa is the realization of the deeply ingrained differences among peoples whom we have supposed to be much alike simply because they are black. The truth is that the people are as different as the sections of the land. The population consists, on the most conservative basis of reckoning, of not fewer than six hundred groups--African, European, and Asian--doing enough things differently from their neighbors to be recognizably different. Most of these six hundred groups speak a different language from that of their neighbors. Many of them have different ways of raising their families, of obtaining food, of settling disputes, of dealing with illnesses and emergencies, and even of burying the dead.⁹

With the realization of the diversity of land and of people comes a better understanding of the many problems of emerging African countries, and a greater patience with what may seem to us--and may on occasion really be imma-

⁹George H. T. Kimble, Tropical Africa, Land and Livelihood, Vol. I (Abridged edition--Anchor Book), New York: Doubleday, 1962, 18-19.

turity, vanity, and emotionalism.

This paper was written with the foregoing problems in mind. It has for its objectives the following:

1. To lead the undergraduate student to a knowledge of the history, the culture, the contributions, and the potentialities of the people of East Africa, with particular emphasis on the people of Kenya.
2. To lead him to recognize the reasons for the underdevelopment of these peoples.
3. To bring into focus the problems now faced by East Africans, particularly the people of Kenya, in their attempts to achieve dignified national status.
4. To encourage in the student a sense of responsibility to contribute to legitimate efforts to prepare East Africa, especially Kenya, for its just share of participation in world affairs.

Kenya was selected for special attention for the following reasons:

1. It is the state most recently achieving independence.¹⁰
2. Kenya is an example of a state the boundaries of which having been arbitrarily set by foreign powers, have grouped together peoples quite different

¹⁰The independent states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to make one state on April 27, 1964. Thus they qualify as a new state, but not as an newly independent state. The new name for this area is Tanzania (New York Times, January 16, 1965).

ethnically, a fact which makes the realization of national unity a greater problem.¹¹

3. Kenya is the best-known of the East African nations, having attracted world-wide attention by the outbreak of the Mau Mau terrors in the 1950's.
4. Kenya--beautiful Kenya--has been an attraction to tourists for many generations.
5. In spite of the ethnic differences existing among its inhabitants, Kenya shares the African longing for national and even continental unity.

This bibliography is selective in that material of a highly technical nature has been excluded as being inappropriate for undergraduate students. Publications in foreign languages have been omitted for the same reason. It is believed that the sources listed are sufficiently informative to give the student the knowledge he needs. Should he be interested in the more technical material, or in foreign language publications, the general bibliographies will direct him to available works.

Monographs and other material published in this country and in Canada may be presumed to be in the college library, or more easily available upon request by the instructor. Studies on Africa written in English but published in countries other than the United States and Canada have been

¹¹Melville J. Herskovits, The Human Factor in Changing Africa, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1962, pp. 57, 58.

listed, since it is very possible that they may be made available either through purchase by the library or through interlibrary loan.

Although most of the material listed is of fairly recent or very recent date, some titles with considerably older copyright dates have been included to emphasize the changes that have occurred in Africa and in world attitude toward Africa. It would be well for the student to check the date of the histories of East Africa, especially of Kenya, since, having been so recently liberated, it may in some publications be listed as a country still to gain its independence.

Fiction has not been included, except in the case of one title--The Red Strangers, by Elspeth Huxley, number 375 in the bibliography. This book was listed because it depicts so well the settler problem in Kenya.

A list of periodicals, pamphlets, articles, films and filmstrips follows the monographs. In all cases the basis for selection has been the same: accuracy of information as far as can be known, appropriateness for study by undergraduates, and probable availability.

With few exceptions monographs, periodicals, and pamphlets have been examined individually. The exceptions are some works published in foreign countries and not immediately available for examination, or, at the time of searching, were not on the shelves--though they are included in the catalog of at least one, usually all of the following places: Catholic University Library, Howard University

Library, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Public Library. These latter books have been included because they have been recommended by reputable authority.

The films and filmstrips have not been reviewed, but have been recommended by such authorities as the American Library Association, and G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Some of the material does not have East Africa as its specific focal point, but is sufficiently akin to East African characteristics and ideology to justify inclusion.

Procuring art exhibits may present a problem. It is possible that the local community, if tapped, could provide some African objets d'art. Failing this, or in conjunction with it, agencies listed in the bibliography may be consulted.

Like the films, literary works listed do not necessarily have Kenya or East Africa for their locale or their origin. The books chosen point up the spirit now permeating all Africa, or they are examples of the type of literature we may expect from Africa in increasing quantities.

Foreword

Topical Outline

The topical outline following is intended as a guide for the students in their discussions of what they have read about Africa. The arrangement of the outline is chiefly chronological, whereas the bibliography is classified according to subject. Such arrangement seemed a better technique in the development of the habit of research than that of making the outline and the bibliography completely parallel.

Topical OutlineEast African Country South
of the Sahara

I. The Country

A. Physical Features of the Land

1. Natural Resources

B. Ethnic Composition of Its People

1. Physical and Psychical Characteristics

C. Early History of East Africa

1. Tradition of Origin and Migration

2. Primitive Government

a. The Clan

D. Economic Features

1. Means of Livelihood

a. Agriculture

b. Stock-raising

c. Hunting

E. Social Life and Customs

1. Family

a. Marriage

b. Divorce

c. Status of Children

F. Religious Beliefs

1. Deity Worshipped

a. Sacrifices

b. Ceremonies

2. Superstitions

a. Witch Doctor, Charms

G. Culture

1. Primitive Music and Dance

2. Crafts

3. Pictorial Art

Part II

I. The Coming of the Strangers

A. The Portuguese

1. Vasco da Gama's Campaign

2. Traders

a. Gold

b. Ivory

3. Slave Trade

B. Seizure of Land by Settlers

1. Establishment of Feudalistic Pattern

C. Decline of Portugal

1. Loss of Trade Routes and Ports

D. Spread of Moslem Power in East Africa

II. Rise of Colonialism in East Africa

A. England and the Slave Trade

B. Scientific Exploration in East Africa

1. Work of Mungo Park

2. Richard Lander and the Mystery of the Niger

3. Discovery of Mounts Kilimanjaro and Kenya

4. Discovery of Lake Albert

5. The Geographers and the Problem of the Nile

- a. Mungo Park
- b. John Speke
- c. Richard Burton
- d. J. A. Grant
- e. Livingstone and Stanley

Part III

I. The Nineteenth Century Scramble for Africa

A. The Agreement Between Great Britain and Zanzibar

1. Mutual Fears of German Ambitions

B. Belgian Expedition to East Africa

1. Resulting Claims

C. French Expedition to East Africa

1. Resulting Claims

D. German Arrival in East Africa

1. Resulting Claims
2. Attempts of the Zanzibar Commission to Settle Dispute
3. Failure of the Commission

II. Partition of East Africa

A. Provisions of Treaty of 1886

1. British and German Recognition of Sultan's Authority over:
 - a. Zanzibar
 - b. Pemba
 - c. Mafia
 - d. Lamu

e. Ten Mile Coastal Strip from
Rovuma River to Kipini

f. Towns of:

- 1' Kismayu
- 2' Barawa
- 3' Merka
- 4' Mogadisher
- 5' Warsheibsh

III. Effects of the Treaty

- A. Diminished Control over Slave Trade
- B. Bitter Resentment of Natives Toward all
White People

IV. European Powers' Organization of "Spheres of Influence"

- A. Britain's Delegation of Authority to Imperial
British East Africa Company, a Private Concern
- B. Establishment of German East Africa Company

V. Germany's Attempt to Annex More Territory

- A. British Protest

VI. Treaty of Heligoland (1890)

A. Provisions

1. Abolition of Slave Trade
2. Construction by British and German
Governments of Roads and Railroads
within Their Respective "spheres"
3. British Protectorate Established in
Zanzibar
4. Western Frontiers of Germany and Britain
Extended
 - a. Uganda Falls to Britain
5. Germany's Relinquishment of Claims to
Regions North of British "Sphere"

6. Relinquishment by Britain of the North
Sea Island Heligoland to Germany

VII. Dissolution of the Imperial British East Africa Company

A. Financial Losses

B. British Foreign Office Assumes Control

VIII. Organization of British East Africa Protectorate, 1895

IX. Building of Kenya-Uganda Railroad Begun, 1897

A. Necessity for Building

1. To Replace Slow and Expensive Caravans

2. To Give Easy Access from Coast to Interior
British Stations

3. To Control Head-waters of the Nile

B. Difficulties of Construction

1. Character of Terrain

2. Necessity of Importing Labor

3. Hazards from Wild Beasts

X. Completion of the Railroad, 1901

A. Nairobi, Kenya Made Railroad Center

XI. Coming of Foreign Settlers

A. Indian Railroad Builders Remain in Kenya

B. Twenty Thousand European Settlers Come to Kenya

C. British Encourage South Africans to Settle in
Kenya

XII. Trouble Over Land Claims

A. Britain's Distribution of Kenya Highlands to
White Settlers

B. Tribes' Ineffectual Protest

1. The Kikuyu Become Laborers on Highland
Plantations

2. The Masai are Removed to Reserves

XIII. Lord Delamere and the Development of Kenya

A. Political Activities of Lord Delamere

1. Resistance to British Bureaucracy

B. Economic Activities

1. Agricultural Programs

2. Advancement of Dairy Farming

3. Establishment of Creameries

4. Cultivation of Other Staple Commodities

XIV. Effect of World War I on Kenya

A. Depletion of European Population

B. Weakened Economy

C. Importation of "Soldier Settlers"

1. Awarding of "Reserve Lands" to European Ex-Soldiers

D. Establishment of European Highlands as a Colony (1920)

XV. The Expanded Legislature

A. Dispute over Representation

1. Wood-Winterton Commission Plan

a. Common Roll (for Voting)
Regardless of Raceb. Rejection of Common Roll by
White Settlers

2. Devonshire White Paper (1923)

a. Indians Given Five Seats

b. Separate Roll Rejected

B. Constitution of 1927

1. Eleven European Representatives

2. One Arab Representative

3. Five Indian Representatives
4. One European Acting for African Masses
- C. Admission of First African to Legislature (1944)
 1. Appointed, not Elected
- XVI. African War Veterans and the Question of Land
 - A. Movement for Reacquisition of Highland Properties
- XVII. Aims of the Kikuyu Central Association
 - A. Political Rights
 - B. Tribal Solidarity
 - C. Return of Lands Given to Europeans
 1. "Tidley-dee"--(Title Deeds)
- XVIII. Crown Lands Ordinance of 1926
 - A. Africans Considered "Tenants at Will of the Crown"
- XIX. Report of Kikuyu Land Inquiry Commission
 - A. Impossibility of Restoration of Land to Africans
 - B. Exposure of Fraud Among Some Kikuyu
- XX. Carter Land Compromise
 - A. Rejection of KCA Claims
 - B. Extension of Native Reserves
 - C. Restriction of European Highlands Settlement
- XXI. Deficiencies of the Compromise
 - A. No Amelioration of Conditions Among
 1. Urbanized Africans
 2. African Tenants on European Estates
 3. Detribalized Africans

XXII. Social Consequences of Growing Urbanization

- A. Housing Problems
- B. Dependence upon Fluctuating Income
- C. Lack of Legal Status

1. Denied:

- a. Unemployment Insurance
- b. Retirement Pension
- D. Rejection of the Urbanized by the Tribes
- E. Increase of Crime
- F. Bitterness Toward Europeans

XXIII. Religious Troubles in Kenya

- A. Rejection of Christians by Tribes
- B. Consequences to Education
 - 1. Education for Africans Entirely the Work of Missionaries
 - 2. Consequent Dilemma of the African

XXIV. Rise of Kenya Teacher's College

- A. Founded by African Kenyans under Leadership of Mbeyu Koenange
- B. Backed by Jomo Kenyatta
- C. Supported by KCA
- D. Anti-Christian in Attitude

XXV. Kenya and World War II

- A. Defense of Kenya
- B. East Africa's Role in World War II

XXVI. Impact of the War

- A. Aspirations Toward Independence
- B. Growing British Concern with African Colonies

1. British Expenditures for Improvements in

a. Education

b. Economy

XXVII. The Rise of Mau Mau

A. A Terrorist Organization

1. Degrading "Killing" Oath

B. Causes of Mau Mau

1. Unemployment

2. Low Wages

3. Wretched Housing

C. Suspected Leaders

1. Jomo Kanyatta

2. Kikuyu Central Association

3. Kenya Teacher's College

D. Reign of Terror

XXVIII. Defeat of Mau Mau

A. Role of the Christian Kikuyu

B. Rejection of Oath by Tribesman

1. Counteroath, and "cleaning" ceremony

C. Arrest and Conviction of Jomo Kenyatta

XXIX. Repercussions of Mau Mau

A. Dismissal of 90,000 Kikuyu Workers

B. Expulsion of Kikuyu from Nairobi

C. Replacement of Kikuyu by Lue Tribesman

1. Resentment of the Kikuyu

D. Ban on Large Organizations

E. Restriction of Public Meetings

F. Tom Mboya and the People's Convention Party

XXX. Lyttleton's Constitutional Reforms

A. Franchise Given to Africans

1. Granted on a Separate Roll

B. Africans Given One of Six Cabinet Ministries

XXXI. First Elections, 1956-57

A. Increased Dissension

1. Controversial Coutts System of Voting

a. Granted Extra Votes to "Responsible" Africans

b. Denied Similar Allowance to Indians and Europeans

B. Rejection of Lyttleton Constitution

C. Rejection of Cabinet Post

D. Disintegration of European Settlers' Electoral Union

XXXII. New Constitution (1957)

A. Racially Elected Representation Limited

1. Fourteen Africans

2. Fourteen Europeans

3. Eight Asians

B. Destruction of European Settlers' Parity

C. Lennox-Boyd's Compromise

1. Twelve Legislative Council Seats

a. Four from each Race

b. Chosen by Council

c. To be Non-Racial Element

D. Failure of the Compromise

1. Withdrawal of African Members

XXXIII. Remedial Steps Taken by Britain

A. Resettlement and Reorganization of Kikuyus

1. Planned Villages

a. New Houses

b. Markets

c. Public Utilities

d. Schools

} Established
but not
Maintained by
the Government

B. Establishment of Interracial Central Advisory Board

1. To Supervise Basis of Tenure and Management of Agricultural Land

a. Owners of Large Tracts Barred from Further Buying

b. Statement of Intention to Work Land Effectively

2. Rules for Purchase to be Uniform Throughout Kenya, Regardless of Race or Tribe

XXXIV. MacLeod's Constitutional Conference of 1960

A. All Factions Represented

1. Each Allowed One Adviser

B. Election of Ngala as Conference Leader

C. Reaction of Mboya

1. Demanded as Second Adviser One of Kenyatta's Close Followers

XXXV. MacLeod Constitution

A. Common Voter Poll, Regardless of Race

1. Moderate Educational and Property-Owning Qualifications

2. An African-Dominated Legislative Council (up to thirty-three out of fifty-three elective seats)

3. African-Dominated Cabinet
 4. Guaranteed Representation of Minority Groups
 - a. Ten European, Eight Asians, and Two Arabs Chosen from Candidates Supported by Their Respective Parties in the Primaries
 5. Twelve Non-Racial Appointments, Voted by the Elected Legislature
- B. Promise of a "Bill of Rights" with Guarantees Against Expropriation of Property (This to Assure the Europeans)

XXXVI. Election of 1961

- A. Mboya's KANU Platform (Kenya African National Union)
 1. Promotion of Nationalism by Wise Leadership and Positive Action
 2. De-emphasis of Regionalism (Local Government)
 3. Release of Jomo Kenyatta
- B. Ngala's KADU Platform (Kenya African Democratic Union)
 1. Preservation of Tribal Concept as Framework of Government
 2. Emphasis on Local Government
 3. Release of Jomo Kenyatta

XXXVII. Victory of KANU (1961)

XXXVIII. First Steps to Independence

- A. Internal Self-Government, May, 1963
- B. Preparing for Statehood
- C. Release of Jomo Kenyatta

XXXIX. Full Independence, Dec. 12, 1963

A. Government Patterned on that of England

1. Prime Minister
2. Two Legislative Houses
3. Member of United Nations
4. Member of British Commonwealth of Nations

XL. Kenya Today

A. Election of Kenyatta

Kenyatta's Rejection of Russian Communism¹²

¹²Neeld, Dennis, "Kenya Rejects Marxism in Own Form of Welfare State," in Washington Post, Wednesday, April 28, 1965, p. A 9.

Foreword
(to Part II)

The pilot of this study unit must have been well prepared by extensive and thoughtful reading. The material offered in the following pages is submitted as cues to the direction the reading should take. It will be necessary to keep in mind the fact that the student should be led to an appreciation of the African situation as it is now, and of what it must become in the interests of world peace.

It will also be necessary for the instructor and the student to be alert for news from Africa, where changes take place with such amazing rapidity.

PART II

It has been said that Africa has no history. Wallerstein in his Africa--the Politics of Independence, quotes a British historian as saying, "Until the very recent penetration by Europe the greater part of the African continent was without the wheel, the plough, the transport animal, almost without stone houses or clothes except skins; without writing, and so without a history."¹

The British historian has support. In "African Dilemmas," Cornelis W. de Kiewiet says, "Africa south of the Sahara has always been poor and powerless. The political and cultural emptiness of the African past is the key to any understanding of the continent's present problems."²

Walter Wallbank agrees: "This generalization holds despite the efforts of some Negro intellectuals to discover periods of greatness in the African past. The African produced no alphabets, no adequate system of numerals, no calendar or exact measurements, no currency, no plough or wheel. He built few towns and created nothing that could endure."³

¹Immanuel Wallerstein, Africa: the Politics of Independence (Vintage Original) Random House, 1961, p. 1.

²Cornelis W. de Kiewiet, "African Dilemma," Foreign Affairs, April, 1955, p. 48.

³W. Walter Wallbank, Contemporary Africa: Continent in Transition (Anvil Original edition) New York: Random House, 1961, p. 15.

The sociologist Wallerstein and the historian Wiedner object. Says the former, "Africa has greatness in her past as well as in her present."⁴ And to substantiate his claim he points out achievements of ancient Africans, some of which achievements are only now coming to light.⁵

Donald L. Wiedner, Professor of History at the University of Alberta, claims for Africa a history of its own, citing reports of travelers, conquerors, and traders, all of which indicate to him a background of indigenous tribal organization and culture, and political, economic, and religious development.⁶

The student will be challenged to weigh the evidence of these conflicting opinions and to make his own deductions from his findings.

Physical Framework

The topography of the continent presents great contrasts, especially in altitudes and exposures. This condition, however, is accompanied by two traits that most places in Africa have in common--sustained heat and the varying and unpredictable rainfall. These two factors have a tremendous impact on social, economic and cultural aspects of life.⁷ The un-

⁴Wallerstein, loc. cit., p. 11.

⁵Ibid., pp. 13-15.

⁶Donald Wiedner, A History of Africa South of the Sahara (Vintage edition), New York: Random House, 1961, p. 5.

⁷George H. T. Kimble, Tropical Africa, Vol. I: Land and Livelihood (Abridged edition, Anchor Book), New York: Doubleday, 1962, 48.

certainty of the amount of rainfall is a problem touching every inhabitant, governing, as it does, the food supply, the water supply, and the health of the population⁸--all problems in which Africans need help in solving. According to Hance, about 92 percent of the continent suffers from a climatic disability--uneven and unpredictable rainfall; too much where it cannot be used and too little where it is needed most.⁹

The poor soil of Africa is another geographical liability plaguing the people since time immemorial. A vast amount of study and scientific planning is needed in this area. The dwindling forests, too, need protection and renewal.

The prevalent concept of sub-Saharan Africa--that of a land of extremely luxuriant vegetation, dense forests--a place where indolence is fostered by the ease with which life's necessities are supplied--receives a jolt, and the African appears in a different prospective. In discovering these facts, the student should realize the implications for African progress in a modern world.

The People

Enthnically, the people of Africa are thought to have descended from five races: Bushmanoids, Caucasoids, Mongoloids, Negroids, and Pigmoids.¹⁰ Of these the Negroids

⁸George H. T. Kimble, Tropical Africa, Vol. I: Land and Livelihood (Abridged edition, Anchor Book), New York: Doubleday, 1962, 48.

⁹William A. Hance, The Geography of Modern Africa, New York: Columbia University Press, 1964, p. 15.

¹⁰George Peter Murdock, Africa, Its Peoples and Their Culture History, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959, p. 7.

have emerged as the dominant group.¹¹ Each race in turn is divided into branches and many lesser divisions, differing in language and character.

East Africa, of which Kenya is part, is peopled by branches of three large ethnical groups: the Nilotes, the Bantus, and the Hametics.¹² Numerous "clusters" make up each of these divisions.

In Kenya proper, the Nandi, the Luo, the Masai, the Kipsigi, the Swahili, the Akamba, and the Kikuyu¹³ are but some of the ethnic groups, differing in tongue and in many social and political customs, yet preserving in others a remarkable similarity.

From the list of tribes, Walter Fitzgerald selects certain Bantu tribes--the Akamba, the Kiluyu, and the Swahili--for special mention. The two former are agriculturists and cattle raisers, and are closely related in race, culture, and language. The Swahili are important because their language has been adopted by so many East Africans, rivaling English as a commercial language in that area, and regarded by some as one of the great languages of the world.¹⁴

¹¹George Peter Murdock, Africa, Its Peoples and Their Culture History, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959, p. 11.

¹²L. Dudley Stamp, Africa, A Study in Tropical Development, John Wiley and Sons, 1953, p. 138, map.

¹³Zoe Marsh and G. W. Kingsnorth, An Introduction to the History of East Africa, Cambridge (England): Cambridge University Press, 1961, pp. 3-4.

¹⁴Walter Fitzgerald, Africa--A Social, Economic and Political Geography of Its Major Regions (Third rev. ed.), London: Methuen, 1940, pp. 120-123.

The multi-racial character of the inhabitants, and the fact that the population density of East Africa is only twenty-six to the square mile, as compared to forty-eight for the world as a whole, must be considered in any appraisal of Africa's level of development.

Early Political History

The political history of early East Africa is complicated. Too little is known with certainty, and what has been written is sometimes hard to follow because of the shifting of the numerous tribes. But in recent decades the steadily growing number of discoveries is throwing new light on Africa's past--so much so that some ethnologists are now entertaining the thought that Africa may have been the cradle of mankind.¹⁵

For the present the student must be content to piece together what early history is available. Our earliest records are accounts of Asian travelers who came to Africa in the interest of commerce. They were followed, centuries later, by the Portuguese, the first of the European countries to engage in the African slave trade. It will be important at this point for the student to recognize that Africa has been the object of exploitation throughout much of its history, and to understand how serious was the impact of the slave trade upon Africa, and upon the world, even as late as the nineteenth century.¹⁶

¹⁵ Donald L. Wiedner, A History of Africa South of the Sahara (Vintage edition), New York: Random House, 1964, p. 11.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 74.

Another factor greatly influencing African history is the wide-spread concept of land tenure. Personal ownership, as far as the land was concerned, was interpreted very broadly. The tribe was the real owner, not the individual. Though the latter might acquire considerable land, and even bequeath it to his sons, the tribe still controlled it. The individual, even in very recent times, could not authoritatively dispose of the land he cultivated. He could sell it for a certain length of time, but he knew he was expected, after the elapse of that time, to pay back the price and have his land returned to him.

If a man died during the period of alienation of a piece of his land, the clan could retain it even against the will of the person to whom the deceased had sold it. "So that absolute ownership of the land resides exclusively in the clan as a joint body, the individuals who exploit it being simply retainers by common consent."¹⁷

It is not difficult to understand how complications arose later, when Europeans who considered themselves permanent owners by reason of purchase, found that they were not considered so by the natives.¹⁸

The situation is one to challenge the student's careful

¹⁷C. Cognolo, Rev. I.M.C., The Akikuyu, Nyeri, Kenya: Mission Printing School, 1933, p. 30.

¹⁸George H. T. Kimble, Tropical Africa, Vol. I: Land and Livelihood (Abridged edition) Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1962, pp. 34-38.

inquiry and sense of justice.

East Africa Economy

The economy of East Africa for centuries has been predominantly agricultural and pastoral. A consideration of the topography of the continent, and of its soils and water supply, together with its long years of isolation, will yield answers to the student's questions about this continent's backwardness in an age when much of the world has forged far ahead.

Necessity has made and kept the East African primarily a cultivator of crops. He has had to be ingenious to keep alive. In the past there has been little variety in what he could wrest from nature. There was no question of extensive exporting of any food products. On the contrary, the Africans were, in effect, importers, receiving from the adventurers who came to Africa seeking profit, and from the missionaries, new kinds of foods which have done reasonably well and relieved the monotonous and meagre diet of the native people.¹⁹

Closely allied to crop-raising is the pastoral life of many tribes, sometimes exclusively--without any other occupation except fishing and seasonal hunting. The herding involves cattle and goats, for the most part, and is still done in very primitive ways in some parts of Africa.

¹⁹George H. T. Kimble. Tropical Africa Vol. I Land and Livelihood, (Abridged edition) Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1962, p. 21.

The practice of pastoralism sprang from the need of seeking new fields because those hitherto sowed in crops had become depleted of plant nourishment. This occupation developed a nomadic habit, since it sometimes required absences from home, and wandering with the herd for as long as eight months of the year. It occasionally happened that, in an exceptionally dry year, twelve months would be thus spent.

Social Life and Customs

A people so bound to the land will naturally have built their political, social, cultural and religious life around "the good earth." This is true of the Africans. The harvest ceremonies, for instance, are a combination of social and religious rites which are of great importance in the life of a communal society, like that of most of the African tribes.²⁰

The erection of a hut, which is a cooperative affair, is the occasion for ceremonies lasting ten days, the final one of which combines prayer and feasting.

The hunting expedition is welcomed as an opportunity to show prowess much more than to catch big game. At the very moment of attacking the animal, a ritual is observed, and, like as not, the hunter is thinking of the impression his valor will make on some village maiden.²¹

²⁰J. C. Peristiany, The Social Institutions of the Kipsigis, London: Routledge and Sons, 1939, pp. 137-144.

²¹Ibid., pp. 172-173.

The modern student should recognize the seriousness of the problems confronting the emerging society of Africa. To the peoples of that society, these ancient customs and attitudes are a heritage, difficult to cast aside. Yet they are completely incompatible with the ways of the modern world. Thus the African is faced by the necessity of relinquishing his heritage, or of adjusting it to contemporary life. Neither can be done quickly, and in the meantime, the rest of the world forges ahead. The better the student understands this, the more he will realize that Africa's problem is, in part, his, too.

The Indigenous Religion of the Africans

If we have thought that the African's indigenous religious life was a debased form of idolatry, we shall be surprised to read the following statement of Father Placide Tempels, a Belgian missionary in the Congo:

. . . All the strivings of the Bantu--that is, of the Bantu-speaking people who occupy the greater part of central and southern Africa, are related to the idea of vital force. This is the fundamental notion of their concept of being . . . They consider man, muntu, as the central living force: the being who has life at its best and most elevated . . . Man is the supreme force . . . dominating animals, plants, and minerals. These lower beings exist by the divine decision only to be a help to man, their superior . . . We have thought we were educating children, 'big children', . . . but now suddenly we see that we are dealing with a humanity that is adult, conscious of its own wisdom, penetrated by its own universalist philosophy.²²

²²Placide Tempels, Rev., "La Philosophie Bantu." (Paris, 1949), Translated and quoted by Basil Davidson in The African Past, Boston: Brown, Little, 1964, pp. 369-370.

His Eminence Laurean Cardinal Rugambwa, Cardinal-Archbishop of Rutabo, Tanganyika, in an address given at the New Rochelle College, New York, said:

First, with regard to the ancestral beliefs of the people. You will find everywhere in Africa the belief in the one true God, a good God. This obviously provides the Church with a solid foundation on which to build. But in addition there is practically universal belief, though not everywhere of the same strength, that attributes to spirits, generally the souls of the departed, a power over living persons which in fact they have not, and which the Christian cannot accept. As this belief goes back to time immemorial and most Africans grew up in a milieu in which it is accepted and taken into practical account in daily life, it is very difficult for most of them to react against it; it is instinctive with them to act under its influence. However, the grace of God, time, and education have gone a considerable way practically everywhere toward eradicating it.²³

The two outside influences that have thus far affected the indigenous religions of Africa most profoundly are Christianity and Islamism. Both have had an impact on some or all phases of native life. The reason for the initial relatively rapid spread of the latter, and the slower but eventually more far-reaching impact of the latter are points the student must evaluate.²⁴

He must also evaluate the charges leveled against Christian missionaries who, in the opinion of some, have done the African a grave disservice in leading him from his native culture. Gorer says, "I consider their influence in Africa is almost

²³Lauren Cardinal Rugambwa, "The Role of Catholicism in Africa," in College Readings on Africa, Cincinnati: CSMC Press, 1963, p. 81.

²⁴Melville J. Herskovits, The Human Factor in Changing Africa, New York: Knopf, 1962, pp. 190-199.

wholly deplorable."²⁵ And he goes on to make serious charges against the morality of the missionaries, particularly the Catholic priests.²⁶ He concedes, however, that they have improved the material condition of the people.²⁷

Early missioners probably did not always have the keen insight that Father Tempels manifested in his dealings with the natives. It is very possible that they sometimes failed to appreciate the difficulty involved in the quick and complete repudiation of deeply ingrained beliefs, nor may they have always distinguished adequately between religious tenets and simple customs. But not all missionaries had that attitude.

Herskovits gives instances:

. . . There are, however, exceptional missions where drums, not church bells, call to prayer, or where, as in one station in the Cameroons, in a church built in the traditional style, the altar rail was carved with indigenous motifs by local artists, and the communion table was a copy of a large chief's stool.²⁸

Father Considine, a Maryknoll Missionary, says:

For a scientific approach to the study of folkways, it is a growing practice to give formal training to select missionaries for this special task. The Church has long had priests who have deeply studied native folkways, as for instance the famed Anthropos scholars of the Divine Word Fathers in Vienna.²⁹

²⁵Geoffrey Gorer, Africa Dances (Norton Library), New York: Norton, 1962, p. 174.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid., p. 177.

²⁸Melville J. Herskovits, The Human Factor in Changing Africa, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1962, pp. 212-213.

²⁹John J. Considine, M.M., Africa, World of New Men, New York: Dodd Mead, 1954, p. 44.

Part of the student's study of this area of African life will be an evaluation of the criticisms of such writers as Gorer, and of the accomplishments of the missionaries. The widespread lack of knowledge of the African's religion has been shared by even so great an authority as Hastings, editor of Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Father Considine quotes Hastings:

The most obscure and difficult question connected with the religion of the Bantu is whether they have any belief in a Supreme Being, a Creator, or an overruling Providence.³⁰

In this matter of religion, the student should feel challenged to discover the overtones of truth in the indigenous religion of the African.

Early Political Systems

The greatest diversity apparent among the mores of many African tribes is reflected in the political systems. Some seem to have operated without a formal code. A group of elders, by reason of seniority and/or personal prestige handled whatever problems arose. They had no way to exact conformity; public opinion did that. Public opinion also took care of disagreements among the elders.³¹

The modern citizen, so accustomed to the sophisticated techniques of contemporary government, finds it difficult to

³⁰John J. Considine, Africa World of New Men, New York: Dodd Mead, 1954, p. 61.

³¹George H. F. Kimble, Tropical Africa Vol II Society and Polity (Abridged ed.), Garden City: Doubleday, 1962, 53.

understand how a people seemingly so casually ruled could save themselves from extinction. Basil Davidson offers an explanation:

The fact is that many peoples reacted to the problems of their development and environment by evolving simple or embryonic forms of government, and these systems served them well enough to endure for centuries.³²

But there were also formal systems, such as that of the Kipsigi tribe, with a hierarchy of authority, a definite code of jurisdiction, and even a certain protocol.³³

This system is still extant. The nucleus is the "homestead," or family dwelling. A few adjacent homesteads are considered a hamlet, several of which form a village. A group of villages forms a shire, and a number of shires, a province. All the provinces together make up the Kipsigi tribe.³⁴

Each of these units has its own jurisdiction--some economic, some juridical, military, and ceremonial.³⁵

Though the framework of the various political systems seems to differ widely, the student will discover a fundamental concept characteristic of all indigenous African political set-ups; the sovereignty lies with the people. In the last

³²Basil Davidson, Which Way Africa? (Penguin African Library), Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964, p. 25.

³³E. E. Evans-Pritchard in Introduction to J. C. Peristianey's The Social Institutions of the Kipsigis, London: Routledge, 1929, p. xxi.

³⁴Ibid., pp. xxii-xxiii.

³⁵Ibid., p. xxiv.

analysis, public opinion makes the decisions.³⁶ Davidson has also found this trait in African governments.³⁷

These facts should lead the student to recognize the innate democratic tendencies common to all native African peoples, and to see in that trait the hope of final union, in spite of pronounced diversity in other traits. The spirit of democracy should also be an earnest that Africa need not fall to the Communists, though the latter keep insisting that the communal patterns in African life are in reality Communism.

The Indigenous Culture of the African

Every culture represents unique answers by a people to certain universal questions in the context of a particular historical situation, particular resources, skills and knowledge These solutions, the answers it adopts, are aspects of its culture--as are the group's solutions to the problems of law and the orderings of human relations in social organizations, and political systems, to the problems of human intercourse in language and art, song and dance, and to the problems that grow from man's deeper cravings, his need for mental and spiritual expressions in ethics, philosophy, religion, according to the group's concepts of the universe and man's place and purpose in it.³⁸

How Africa has responded to the universal questions that arose in the long distant past is, for the most part, a mystery to our times. But archaeological discoveries are making ancient ways better known. In 1944 an "exceptionally

³⁶Ibid., p. xxiv.

³⁷Basil Davidson, Which Way Africa? (Penguin African Library), Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964, pp. 22, 23.

³⁸K. A. Busia. The Challenge of Africa, New York: Praeger, 1962, p. 40.

fine head in terra cotta was found twenty-five feet deep"³⁹ close to Jemaa in Nigeria. In 1956 were unearthed figures which were thought to have been made about 200 A.D. Other specimens discovered in the same area have been given a date as early as 900 B.C.⁴⁰

The rock art in South Africa--painting and engravings on the walls of caves, have been placed by archeologists in the Later Stone Age, but their level of development would indicate the existence of forerunners of earlier, more primitive styles. Experts find in these discoveries a surprising continuity in spite of differences of style and technique.⁴¹

The primitive culture revealed by the excavations in Kenya is considered to be that of about 850 B.C.⁴² In the light of the increasing number of discoveries and studies, Herskovits considers Africa a donor as well as a receiver in the spread of culture.⁴³ That view is not at present very widespread because Africa's contribution has not been so publicized as other countries' impact upon African culture. "Both currents

³⁹Basil Davidson, The African Past, Boston: Brown, Little, 1964, p. 65.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid., pp. 58-59.

⁴²Mary K. and Louis S. B. Leaky, Excavations at the Njoro River Cave, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1950.

⁴³Melville J. Herskovits, The Human Factor in Changing Africa, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1962, p. 3.

of cultural diffusion," he says, "must be borne in mind if we are to see the entire picture of the position of Africa in the world."⁴⁴

Father Considine quotes from the graduation speech given by Robert Dodding, Belgian Minister of Colonies and Director of the Belgian Colonial University at Brussels, to a group of young men about to leave for the Congo:

Do not, when you witness native customs and traditions, conclude hastily that everything is absurd . . . What at first sight may look pretty irrational is, after all, the framework in which, in spite of everything, the natives have succeeded in living in an organized society.⁴⁵

This advice would be very apropos in regard to the African dance, which, in the mind of the native, is much less a form of entertainment than the observance of a ritual. Non-Africans have difficulty in understanding the meaning of the dances, or the need of so many.

One who had lived long among Africans and knew them well wrote:

Every constructive action must be generated by the rhythm of the dance. There is a dance for every season of the year; for the sowing and the reaping of each crop in turn; loads are lifted or hauled, even the simple act of picking up an object from the ground is performed with unconscious rhythm . . . Babies still in their mothers' arms, move their bodies to the rhythm of the drum, and as soon

⁴⁴Melville J. Herskovits, The Human Factor in Changing Africa, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1962, p. 4.

⁴⁵John J. Considine, M.M., Africa World of New Men, New York: Dodd Mead, 1954, p. 148.

as they walk, they dance.⁴⁶

Gorer's description is still more vivid:

Africans dance. They dance for joy, and they dance for grief; they dance for love and they dance for hate; they dance to bring prosperity and they dance to avert calamity; they dance for religion and they dance to pass the time. Far more exotic than their skin and their features is this characteristic of dancing; the West negro is not so much the blackish man or the cannibal man or the primitive man as he is the man who expresses every emotion with rhythmical bodily movement.⁴⁷

To accompany the dance, a great variety of drums has been developed, and, in some places, the balafron--a xylophone-like instrument, supplements the drum.⁴⁸ Other instruments in use in Africa are the rattles, the horn, whistles, and sticks.⁴⁹

As would be expected, song, too, plays a conspicuous part in African daily life. Father Cognolo says, "A Kikuyu begins to sing as soon as he can form articulate sounds, and sings all through life until old age stops him with its piping treble."⁵⁰

Having informed himself by his reading and class discussion about the general background of the African past, the student is ready to consider contemporary Africa and its relation to the rest of the world, and its probable place in tomorrow's scene.

⁴⁶Richard St. Barbe Baker, Africa Drums, London: George Ronald, 1942, p. 71.

⁴⁷Geoffrey Gorer, Africa Dances (Norton Library), New York: W. W. Norton, 1962, p. 214.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 291.

⁴⁹C. Cognolo, Rev. I.M.C., The Akikuyu, Nyeri, Kenya: Mission Printing School, 1933, p. 164.

⁵⁰Ibid., p. 164-165.

PART III

Bibliographies

General Bibliographies:

1. American Library Association. African Encounter: A Selected Bibliography of Books, Films, and Other Materials for Promoting an Understanding of Africa among Young Adults. Chicago: ALA, 1963.

Though designed for young adults, this bibliography offers very good source materials for older adults interested in Africa.

2. American Historical Association. Guide to Historical Literature. New York: MacMillan, 1961. Part 7, "Africa," compiled by Vernon McKay, 745, 769.

A basic reading list of selective titles compiled by a noted authority on Africa.

3. American Universities Field Staff. Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America. New York: 1960. Compiled by L. Gray Cowan and Edwin S. Munger, 195-253.

A careful selection; very good annotations; an excellent tool.

4. Conover, Helen F., comp. Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected List of Writings. Washington: Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliographical Division, 1963.

Over 2100 titles in a classified arrangement. Approximately 500 are works about Africa as a whole--the physical features and resources, and every aspect of the life of the people. The other 1600 titles refer to particular areas of Africa. For any serious study of the continent, this tool is invaluable.

5. Conover, Helen F. Official Publications of British Africa Part I. The East Africa High Commission and Other Regional Documents. U.S. Library of Congress; General Reference and Bibliography Division, Reference Department. Washington: 1960.

A list of documents of the East Africa High Commission, an organization consisting of the heads of state of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. The function of the Commission is to administer services common to the three countries--transportation, communication, finance and research.

6. East and West Association, Publications Division. General Bibliography on Africa. New York: 1946.

A mimeographed list of carefully selected titles based on quality, usefulness, and availability. Subjects include: African People, African Civilization, African Attitudes and Viewpoints, and Current Scenes in Africa. An old list but valuable for background and comparison.

7. International African Institute. Select Annotated Bibliography of Tropical Africa. Compiled by Daryll Forde. New York: International African Institute, 1956.

A comprehensive bibliography, divided into seven main sections: geography, ethnology, government and administration, economics, education, missions, health. Within major geographical areas the material is grouped under sub-headings according to subject.

8. Kelley, Douglas C. Africa in Paperbacks. Bureau of Social and Political Research, College of Business and Public Service. Ann Arbor: Michigan State University Press (n.d.).

A list of approximately 200 paperbacks in print up to June, 1960, all dealing with Africa south of the Sahara.

9. Lehman, Robert, comp. Ed. by Frank W. Price. Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Books in the Missionary Research Library on Africa and African Countries South of the Sahara. New York: Missionary Research Library, 1959.

Many of the titles in this bibliography are out-dated, but the list is still valuable for sources of interpretation of the Africans' native

religion and their acceptance of Christianity. All faiths are represented. The list includes works other than those dealing with religion. Unfortunately, the publications are predominantly foreign.

10. United States Department of the Army. Africa: Its Problems and Its Prospects: A Bibliographical Survey. Washington, 1962.

A selection of materials, both friendly and unfriendly, to reflect the strategic, political and economic factors that are emerging in Africa along with the upsurge for independence. Five hundred titles are listed. Materials are available in the holdings of the Army Library, Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Department of the Army. An excellent list of retrospective and contemporary materials.

11. United States Library of Congress, European Affairs Division. Introduction to Africa: A Selective Guide to Background Reading. Washington: University Press of Washington, 1952.

A bibliography on Africa in general, and on the major divisions of Africa, which are again divided by individual countries. Succinct annotations for each title.

12. _____ . A List of American Doctoral Dissertations on Africa, compiled by the African Section. Washington, 1962.

An alphabetical arrangement, by author, with a brief description of content, and the name of the institution awarding the degree.

13. Wieschoff, Heinrich A. Anthropological Bibliography of Africa (Oriental Ser. 23), New Haven: American-Oriental Society, 1948.

A subject bibliography prepared by the late Africanist and official of the United Nations, who lost his life with Dag Hammarskjold in the Congo, 1961. Entries are listed alphabetically by the names of tribes and geographical regions, with cross-references of tribal names and their synonyms. Over 200 articles from scholarly periodicals and journals of learned societies.

14. United Nations. Yearbook of the United Nations. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963, pp. 3-26.

A treatment of the questions concerning Africa presented for consideration to the United Nations. Reports on complaints by and against some of the African countries, the action taken by the UN, the documentary references used to arrive at a decision, the policies adopted, the assistance given. An impressive tool.

Surveys:

15. Barron, Louis (ed.). Africa. (Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations; Moshe J. Sachs, ed. and publisher). New York: Worldmark Press and Harper and Row, 1963. Bibliographies.

The chapters on Africa from Worldmark Encyclopedia have been brought together in one volume. For each country there is concise information on a wide range of topics. Numerous maps and statistics are given for each country.

16. Bolton, Frances P. Report of the Special Study Mission to Africa, South and East of the Sahara. U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957.)

A comprehensive report of U.S. Representative Frances P. Bolton's trip through Africa in 1955. The report is available from the Office of the U.S. Representative Frances P. Bolton, House Office Building, Washington. It includes maps.

17. Council for African-British Relations. The Young Person's Guide to Independent Africa. London: Franklin, 1963.

Described as a guide to the independent sovereign states of Africa governed by Africans themselves. (There are thirty-two such as of 1963). Aim is to give essential facts about the people, history, geography, economics, political life and religion of each.

18. Hance, William A. The Geography of Modern Africa. New York: Columbia University Press, 1964. Bibliography for each chapter.

A comprehensive description of the continent of Africa--its physical background, its population, the political scene, economic setting. After treating the continent as a whole, Hance goes into detail about the seven large areas which include all the countries. A subject index and an index of geographical names, and a long bibliography add to the usefulness of this book.

19. Haynes, George Edmond. Africa: Continent of the Future. New York: Association Press, 1951.

A country-by-country survey of Africa south of the Sahara, sponsored by and written for the World's Committee of the YMCA.

20. Hughes, Langston. The First Book of Africa. New York: Franklin Watts, 1964.

Simply written and profusely illustrated with excellent photos, yet providing a surprising amount of information within its 80 pages. A list of African countries and their political status, population, area and capital is given at the end of the book.

21. Institute of International Affairs. Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Oxford University Press, 1951.

A survey of the human and material resources in Africa south of the Sahara, prepared by a study group of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

22. Kane, Robert S. Africa A to Z: A Guide for Travelers, Armchair and Actual. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1961.

An extremely useful guide, giving indispensable information about clothes for the trip, hotels, and eating places. The names of all the countries, their capitals, form of government, size and population, as well as a brief history, and a summary of their principal traditions. Maps and photographs are abundant. An exceptionally useful guide book.

23. Lasky, Melvin J. Africa for Beginners: A Traveler's Notebook. New York: Lippincott, 1962.

Information about Africa in this book was gathered on location, from a wide variety of classes of people. Four countries are described--Nigeria, Ghana, the Sudan and Ethiopia.

24. Light, Richard Upjohn. Focus on Africa. New York: American Geographical Society, 1944.

Africa presented through the medium of aerial photographs, accompanied by explanatory texts. Directories for interpreting the views are given. A highly interesting book. The introduction reflects a genuine and sympathetic understanding of Africa's problems and a recognition of the dangers ahead.

25. South African Institute of International Affairs. Africa South of the Sahara: An Assessment of Human and Material Resources, ed. by Anne Walsh. London: Oxford University Press, 1951.

A description of the physical characteristics, the population, the agricultural features, the economics, and the communication problems of Africa south of the Sahara. The articles are signed by the writers.

26. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. International Educational, and Related Activities for African Countries South of the Sahara. Washington, 1961.

A guidebook in pamphlet form, listing the activities of the U.S. Government, of private organizations, of the African countries, and of the United Nations, with a concise description of each. The contributions, and the beneficial results thereof are noted. The program for each country is given. Several appendixes are directories of officers, agencies, business organizations, and publications and research activities. An exceedingly useful tool.

27. Wattenberg, Ben and Ralph Lee Smith. The New Nations of Africa. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1963.

A guide to the geographic, cultural, political, and economic conditions in the twenty-nine newest nations of Africa. Maps and illustrations are abundant. The position of each country in the "cold war" is commented upon.

Travel and Description:

28. Barron, Louis, (ed.). Africa. (Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, Moshe J. Sachs, editor and publisher). New York: Worldmark Press and Harper and Row, 1963. Bibliographies.

For annotation see Surveys, no. 15.

29. Cloete, Stuart. The African Giant, the Story of a Journey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1955.

A South African novelist's account of his year's journey through Africa, during which he saw so much violence (he wrote during the Mau Mau trouble) that he concluded that no one can civilize the African. If Europeans withdraw from that continent, the black man will revert to savagery. Not well accepted by the Africans.

30. Considine, Rev. John J. Africa, World of New Men. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1954. Footnotes.

A very readable account of Africa south of the Sahara, by a Maryknoll Missionary (Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America), who sees Africa forging ahead to take her place among the nations. The author admires the African people and deplors the lack of appreciation shown African culture.

31. Eskelund, Karl. While God Slept: Travels in Africa. A. Dedman, 1961.

Descriptions of Africa by a Danish writer, who traveled widely on that continent with his Chinese wife. He writes with indignation of the "color bar". The book, interesting in any case, is made more so by the fine photographs.

32. Farson, Negley. Behind God's Back. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1941.

An excellent account of a trip up and down and across Africa. Keen observation and analysis, and an engaging personal style make this travelogue one of the best of the older ones.

33. Flavin, Martin. Black and White, from the Cape to the Congo. New York: Harper, 1950.

A travelogue by an American novelist and playwright. Considered conspicuous among such accounts, the series of vignettes conveys not only a vivid picture of the African physical territory, but also an image of the people, who differ noticeably from section to section. A highly entertaining and informative book.

34. Franck, Frederick. African Sketchbook. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961.

Written by a dentist, who illustrated his fascinating story with original sketches, this account drew praise from Graham Green, who wrote the preface.

One of the highlights of the book is the account of Franck's interviews with Dr. Schweitzer at Lambarene.

35. Gunther, John. Inside Africa. New York: Harpers, 1955. Long, selective bibliography.

A monumental work, long respected as a "must" for one seeking information about Africa. Kenya is referred to as "this jewel in the imperial crown." (p. 310).

36. Hempstone, Smith. Africa, Angry Young Giant. New York: Praeger, 1961. Bibliography.

A book for the layman interested in Africa. What the Washington Star staff member learned from his interviews with over 1000 people from every rank of society in Africa is told in journalistic style, with no attempt to make things look better than they are. In spite of Africa's naivete, immaturity, and occasional ludicrousness, Hempstone finds it alive. We are warned that we ignore this alive new Africa at our peril.

37. Huxley, Sir Julian. African View. New York: Harper, 1931.

The day-by-day account of a four-month trip through East Africa. Keen observation, a fine sense of values in the matter of detail, an open mind, and a charming style make this travel story outstanding. Africa is presented as the sole place on earth which is still free to fashion its own civilization. If the author seems to side with the empire, he does so, the reader is convinced, because he considers the British Empire the safest harbor for East Africa.

38. Meeker, Oden. Report on Africa. New York: Scribner, 1954.

Covering a trip through 25 countries of Africa, this report tells in vivid language what the writer has seen and heard. Though the Mau Mau atrocities are given full treatment, there is enough humor in the book to assuage the horror.

39. Roosevelt, Kermit. A Sentimental Safari. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1959.

The writer goes after big game where his famous father, Theodore, went many years before. Glimpses of the past flash through this modern excursion. Very interesting.

40. Schulthess, Emil. Africa. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1959.

A Swiss photographer spent ten months photographing Africa, from Tunis to Tripoli, Chad, Congo, and the east coast to Capetown. The result is a gorgeous book of pictures featuring the native still little influenced by civilization.

41. U.S. Board on Geographic Names. British East Africa. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955. (At the head of the title--Gazeteer No. 1).

A listing of 24,700 entries for places and features in former British East Africa. Code numbers are used to give some of the information. The entries include the approved name, the variant name, the designation of the item, latitude and longitude, administrative division, locational reference, and a glossary of generic terms. Useful in discovering the location of little-known places.

42. Waugh, Evelyn. The Tourist. Boston: Little, Brown, 1960.

A rather nostalgic account of a trip through Africa many years after the author's first journey there. Regret for the absence of former friends and the old ways seeps through the description of the many changes, which, however, the author admits are for the better.

Guides and Maps:

43. Boyd, Andrew, and Patrick van Rensburg. An Atlas of African Affairs, with maps by W. H. Bromage. New York: Praeger, 1962.

Designed for the newspaper reader. Fifty maps, each with an explanation on the facing page, informs the reader of the latest boundaries of emerging nations. Population, regions and barriers, history, United Nations activity, Pan-Africanism and regional unity, education, health, natural resources, communication are all dealt with. Available in paperback.

44. Council for African-British Relations. The Young Person's Guide to Independent Africa. London: Franklin, 1963.

A guide to the independent sovereign states of Africa governed by Africans (There were thirty-two in 1963). Aim is to give essential facts about the people, history, geography, economics, political life and religion of each.

45. Horrabin, J. F. An Atlas of Africa. New York: Praeger, 1960.

A group of fifty maps, with emphasis on current affairs and history. Opposite each map is a page of explanation needed for the understanding of the events reported. The atlas is in three parts: (I) "Background," summarizes history from the ancient times to the present. (II) "Today," presents current issues, trends, regions. (III) is "Tomorrow," and deals with linguistics, settlement, economic development.

46. Kane, Robert S. Africa from A to Z: A Guide for Travelers. See item 22.

47. Lobsenz, Norman. Africa. (Vol. V of Golden Picture Atlas of the World.) New York: Golden Press, 1960.

Volume V of this series depicts Africa. A charming book, with beautiful maps and colored illustrations to heighten good script.

48. Percy, George E. Africa: Names and Concepts. Washington: 1961 (U.S. Department of State. Publication 7129 African Series 9).

A concise review of the regions of Africa, by the State Department geographer. The new names of 54 states, with the adjective and noun forms applicable are given. A small but useful pamphlet.

The Natural Sciences:

49. Adamson, Joy. Born Free: A Lioness of Two Worlds. (pantheon edition) New York: McFadden, 1960.

A true story, simply and effectively told, about a cub lioness raised and kept as a household pet for three years. When released to the wild again, Elsa, the lioness, still remembered her friends, and welcomed their visits to the bush.

50. Bell, Walter D. Bell of Africa. Boston: C. T. Banford, 1961.

One of the latest books on elephant hunting in Africa. Good reading.

51. Gatti, Ottilio. Africa Is Adventure. New York: J. Messner, 1959.

An African enthusiast describes the exciting experiences of his safaris.

52. Grzimek, Bernhard, and Grzimek, Michael. Serengeti Shall Not Die. Translated from the German by E. L. and D. Rewald. New York: Dutton, 1961.

A book of thrills by the Director of the Frankfurt Zoo, who, with his son, lived in a tin hut in Tanganyika Park, whence they went into the wilds to study animal life. Their object was to convince the government of the need of preserving the park as a sanctuary for the animals.

53. Huxley, Sir Julian. Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Habitats in Central and East Africa. (Paris, Unesco), 1961. Bibliography

The author's concern for the wild life of Africa expresses itself in the listing of forty-six points for which he asks for urgent attention.

54. Koffler, Camilla. Animals in Africa. (Photography by Ylla), Text by L. S. B. Leaky. New York: Harper, 1953.

A fascinating book by specialists. Beautiful pictures accompany the description of animals and animal life.

55. Lagus, Charles. Operation Noah. New York: Coward-McCann, 1960.

A safari in reverse--this time to save animal life. Commissioned by the British Broadcasting Corporation to shoot "Operation Noah," Charles Lagus and Geoff Mulligan set out with cameras. Their account of their experiences is big adventure, with thrills, danger, discomfort and hard work.

56. Lee, Robert E. Safari Today: the Modern Safari Handbook. Harrisburg, Penna.: Stackpole Co., 1960.

Everything the hunter needs to know for his safari, including the most-used terms in the Swahili language. A detailed list of equipment for a six month's trip makes up part of the appendix.

57. Mackworth-Praed, Cyril W. and Claude H. B. Grant. Birds Eastern and Northeastern Africa. (2nd ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1957-60. 2 vol. (African Handbook of Birds, ser. 1, v. 1-2).

A reprint of the 1952-55 edition. A catalog of nearly 2000 birds, with brief descriptions, and illustrations in black and white. There are also some color plates. An index of bird names, both popular and scientific, is included. A very valuable reference book.

58. Moorehead, Alan. No Room in the Ark. New York: Harper and Row, 1964.

A delightful book about wild life in Africa.

59. Muldoon, Guy D. Leopards in the Night. New York: (1st English ed., 1955).

A story of how a member of the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture carried out his duty of protecting villagers from wild animals, especially from leopards.

60. Potous, Paul L. My Enemy, the Crocodile; the Strange Story of Africa's Deadliest Business. New York: W. Funk, 1957.

Text and photographs combine to impress the reader with the advisability of staying clear of grinning crocodiles.

61. Roosevelt, Kermit. A Sentimental Safari. (1st ed.) New York: Knopf, 1963.

An entertaining account of a safari in the land where the author's famous father, Theodore, hunted big game long ago.

62. United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Food and Agricultural Situation in Africa. 1965.

A report of trends in agricultural production for the year 1963-64. Forecasts for the year ahead were favorable, and an encouraging rise in export volume was noted for 1963.

63. United Nations Economic and Social Council. Locust Control. 1964.

A report of the various meetings held in parts of Africa to seek a way to control locusts. The accounts of some of the countries involved showed initiative and a real desire to find a way. Other countries were apathetic.

Pre-History, Including Ethnology,
Anthropology, and Pre-Colonialism:

64. Baker, Richard St. Barbe. Africa Drums. London: George Ronald, 1951.

Told by the first white man ever to be received into the Wa-Kikuyu tribe, this book is a description

of the life and customs of the Kikuyu people of East Africa; of their feasts, their economic life, their social customs, and their folk tales.

65. Barron, Louis (ed.). Africa. (Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, Moshe J. Sachs, editor and publisher), New York: Worldmark Press and Harper and Row, 1963. Bibliographies.

The chapters on Africa from Worldmark Encyclopedia have been brought together in one volume. For each country there is concise information on a wide range of topics. Numerous maps and statistics are given for each country.

66. Bascom, William R. and Melville J. Herskovits (eds.). Continuity and Change in African Cultures. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958.

A series of papers delivered at Princeton University in 1953, the work of students trained in anthropology under Professor Herskovits at Northwestern University. Cultural changes in linguistics, art, music, the status of women under plural marriage; the changes in social, political, economic and religious culture are painstakingly analyzed.

67. Bernardi, Bernardo. The Mugave, a Failing Prophet. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1959.

An ethnical study of the Meru people, and their religious leader. A Catholic priest analyzes the position of the religious and public leader, the Mugave. The introduction is by the noted Africanist, Daryll Forde.

68. Borer, Mary Cathcart. Africa. A Short History of the Peoples of Africa. London: Museum Press, 1963. Bibliography.

Chiefly chronological in treatment with an occasional departure to stress some particular area or European nation settling in Africa.

69. Brown, G. Gordon, and A McD. Bruce Hutt. Anthropology in Action: An Experiment in the Iringa District of the Iringa Province, Tanganyika Territory. London: Oxford University Press, 1935. (Published for the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.)

An intensive study of the Hebe tribe by an



anthropologist and an administrator in an attempt to discover how far an understanding of anthropology would help in the administration of the tribe. Four appendices deal with finances, political organization, and a list of tribes prior to the amalgamation.

70. Carrington, John F. Talking Drums of Africa. London: Carey Kingsgate Press, 1949. Bibliography.

The only book-length work of its kind; an amazing explanation of African drum languages.

71. Cole, Sonia Mary. The Prehistory of East Africa. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Baltimore: (Penguin Books) 1954. Bibliography.

A book for those especially interested in anthropology. A summary of knowledge of early man and prehistoric cultures of East Africa, including Kenya. The rock paintings, the climate, the inhabitants today are discussed. A simpler version of this work appeared in pamphlet form in 1958, published by Macmillan: Early Man in East Africa. (London).

72. Cory, Hans. Sukuma Law and Custom. New York: Oxford University Press, 1953. (Published for the East Africa Institute of Social Research, East African Studies, no. 2.)

73. _____ . The Indigeneous Political System of the Selkuma and Proposal for Political Reform. Nairobi: Eagle Press, 1954. (Published for the East Africa Institute of Social Research, East African Studies, no. 2.)

74. _____ . The Ntemi: Traditional Rites in Connection with the Burial, Election, Enthronment and Magic Powers of a Sukumu Chief. London: Macmillan, 1951.

The first and third book describe the rites and cumstomary law of the Sukuma people of East Africa. The second book is an analysis of the native authority system.

75. Curtin, Philip D. The Image of Africa: British Ideas and Action, 1780-1850. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1964. Footnotes, short explanation of sources at end of book.

An account of the various theories of the origin of man and where the Negro would fit into each. Though dealing specifically with Negroes of West Africa, the theories discussed apply to all the black races.

76. Davidson, Basil. Black Mother: Years of the African Slave Trade. Boston: Brown, Little, 1961. Bibliography.

Attempts to answer three questions: What kind of contact was this with Europe and America? How did the experience affect Africa? Why did it end in colonial invasion and conquest? In all his books, Davidson gives evidence of a great concern to make the African understood.

77. _____ . The Lost Cities of Africa. Boston: Brown Little, 1959.

A fascinating tale of the time before the records of European trade were written, and of the dramatic events since then. Written in a popular style, the book has an appeal not only for the anthropologist and the historian, but also for anyone interested in the story of man's past. The author supports the claim that the human race originated in Africa.

78. Driberg, J. H. The Lango: A Nilotic Tribe of Uganda. London: Fisher-Unwin, 1923. Bibliography.

A detailed and sympathetic description of the Lango people of Uganda. A grammar of the Lango language and a bi-lingual vocabulary follow the text. Although the book does not deal with Kenya, it is useful as a means of comparison, since Uganda lies adjacent to Kenya.

79. Gunther, John. Inside Africa. New York: Harpers, 1955. Long, selective bibliography.

A monumental work, long respected as a "must" for one seeking information about Africa. Kenya is referred to as "this jewel in the imperial crown." (p. 310).

80. Hambly, Wilfrid. Guide, Part III, Ethnology of Africa. Chicago: Field Museum Press, 1930.

A guide to the native races of Africa, their social organization, religious beliefs, languages, migration, and handwork. Comprehensive but succinct.

81. Herskovits, Melville Jean. The Human Factor in Changing Africa. New York: Knopf, 1962.

The late American anthropologist deals with cultures of sub-Saharan Africa and their response to contemporary change.

82. International African Institute. African Systems of Thought. Studies Presented and Discussed at the Third International African Seminar in Salisbury. December, 1960. Oxford University Press, 1965.

A survey of the indigenous religious systems, the ritual and symbolism, ancestor worship, witchcraft, and the influence of Islam and of Christianity. The second part of the book analyzes and compares the chief beliefs and ceremonies of various African tribes.

83. International African Institute. African Worlds Studies in the Cosmological Ideas and Social Values of African Peoples. London: New York: Oxford University Press, 1954. Reprint, 1960.

One of the best-known analysis of the religious myth as it is related to the social life of a people. The world outlook of each of nine ethnic groups of Africa as that outlook is reflected in religious beliefs, rites, and social practice, is explained by Professor Forde, Director of the Institute. The book was written with the layman in mind. Scholarly footnotes and recommended readings add to the value of the book.

84. Linton, Ralph. The Tree of Culture. New York: Knopf, 1955. Africa, p. 393-445. Bibliography.

A general treatment of the development of culture, from food gathering to food raising, followed by a study of the growth of civilization. African pre-history, African civilizations, and African peoples are discussed in the section on Africa.

85. Melady, Thomas Patrick. New Faces of Africa. New York: Macmillan, 1961. Bibliography.

Written for the non-specialist, this book aims to present some idea of the vast changes that have occurred in Africa in a short time. Each chapter gives a "bird's eye view" of the historical settings, the present political and economic situation of each country. Photos and biographies of persons prominent in African affairs are given at the end of the book. There is also a list of recommended reading.

86. Middleton, John. East Central Africa, Part V: The Central Tribes of the North-Eastern Bantu. London: International African Institute, 1933.

A concise, critical and accurate account of the tribal groupings, distribution, physical environment, social conditions, political and economic structure, religious beliefs, cultural practices, technology and

art of the East-Central African people.

87. Murdock, George P. Africa: Its People and Their Culture History. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959. Select bibliography.

A summary of African ethnological data, followed by a systematized survey of each of a number of cultural areas. The topics selected for consideration represent a limited range; the author has excluded religion, art, law, and the prehistory as well as the history of the present age. The aim is to "present a cultural-historical base line to aid in the understanding of more recent events and on-going trends." A long list of tribal names and a large folded map are included.

88. Ottenberg, Simon, and Phoebe Ottenberg (eds.). Cultures and Societies of Africa. New York: Random House, 1960. Bibliography.

An anthology of anthropological writings covering broad subjects such as Africa and its people, environment, values, religion, esthetics, culture, contact and change. An excellent bibliography and suggestions for further reading add to the usefulness of this informative book.

89. Savage, Katharine. The Story of Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Walck, 1961. Bibliography.

Very brief introductory history of Africa from about 600 B.C. to the present. Modern times get a more thorough treatment. Listed on the negative side of African history are the dark stains of the harsh inequality of the color-bar, limitation of native rights, and the contrast between African poverty and European prosperity. On the positive side are found increase of learning, spread of Christianity, conquest of disease, suppression of tribal warfare.

90. Seligman, C. G. Races of Africa. London: 1930. "Literature" for each chapter at the end of the book.

A description of the chief races of Africa, written popular style. Though out-dated, the book is still very useful as a source of background information.

91. Tempels, Placide. Bantu Philosophy. Translated from the French by Colin King. Paris: Presence Africaine, 1959. Bibliography.

An English translation of the celebrated study of the Bantu people by the Catholic missionary, Father Placide Tempels, who explains that the Bantu beliefs are built upon a set of philosophical principles, rather

than upon sheer "animism." Father Tempels asks a new approach on the part of the missionaries and anyone seriously interested in promoting the advancement of the African people. An arresting book.

92. Wiedner, Donald L. A History of Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Random House, 1962. Extensive bibliography.

By an American Professor of History at the University of Alberta, this scholarly work embraces the whole African story, from remote times to the present. Though comprehensive, it is not so laden with detail as to prevent rapid and pleasurable reading.

The Colonial Period:

93. Barron, Louis (ed.). Africa. (Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations). See item 65.

94. Bolton, Frances P. Report of the Special Study Mission to Africa, South and East of the Sahara. U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957.)

A comprehensive report of U.S. Representative Frances P. Bolton's trip through Africa in 1955. The report is available from the office of U.S. Representative Frances P. Bolton, House Office Building, Washington. The report includes maps.

95. Borer, Mary Catchcart. Africa. A Short History of the Peoples of Africa. London: Museum Press, 1963. Bibliography.

Chiefly chronological in treatment, with an occasional departure to stress some aspect of European settlement in Africa.

96. Buell, Raymond Leslie. The Native Problem in Africa. New York: Macmillan, 1928. Bibliography.

An old but basic study by an American expert on foreign affairs. Fifteen months of investigation of conditions in each of the British, French, and Belgian territories south of the Sahara, and in free Liberia went into this analysis of history, government, labor conditions, racial questions and colonial policy in those areas. A particular objective of the survey was the discovery of the extent of the impact of an industrial climate upon a primitive people.

97. Busia, Kafi A. The Challenge of Africa. New York: Praeger, 1962.

Four major aspects of the challenge posed by Africa to herself and to the rest of mankind: the challenge of culture, of colonial experience, of common humanity and morality, and of responsible emancipation, all considered from the standpoint of the situation in Africa and from the context of international relations and world peace.

98. Carter, Gwendolen Margaret (ed.). African One Party States. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962. Bibliography.

A collaborative study of politics in the emerging states of Africa. There are chapters on Tunisia, Senegal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Tanganyika. Though Kenya is not included, the study gives a basis for comparison with other African states, especially with Tanganyika, Kenya's neighbor.

99. _____ . Independence for Africa. New York: Praeger, 1960.

An American Africanist and professor of political science at Smith College describes her interviews with African chief-of-state. An analysis of what she saw and heard convinced her that in spite of distrust of each other, African states are groping toward union. The shift of power into African hands will have a negative impact and a positive impact as time moves on. Easily read, clearly stated.

100. _____ and William O. Brown (eds.). Studies in Political Adaptation. Boston: Boston University Press, 1958. Bibliography.

Papers on the political picture in Ghana, Nigeria, Central Africa, and Kenya; first of a series of African research studies by Boston University.

101. Cloete, Stuart. The African Giant, the Story of a Journey. See item no. 29.

102. Cohen, Sir Andres. British Policy in Changing Africa. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1959.

The author was head of the African Division of Colonial Office and is now British Representative in the United Nations Trusteeship Council. In his book he discusses the development, interplay, and creation of the "two main dynamic forces," African national movements and British officials.

103. Considine, Rev. John J. Africa, World of New Men. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1954. Footnotes.

For annotation see Travel and Description, no. 30.

104. Corfield, F. D. Historical Survey of the Origins and Growth of Mau Mau. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960.

A summary of the salient facts relating to the origin and the spread of Mau Mau, and an analysis of conditions which allowed the movement to develop so rapidly. The chief reason, Corfield says, was the British government's failure to appreciate very apparent signs of mischief, and the fact that the government relied upon police rather than upon intelligence agents for its information. Worst of all, there was no properly constituted body to amass, screen, and keep reports constantly in view. What recommendations were made by agencies were never implemented.

105. Crocker, Walter Russell. On Governing Colonies. New York: Macmillan, 1947.

A comparison of British, French, and Belgian colonial policy in Africa, by a member of the British Colonial Service, who believes that on the whole, European rule has been good for Africa.

106. Davidson, Basil. Black Mother: Years of the African Slave Trade. Boston: Brown, Little, 1961. Bibliography.

Attempts to answer three questions: What kind of contact was this with Europe and America? How did it affect Africa? Why did it end in colonial invasion and conquest? In all his books, Davidson gives evidence of a great eagerness to make the African truly understood.

107. _____ . The Lost Cities of Africa. Boston: Brown, Little, 1959.

For annotation, see Prehistory, no. 77.

108. _____ . Which Way Africa? The Search for a New Society. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964. "References" at end of book.

The summary view of the lines of debate and of action taking place in the African's attempt to decide what to keep from the colonial past, and what to keep from his own culture, and how to coordinate the two.

109. Duffy, James and Robert A. Manners (eds.). Africa Speaks. Princeton, New Jersey: Van Nostrand, 1961.

A group of eminent European and African spokesmen state their opinions of the present conditions in Africa as a whole, and on the status quo in their own particular area. Together the papers give those interested in Africa a picture of that continent as those deeply involved see it, especially in the terms of conflicts and aspirations. Written before the liberation of the states most recently achieving independence, but still very valuable for any study of Africa.

110. Dundas, Sir Charles. African Crossroads. London, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1955.

Reminiscences of a former colonial officer's days in East Africa. The deep sense of responsibility for the native peoples striving for self-expression in the modern world is graphically shown. An aspect of the picture sometimes overlooked.

111. Easton, Steward C. The Twilight of European Colonialism: A Political Analysis. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1960. Bibliography.

A general survey of political developments in the colonial world, chiefly Africa, up to the fall of 1959, and some attempt to predict the future on the basis of the present.

112. Emerson, Rupert. From Empire to Nation: the Rise to Self-Assertion of Asian and African Peoples. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960. Bibliography.

A noted authority on Africa traces the decline of colonialism and the rise of nationalism. Elements of race, culture, and economics contributing to the nationalistic spirit; the relationship of nationalism to democracy, and the problems of achieving self-determination in a multi-race society are presented eminently well. An excellent tool.

113. Foster, Rev. Paul. White to Move? A Portrait of East Africa Today. London: Eyre and Spottiswood, 1961.

Father Foster, a Roman Catholic priest, who has taught history at Makerere College, records his impressions as he journeys through Africa. Although sympathetic toward the aspirations of native peoples

there, he warns that too many make power the object of the new African endeavors, whereas it should be education.

114. Gould, Peter R. Africa, Continent of Change. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1961.

A collection of papers dealing with the political, the economic, and the social changes occurring in Africa. Prominent African leaders explain such concepts as the "one-party system," and how, for the present, it is the better way for some countries; how the idea of the secret ballot is a new thing, to which Africans are not yet accustomed. The necessity for caution and alertness on the part of America is emphasized.

115. Gunther, John. Inside Africa. New York: Harpers, 1955. Long, selective bibliography.

For annotation, see Prehistory, no. 79.

116. Hailey, Lord (William M. H., Baron). The Future of Colonial Peoples. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

A discussion of the British colonial system of the twentieth century as differentiated from the colonial systems of earlier centuries. Though told from the British point of view, the treatment is sufficiently objective to convince the reader of the author's sincerity in his expression of concern for the future of the African states under their own direction.

117. Haines, Charles Grove (ed.). Africa Today. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1955. Bibliographical footnotes.

A symposium of papers on a wide range of contemporary African issues--political, social, economic, and international.

118. Hatch, John C. Africa Today - and Tomorrow: An Outline of Basic Facts and Major Problems, (Rev. ed.) New York: Praeger, 1962.

A condensed history of the continent of Africa. It is also an attempt to give the world a better understanding of the problems facing the African people.

119. Henderson, Ian and Philip Goodhart. Manhunt in Kenya. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1958. (London edition has title "The Hunt for Kimathi.")

Written by a Kenya police officer, this is an engrossing story of the search for and the capture of Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau leader.

120. Hodgkin, R. L. The Colonial Empire, A Student's Guide. London: Workers Educational Association and Workers Educational Trade Union Committee, no. 7, 1942.

A study of the structure of the British Empire from the standpoint of politics, economics, sociology, and government. Well organized. A "General Book List" is given at the beginning, classified according to usefulness, importance, and degree of difficulty. After each section of the text, a list for further reference is also given.

121. Hodgkin, Thomas. Nationalism in Colonial Africa. London: Muller, 1956.

Valuable short analysis of nationalist movements in Africa. While remaining concrete, it treats the subject as a whole and is not a collection of potted histories. The character of the nationalist movements, the changing social conditions in Africa that produced them, and some of the forces that shape them are set out concisely, on the basis of a great deal of recent scholarly work in a number of fields.

122. Lewis, W. Arthur and Others. Attitude to Africa. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1951.

Four authors contribute to a brief survey of the main problem of British Africa.

123. Maisel, Albert Q. Africa: Facts and Forecasts. New York Dehli, 1943.

An attempt to fit Africa into the general strategy of World War II, and to summarize main facts concerning the geography, history, economics, and the population of the continent's forty political divisions.

124. Marsh, Zoe. East Africa Through Contemporary Records. London: Cambridge University Press, 1961. Classified bibliography.

An assembly of documents, which, arranged chronologically, pieces out the history of East Africa from the year 1 A.D. until 1919. One later document is included--the report of the Carter land

Commission in 1934. The chronological table at the beginning of the book followed by a prelude which reports the finding of what may prove to be the oldest human skull yet discovered. Very informational.

125. Melady, Thomas Patrick. New Faces of Africa. New York: Macmillan, 1961. Bibliography.

Written for the non-specialist, this book aims to present some idea of the vast changes that have occurred in Africa in a short time. Each chapter gives a "bird's eye view" of the historical settings, the present political and economic situation of each country. Photos and biographies of persons prominent in African affairs are given at the end of the book. There is also a list of recommended reading.

126. Murray, James N. Jr. The United Nations Trusteeship System. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1957. Bibliography.

A monographic study of the origins of the trusteeship system and the functioning of the Trustee Council. The writer finds that, on the whole, the system worked well.

127. Oldham, Joseph H. New Hope in Africa. New York: Longmans, Green, 1955.

An expression of the policies of the Capricorn Africa Society, founded in 1949 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, "by a group of people composed of members of different races, who believe that a policy for Africa must come from within Africa itself." The Society commits itself unreservedly to the rejection of white domination in Africa. In the author's opinion, no one nation can emerge as the leader of Africa; a group working together can lead it to greatness.

128. Oliver, Roland A. Sir Harry Johnston and Scramble for Africa. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1958.

An account of the great impact of Sir Harry Johnston upon the course of history in East Africa. His influence extended into many areas, as he pursued his career of naturalist, explorer, civil servant, administrator, and historian. Good reference book.

129. Padmore, George. Africa: Britain's Third Empire.
London: Dobson, 1949.

An indignant attack--from the left--on the Labor government's African policy. It is more striking for the manifestation of violent feeling about this subject than the calm analysis of the problems to be solved.

130. Penn, Peter and Lucie Street. Tomorrow's Continent.
Sedgwick and Jackson, 1948.

A candid criticism of Britain's policy in Africa and a program for reform and development that would be channeled principally through the improvement of sanitation and health, food production, transportation and the introduction of electricity in industry. Colonel Penn was a member of the economic and development committee of the Joint East African Board.

131. Perham, Margery. The Colonial Reckoning. The End of Imperial Rule in Africa in the Light of British Experience. New York: Knopf, 1962.

An analysis of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism as those terms are understood today; also, an analysis of African nationalism, the politics of emancipation, problems of white settlement, the auditing of Britain's colonial balance sheet--assets (not a few) and liabilities, which the writer does not attempt to condone. An informative book, and easy to read.

132. Robinson, Ronald; John Gallaher, with Alice Denny. Africa and the Victorians; the Climax of Imperialism in the Dark Continent. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1961. Bibliographic footnotes.

A study of imperialist expansion, from the British point of view. The colonial empire was looked upon as a defense and a strategy against other European powers involved in the African land-grab. Commercial exploitation followed, as a secondary aim, but was never a primary objective. Though defending Britain's motives, the authors do not attempt to whitewash British blunders in colonial administration.

133. Savage, Katharine. The Story of Africa South of the Sahara.
New York: Walck, 1961. Bibliography.

For annotation, see no. 89.

134. Segal, Ronald. African Profiles. (rev. ed.) Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1962.

Recent history of Africa told through the biographies of native political leaders. In the editorial foreword, the author states that he has made an attempt to record the "events that have precipitated leaders and policies, and leaders and policies that have precipitated events."

135. _____ . Political Africa: A Who's Who of Personalities and Places. New York: Praeger, 1961.

A useful and comprehensive biographical directory. Kenya is among the countries treated most comprehensively. Only political figures are included. These appear in the first part of the book, arranged alphabetically. The second part of the book reports the names, actions, and status of the political parties of each country. Cross references are adequate. African Profiles (see no. 134) is an abridged version of this book.

136. Stamp, L. Dudley. Africa: A Study in Tropical Development. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1953. Bibliography, footnotes.

A treatment of the major problems of tropical Africa, rather than a detailed concern with local conditions. The author recognizes the need of an accurate survey of the existing use of the land--or the lack of the use of the land, and an honest attempt to evaluate all factors, geographical, historical, social, economical, which have brought Africa to its present level of development.

137. Stillman, Calvin W., comp. Africa in the Modern World. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. Bibliographical footnotes.

A symposium sponsored by the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation, and given at its Twenty-Ninth Institute at the University of Chicago. Though now out-dated, this scholarly collection has very valuable information for the student. There is ample and valid material for the comparison between the scenes in Africa in 1955, and those of today. The difficulty and the need of forming a policy concerning Africa is emphasized.

138. Symposium on Africa, Wellesley College, 1960. Symposium on Africa. Wellesley, Mass: Wellesley College, 1960.

Discussion by distinguished Africanists of the

identity of Africa, the changing political status, the colonial inheritance, Africa's political future and its place in the world.

139. Townsend, Mary E. and Cyrus H. Peake. European Colonial Expansion Since 1871. Ed. by Walter Consuelo Langsam. Philadelphia: Lippencott, 1941. Bibliography.

Designed for college students, this work traces the colonial history of Africa from the discoveries made by Stanley in Central Africa until the 1930's. Useful especially for its treatment of the rivalry between the European powers in their "scramble for Africa." Clear and well written, well organized.

140. United Nations Secretariate. Progress of the Non-Self Governing Territories Under the Charter. (Vol. 3, Social Conditions ST/TR I/ Ser. A/15/ Vol. 3), New York, 1961.

A progress report covering the period between 1946 and 1947. Written before the achievement of independence by Kanya, this work is still valuable for its description of conditions and attitudes prior to independence. A careful study.

141. Wallbank, T. Walter. Contemporary Africa: Continent in Transition. (Anvil ed.), Princeton, New Jersey: 1956. Select bibliography.

A succinct treatment of the exploration, partition, and colonization of Africa; of its emergence into the limelight of modern affairs, and the spectacular political, social, and economic changes occurring in the last half century. In this book, Wallbank does not take the usual American viewpoint of the necessity of immediate and complete self-determination for all African peoples. The second part of the book is a collection of reports of lectures and mandates on African affairs.

142. Ward, Barbara (Lady Jackson) and Others. The Legacy of Imperialism. Pittsburgh: Chatham College, 1960.

Four penetrating analyses of imperialism. Economic imperialism, Russian imperialism, colonial imperialism are the brands described by Barbara Ward, Thomas Whitney, and Robert Strausz-Hupe, respectively. Charles Malik presents "Independence: Reality and Myth" as the fourth paper, and exposes latent imperialism in what passes for self-determination in some countries.

143. Wiedner, Donald L. A History of Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Random House, 1962. Extensive bibliography.

For annotation, see Prehistory, no. 92.

144. Wieschoff, Heinrich A. Colonial Policies in Africa. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944, Bibliography.

A statement of principles, policies, and aims of European powers formerly holding possessions in Africa, and of the application of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter to those colonies. Though canceled by the new status of the colonies involved, much can be learned from the book about colonial conditions before independence.

Government, Political Affairs, Nationalism:

145. Adam, Thomas R. Government and Politics in Africa South of the Sahara. (Rev. and Enlarge Ed.). New York: Random House, 1962. Bibliography; footnotes.

Written for the student by a Professor of Political Science at New York University. The political history is brought up to mid-1961. The explanation of the problem arising from the existing two levels of political organization--that of the intra-European level and that of the intercultural native level, is clear and illuminating.

146. Alport, C. J. M. Hope in Africa. London: Jenkins, 1952. Bibliography.

Now much out-dated, this book is still useful for its presentation of the problems still facing the governments of the New African states. Chapter XII is an analysis of Kenya's particular problem. In the light of East Africa's status today, the last chapter of the book holds special interest, for here the author admits he sees hope for Africa only if Great Britain retains her African possessions and pursues an enlightened policy of statesmanship there.

147. Batten, Thomas Reginald. Problems of African Development. London: Oxford University Press, 1948.

A two-volume work containing the type of information of primary interest to practical administration in West and East Africa: social, and economic; government, law, politics. Good for comparison of British administration and that of the Africans themselves.

148. Batten, Thomas Reginald. Thoughts on African Citizenship. (2nd ed.). London: Oxford University Press, 1955.

Written for those literate Africans who wish to help their countrymen and their country. A clear explanation of present-day problems. An analysis of the rights and duties of citizenship; of the problems arising from the tribal system; of the barriers to progress; of the way to democratic self-government. The need for more and better education, for a broad spirit of world citizenship is stressed. A very excellent pamphlet.

149. Bohannon, Paul. Africa and Africans. Graden City, New York: Doubleday (The Natural History Press for the American Museum of Natural History), 1964. Bibliography.

A readable and informative work, praised by Africanists as an excellent introduction to the peoples and the problems of Africa. Ancient Africa is contrasted with the new, and tribal Africa with the modern political structures of the world. The scramble for Africa still goes on, the author says, but now it is for African allies.

150. Bolton, Frances P. Report of Special Study Mission to Africa, South and East of the Sahara. U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957.)

For annotation, see Surveys, no. 16.

151. Burke, Fred G. Africa's Quest for Order. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1964. Bibliographic footnotes.

Africa's revolution is evaluated by the Director of the East African Studies at Syracuse University. He sees African racial self-consciousness erupting into militant nationalism. He believes that before permanent order can be restored, African people must disintegrate and re-integrate ethnically in the areas of institutions, ideas, interrelationships. To do this successfully, they must be free from the presence of white rulers. This book is likely to be controversial.

152. Carter, Gwendolen Margaret (ed.). African One-Party States. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1962.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 98.

153. Carter, Gwendolen Margaret (ed.). Independence for Africa. New York: Praeger, 1960.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 99.

154. _____ and William O. Brown (ed.). Studies in Political Adaptation. Boston: Boston University Press, 1958. Bibliography.

See Colonial Period, no. 100.

155. Catholic Students Mission Crusade, USA. College Readings on Africa. Cincinnati, Ohio: CSMC Press, 1963. Bibliography.

Nine thoughtful papers intended for individuals and groups interested in world affairs. An image of the "African personality" emerges from the discussion of the African concept of self-rule, of his basic values, of the place of religion in his life, of his concept of and eagerness for education. The booklet includes a guide for discussion of African realities, suggestions for action programs on Africa, and a list of independent African states as of 1963. A very helpful book.

156. Chisizia, Dunduzu Kalull. Africa--What Lies Ahead. New York: The African-American Institute, 1962.

By the late Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in Nyasaland. This pamphlet was the first of a new series to be written chiefly by Africans. The author describes in clear and simple terms the two greatest problems confronting the new states--those secular in nature, and those religious in nature. Political problems, leadership, economic and social problems make up the first group. The wide-spread indifference to religion is the second condition that Chisizia considers a major problem.

157. _____. Realities of African Independence. London: Denison House.

An analysis of the problems of newly gained independence--intolerance of an opposition party, reluctance to modernize, lack of appreciation of cooperation, persistence of tribe-provincialism, nepotism. Much sound, objective thinking reflected in the pages.

158. Cohen, Sir Andres. British Policy in Changing Africa. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1959.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 102.

159. Coleman, James A. "Politics of Sub-Saharan Africa." In Almond, Gabriel A. and James S. Coleman (eds.). The Politics of the Developing Areas. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1960. pp. 247-368. Bibliographical footnotes.

An analysis of the great differences existing among the African tribes, and the implications of these differences for any degree of national unity. Professor Coleman does not believe that such diversity necessarily threatens national unity. On the contrary, he feels that it could be a factor in preventing dictatorship, especially in one-party states.

160. Council for African-British Relations. The Young Person's Guide to Independent Africa. London: Franklin, 1963.

For annotation, see Surveys, no. 17.

161. Davidson, Basil. Which Way Africa? The Search for a New Society. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964. "References" at the end of the book.

A summary view of the lines of debate and of action taking place in the African's attempt to decide what to keep from the colonial past, and what to keep from his own culture, and how to coordinate the two.

162. Dean, Vera (Micheles). Builders of Emerging Nations. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Select bibliography.

A gallery of political leaders in new states, chosen for inclusion because of the particularly significant contribution each has made to the development of his country since World War II. East African notables, six in number, include Tom Mboya from Kenya. The sketches are strictly factual; little or no evaluation is made of the subject's character as distinct from his ability.

163. Dean, Vera (Micheles) and Harry D. Harootunian (eds.). West and Non-West: New Perspectives. (Contemporary Civilization Series). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963.

An anthology by a group of experts, written for American college students whose curriculum includes a study of non-Western civilization. The book is divided into three parts, covering the development of the West, the development of the non-West, and the interaction of West and non-West.

164. Delf, George. Jomo Kenyatta; Towards Truth About the "Light of Kenya." London: V. Gollanz, 1961.

A defense of Jomo Kenyatta, who was accused of instigating and directing the Mau Mau atrocities in Kenya in 1953. Kenyatta's life from the time of his days at the mission school of the Church of Scotland to the time of his trial and imprisonment is told.

165. Dia, Mamadou. The African Nations and World Solidarity. Translated from the French by Mercer Cook. New York: Praeger, 1961.

The views of the Premier of Senegal on the problems facing the emerging nations of Africa. He explains that the socialistic state is the correct government for Africa. His concept of socialism, however, is not the communistic concept, which he considers as dangerous as imperialism.

166. Dumbrell, Henry James Edward and K. E. L. Hooker. African Participation in Government. Cape Town: Longmans, 1949.

This simply written book, designed for Africans to guard themselves against extremist propaganda, contains brief surveys of systems of government, with special reference to native participation in British Africa.

167. Emerson, Rupert. From Empire to Nation; the Rise to Self-Assertion of Asian and African Peoples. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960. Bibliography.

For annotation, see item no. 112.

168. Foster, Rev. Paul. White to Move? A Portrait of East Africa Today. London: Eyre and Spottiswood, 1961.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 113.

169. Friedland, William H. and Carl G. Rosberg, Jr. (eds.). African Socialism. Stanford University Press, 1964. Notes and bibliography for each chapter.

Twelve specialists discuss the anatomy of African socialism, as distinguished from the usual concept of socialism. They find it to embody (1) a rejection of European ideas, and a search for continental identity; (2) the crisis of economic development; (3) dilemmas of control and class formation.

170. Gertz, Clifford (ed.). Old Societies and New States: The Quest for Modernity in Asia and Africa. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1963.

A study limited to new states--those having become independent since 1945. Eight authorities make comparative analyses of cultural policy, political patterns, equality, democracy, education, political socialization, and cultural change in the new nations. A scholarly work.

171. Good, Robert C. Africa's Unfinished Struggle for Freedom: The Real Issues. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963 (African Series no. 28).

An address given at Washington, D.C., October 20, 1963, before the Africa Institute, sponsored by the School of International Service of the American University and the Washington Committee on Africa. An astute analysis of the dangers threatening African countries searching for nationhood.

172. Gould, Peter R. Africa, Continent of Change. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1961.

For annotation see, Colonial Period, no. 114.

173. Haines, Charles Grove (ed.). Africa Today. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1955. Bibliographic footnotes.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 117.

174. Hempstone, Smith. Africa, Angry Young Giant. New York: Praeger, 1961. Bibliography.

For annotation, see no. 36.

175. Hickman, Gladys M. and W. H. G. Kickins. The Lands and the Peoples of East Africa. London and New York: Longmans, 1960.

A geography for young people preparing for examinations, and for teachers. Part I introduces some physical and human problems connected with the East African development. Part II is a study of peoples and places; Part III summarizes economic progress in East Africa. Generously illustrated with pictures, charts, and diagrams.

176. Hodgkin, Thomas. Nationalism in Colonial Africa. London: Muller, 1956.

For annotation, see no. 121.

177. Hughes, A. J. East Africa: The Search for Unity: Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1963.

An analysis of the problems to be overcome if the four East Africa states--Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar--are to form a strong federation. Very informative.

178. Hughes, John. The New Faces of Africa, South of the Sahara. New York: Longmans, Green, 1961.

A description of Africa, continent of incredible contrasts, based on first-hand information and observation by a journalist who spent six years on the "dark continent." The drama of rapid political and social changes is dramatically told. Each area is handled separately.

179. Huxley, Elspeth. The Sourcerer's Apprentice; a Journey Through East Africa. London: Chatto and Windus, 1948.

In the fable of the sourcerer who had assumed more magic than he could control, Mrs. Huxley sees a picture of Africans who, eager to be independent politically, may have assumed too much too soon.

180. Italiaander, Rolf. The New Leaders of Africa. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1961.

By a Dutch journalist, who has spent more than thirty years in Africa. An extensive tour brought him into personal contact with many African leaders, and with situations which, in turn, inspired him, depressed him, angered him, and encouraged him. His final decision is that the white man in Africa must accept Negro supremacy--not only for reasons of Christianity, but as a matter of common prudence.

181. Junod, Violaine I. (ed.), and Idrian N. Resnick. Handbook of Africa. New York: New York University Press, 1963. Bibliography after each section.

The purpose of this book is to provide comparable information on each political unit of Africa, and to support it with a thorough process of footnoting. No evaluative comment is given. A short geographical and historical sketch is followed by data on the government, population, society, education, health program, social welfare activities, and the economy of each country. Five appendices give colonial policies in Africa, the regional groupings as of 1961, a summary of British and French aid in the development of trade and marketing; also a table of measurements and of currencies.

182. Kedouri, Elie. Nationalism. New York: Humanities Press, 1960. "Further Readings" at end of book.

An analysis of nationalism, by a lecturer in politics and public administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The study proceeds logically from a consideration of the state and the individual, self-determination and national self-determination, and nationalism and politics. Some few footnotes.

183. Kimble, George H. T. Tropical Africa, Vol. II. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1960. Short list of "Sources" at end of Vol. II.

A two-volume work to which forty-six well-known specialists have contributed. Vol. II records the transition from the old to the new order. A very fine study of all phases of contemporary African life. For Vol. I see Economics, no. 293.

184. Kitchen, Helen (ed.). A Handbook of African Affairs. New York: Praeger, 1964.

An up-to-date, country-by-country political guide to the states of Africa. Part II deals with the military and police, and other security agencies. Part III describes the organization of African Unity and the steps taken so far to promote it. Part IV offers contemporary African prose and verse. Kenya is discussed in an article between pages 74 and 77. Succinct and well-organized information.

185. Lewis, W. Arthur and Others. Attitude to Africa. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1951.

For annotation, see Colonial Period, no. 122.

186. Macmillan, Mona. Introducing East Africa. (2nd rev. ed.) London: Faber and Faber, 1955.

An attempt to explain the fact that to the average African there is no real government except tribal government; that the terms "Kenya," "Tanganyika," and "Uganda," are merely names, not countries. The author feels that non-Africans do not realize this, and so do not understand the cause of many of the political problems of Africa. Written in 1955, this book is quite out-of-date, but it is useful for a knowledge of African thinking.

187. Melady, Thomas Patrick. New Faces of Africa. New York: Macmillan, 1961. Bibliography.

For annotation, see no. 125.

188. _____ . Profiles of African Leaders. New York: Macmillan, 1962.

An enthusiastic presentation of nine African leaders, and of the conditions which brought them into prominence. A time table of African independence precedes the stories of the leaders. Two short chapters at the end look ahead. The author hopes the western world will help the new nations achieve the stature they are capable of achieving, given time, material assistance, and direction.

189. _____ . The White Man's Future in Black Africa. New York: McFadden, 1962.

A picture of the political and social setting of the new countries of Africa as the background for the problems of race relationships. Basic information about size, population, area, the political systems, and the prominent figures in each country are also given. In four appendixes the author gives the speeches of eminent African leaders, black and white. There is a list of "recommended reading."

190. Millikan, Max T. and Donald L. M. Blackmer (eds.). The Emerging Nations: Their Growth and the United States Policy. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961. Extensive bibliography.

An extensive revision of the document submitted to the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations by the Center

for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (United States Foreign Policy: Economic, Social and Political Change in the Underdeveloped Countries and Its Implications for United States Policy. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960). Experts in the areas of economics, political sciences, sociology and psychology worked together to draw up this document.

191. Murdock, George P. Africa: Its People and Their Culture History. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959. Select bibliography.

For annotation, see Pre-History, no. 87.

192. Nkrumah, Kwame. I Speak of Freedom. New York: Praeger, 1961.

Nkrumah's account of Ghana's liberation and development under his administration. Though not specifically connected with Ghana, Kenya has been greatly influenced by that country's story. Among Nkrumah's objectives still to be realized, is a union of all African countries. In this Kenya is deeply interested, both negatively and positively.

193. Oldham, Joseph H. New Hope in Africa. New York: Longmans, Green, 1955.

For annotation, see no. 127.

194. Okaye, Mokwugo. African Responses. Ilfracombe, England: Stockwell, 1964. Bibliography.

A comprehensive exhibit of Africa, beginning with a history of the continent. A study of race theories, social and cultural patterns and political systems are used to show how the Western political pattern is less attractive to the African than that of Communism. The answer to the problem of government in Africa is, in the writer's mind, the evolution of a brand of socialism suitable to the African way of life.

195. Padmore, George. Pan-Africanism or Communism? The Coming Struggle for Africa. New York: Roy Publishing Co., 1956. Bibliographic footnotes.

An extensive study of the growth of the various African national movements, especially that of Pan-Africanism. After tracing the various nationalist movements, the author exposes the attempts of the Communists to draw Africa into its camp. In recounting the Mau Mau story, he pictures Kenyatta as victim rather than instigator. Padmore sees in tribal rule

a greater threat to African unity than Communism.

196. Plamenatz, John Petrov. On Alien Rule and Self-Government. New York: Longmans, 1960.

A very useful essay that attempts to clarify some of the confused arguments that have raged about self-government and alien rule.

197. Rothchild, Donald S. Toward Unity in Africa: A Study of Federalism in British Africa. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1960. Bibliography.

An inquiry into the attempts to solve racial and regional differences in the federation movements in British East, Central, and West Africa, and of the social steps to that end in East Africa. The author sees in these efforts a combination of group fears and a desire for enlargement.

198. Segal, Ronald. African Profiles. (rev. ed.). Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1962.

For annotation, see no. 134.

199. _____ . Political Africa: A Who's Who of Personalities and Places. New York: Praeger, 1961.

For annotation, see no. 135.

200. Shepherd, George W. Jr. The Politics of African Nationalism: Challenge to American Policy. New York, 1962. Bibliography.

A survey of the various patterns of African nationalism--traditionalist, Westernized, ultra-African, and white racist.

201. Sithole, Ndabaningi. African Nationalism. New York: Oxford University Press, 1959.

Written by a native African Methodist minister, this book attempts to give Americans the correct view of African nationalism. By definition African nationalism is the African's reaction to the white man's rejection of the negro as that rejection is portrayed in white supremacy. The author does not think that the Africans will become Communists. He finds fault with the misconceptions spread by such books as Cloete's African Giant.

202. Wiedner, Donald L. A History of Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Random House, 1962. Extensive bibliography.

For annotation, see no. 92.

203. Wraith, Ronald E. East Africa Citizen. London: Oxford University Press, 1959.

A Makerere College professor's explanation of the political and racial structure of British East Africa. Problems involved in the Africanization of the East African government are pointed out, and remedies are suggested. More wide-spread education is urged as a preparation for self-government. An excellent book.

The Race Problem:

204. Abraham, William Emmanuel. The Mind of Africa. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.

A serious and important effort by an African professor at the University of Ghana to identify the distinctive features of African culture, to appraise the colonial experience, and to plot the way Africa should go. Although Ghana is the African society specifically discussed in this book, the author explains that what he says applies to all Africans. A very useful book.

205. Batten, Thomas Reginald. Thoughts on African Citizenship,

For annotation, see item no. 148.

206. Burke, Fred G. Africa's Quest for Order.

For annotation, see item no. 151.

207. Campbell, Alexander. The Heart of Africa. New York: Knopf, 1954.

A Scottish newspaperman, who has covered many exciting events in Africa, and has interviewed many people of various walks of life, concludes that at the bottom of all Africa's real troubles lies the "color bar."

208. Carter, Gwendolen Margaret. Independence for Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 153.

209. Considine, Rev. John J. Africa, World of New Men. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1954. Footnotes.

For annotation, see item no. 30.

210. Corfield, F. D. Historical Survey of the Origins and Growth of Mau Mau.

For annotation, see item no. 104.

211. Davidson, Basil. Black Mother. Years of the African Slave Trade.

For annotation, see item no. 106.

212. Gann, Lewis H. and Peter Duignan. White Settlers in Tropical Africa. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1962. (Penguin African Series).

Though treating the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rather particularly, what is said is meant for Southern and Eastern Africa in general. The book speaks for the white man, and holds that the race question should be subordinated to the question of economic development. Race relations are evaluated, and Black nationalism analyzed. The argument is for "containment" of conflict.

213. Gluckman, Max. Custom and Conflict in Africa. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1964. List of "Further Reading."

Six lectures in which the Negro character is analyzed, and his tendency to quarrelsomeness if pointed out. This trait, the author thinks, is the reason for much of the foment in Africa.

214. Gunther, John. Inside Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 35.

215. Hempstone, Smith. Africa, Angry Young Giant.

For annotation, see item no. 36.

216. Italiaander, Rolf. The New Leaders of Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 180.

217. Lewis, W. Arthur and Others. Attitude to Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 122.

218. Lomax, Louis E. The Reluctant African. New York: Harper, 1960.

A small book carrying great impact. The author, an American Negro journalist, traveling in Africa,

saw at first hand the evils of racism, of which both black and white are guilty. The mountain of hate toward the American, the white, the capitalist, the West, appalled him.

219. Melady, Thomas Patrick. The White Man's Future in Black Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 189.

220. Oldham, Joseph H. New Hope in Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 127.

221. Padmore, George. Pan-Africanism or Communism? The Coming Struggle for Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 195.

222. Richmond, Anthony H. The Color Problem, A Study of Racial Relations. (Rev. ed. Pelican Book). Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961.

A discussion of race conflicts as they exist in various parts of the British Empire, including Negro groups in England. A solution is offered in a program implementing the principles of human rights. An important book to have read, whether or not all its suggestions are accepted.

223. Robinson, James Herman. Africa at the Crossroads. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1962.

A plea for Christians to think of the problems of Africa theologically. "It is not Africa but America and American Christianity that is a problem to the redemptive activity of God in the world today." (P. 2, introduction.) Africa at the crossroads is a summons and a strategy for "emerging Americans."

224. Rothchild, Donald S. Toward Unity in Africa: A Study of Federalism in British Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 197.

225. Savage, Katharine. The Story of Africa South of the Sahara.

For annotation, see item no. 89.

226. Sithole, Ndabaningi. African Nationalism.

For annotation, see item no. 201.

227. Smith, Edwin W. Knowing the African. London: Lutterworth Press, 1946.

A plea by a Protestant missionary for a better understanding of the African people. He explains their religion, their indigenous education, their family life, and their folk tales. He insists that if non-Africans are to work with the Africans, and not merely for them, it is essential to have a cultured sympathy that comes of knowledge. A critical attitude will defeat the purpose of the missioner.

228. Turnbull, Colin M. The Lonely African. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1962.

A picture of the "lonely" African, a stranger in his own land, where white colonials have imposed upon him a life radically different from his centuries-old culture, and have completely failed to understand or appreciate his personality. An appalling picture of ignorance, vice, and hatred is presented partly through the medium of stories told by natives, and partly through descriptions of the author's own observations and experiences. The missionaries, with few exceptions, are accused of having failed to help the natives because the latter could not see any example of the brotherly love which the missioner preached to the people.

229. Van der Post, Laurens. The Dark Eye in Africa. New York: Morrow, 1955.

Based upon a lecture given by the author before a group of psychologists in Zurich in 1954. The Western man is criticized for having failed to bring to the African the respect that one human being should have for another. Consequently, all the material progress, much as it is, has failed to establish harmony and security.

230. Ward, Barbara (Lady Jackson). The Interplay of East and West. New York: Norton, 1957.

One of the Beatty lectures delivered at McGill University in Montreal. Miss Ward points out possible ways of cooperation and possible sources of conflict between the Orient and the Occident, as both worlds strive to achieve the ultimate moral unity of mankind.

231. Westerman, Diedrich. The African Today and Tomorrow. (3rd ed.). New York: Published for the International African Institute by the Oxford University Press, 1949. Bibliography.

A short study aiming, in the author's words, "not

to offer a solution to problems, but to call attention to them." A scholarly work, considered a landmark in the introduction of the study of present-day Africa. The author concludes that the responsibility for progress in Africa rests upon Africans themselves; that the fate of the continent does not rest with the white man.

232. Wright, Richard. White Man, Listen! Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1957.

A bitter invective against the white man, written by an American Negro novelist. The book is a collection of four lectures dealing, for the most part, with European colonies in Africa. One lecture, "Literature of the Negro in the United States," is not quite so violent as the other three.

International Relations, United Nations and Africa, United States and Africa:

233. American Assembly. The United States and Africa. Background Papers prepared for Use of Participants and the Final Report of the Thirteenth American Assembly, Harriman Campus of Columbia University, New York: May 1-4, 1958.

Summary of papers read and discussed by a group of specialists in a three-day meeting of American Africanists. American interest in contemporary Africa is the theme throughout.

234. Africa League. A New American Policy Toward Africa. Editorial Committee: David Apter and Others. New York, 1960.

Five American political scientists analyze Western influence on Africa, and then American policy toward the countries of that continent. A set of policies is offered at the end of the session.

235. Bowles, Chester. Africa's Challenge to America. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1956.

A timely, well-reasoned plea for a more positive American policy toward emerging nations of Africa. Bowles considers the U.S. too passive in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and urges a carefully planned schedule, using Cordell Hull's five points as a basis. Africa will not become a military problem, Bowles thinks, unless U.S. fails to meet the challenge of its economic, political and ideological needs.

236. Busia, Kafi A. The Challenge of Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 97.

237. Calvocaressi, Peter. World Order and the New States: Problems of Keeping the Peace. New York: Praeger, 1962.

An analysis of today's international instability, and how to deal with it. The entrance of new undeveloped states into the picture is a threat, the author believes, to world stability. Foreign Aid and more effective UN machinery are the two means of maintaining order. He credits the UN with success in keeping the peace in Korea, Greece, Kashmire, Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon, Laos, and the Congo.

238. Catholic Students Mission Crusade, USA. College Readings on Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 155.

239. Coleman, James S., and Carl Rosberg. New Perspectives on Sub-Saharah Africa. Washington: Americans for Democratic Action, Educational Fund, 1961.

A pamphlet by two well-known American Africanists who are also political scientists. An analysis of the problems facing American policy-makers results in four specific suggestions: acceptance of African neutrality, of diversified dependency on East as well as West, acceptance of forms of government and economy different from our own, and support for full African participation in the UN.

240. Committee on Africa, The War and Peace Aims. The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint. New York: 1942.

Valuable for information of past efforts to aid Africans. The Committee included missionaries, political scientists, anthropologists, and other specialists. After analyzing the problems faced by African countries, the committee recommended application of the eight points of the Atlantic Charter, with emphasis on American efforts to aid Africa.

241. Dean, Vera (Micheles) and Harry D. Harootunian (eds.). West and non-West: New Perspectives.

For annotation, see item 163.

242. Haines, Charles Grove (ed.). Africa Today.

For annotation, see item no. 117.

243. Heseltine, Nigel. Remaking Africa. London: Museum Press, 1961.

A search for ways in which the developed nations can collaborate with African people to provide economic expansion and insure "full utilization of the technical and managerial skill with which they are so richly blessed."

244. Goldschmidt, Walter (ed.). The United States and Africa. (rev. ed.). New York: Praeger, 1963.

The work of a group of experts who seek to determine what is the precise nature of American interests in Africa. The way to the answer lies through earnest consideration of three main subject areas: the polity, the society, and the economy of Africa. A comprehensive and readable book.

245. Millikan, Max T. and Donald L. M. Blackmer (eds.). The Emerging Nations: Their Growth and the United States Policy.

For annotation, see item no. 190.

246. Hoopes, Roy H. The Complete Peace Corps Guide. New York: Dial Press, 1961.

Approved by official directors, this guide explains the background necessary, the training, the objectives, and the techniques of the Peace Corps project. Inspiring and informative.

247. Wingenbach, Charles. The Peace Corps--Who, How, and Where. New York: John Day, 1961.

A guide much like that written by Hoopes, but including a number of letters from the field.

248. Isaacs, Harold R. Emerging Americans; A Report on "Crossroads Africa". New York: John Day, 1961.

An account of the activities of about 200 young Americans who spent the summer of 1960 working in Africa. The impact on both Americans and Africans was carefully measured, but the greater interest was in the effect on the Americans.

249. McKay, Vernon. Africa in World Politics. New York: Harper, 1963. Long "List of Sources" at end of book.

An account of the many impacts upon Africa, from the United Nations, the Pan-African movement, the Afro-Asian movement, the Eurafrikan movement, and the Indian, Russian, and American policy influences. A study in depth.

250. Montgomery, John D. Aid to Africa; New Test for U.S. Policy. New York: Foreign Policy Association--World Affairs Center, 1961. (Headline Series no. 149.)

Although the specific examples of American aid are those to Liberia, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Guinea, the principles are those applying to all American aid to Africa. The difficulty in the implementation of the aid policies is that met in the contradictions between the receiving country, the American policy itself, and the American agent administering the aid. This pamphlet is meant for adult study groups.

251. National Conference on UNESCO, 8th. Africa and the United States: Images and Realities. Washington: U.S. Commission for Unesco, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961. Long bibliography.

Panel discussions on American-African relations, under the direction of Dr. Vernon McKay. Topics included all phases of African life, and of their significance to U.S.

252. _____ . Final Report of Unesco Conference (above) prepared by Simon and Phoebe Ottenberg, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

253. Northwestern University, Interdisciplinary Committee on African Studies. The United States Foreign Policy: Africa. Prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by Program of African Studies, Northwestern University. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. (U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.) A Study, no. 4. Bibliographical footnotes.

A review of the position of the U.S. policy toward Africa, of Africa in the East-West relations, of African politics and economics. Recommendations advanced by the committee include that of favoring non-interference in African development, non-alignment, and greater appropriations for educational programs in Africa, as well as the encouragement of American investment in that continent.

254. Oakes, John B. The Edge of Freedom. New York: Harper, 1961.

An editor of the New York Times studies the climate of international politics in some of the new or emerging states in Africa. Finding neutralism and authoritarianism in the ascendancy, he warns that American must be patient, taking care not to frown upon a system which we find unacceptable, but which at this time seems best to the African states.

255. Plimpton, Ruth T. Operation Crossroads Africa. New York: Viking Press, 1962.

Another report of the work of young Americans spending their vacation in Africa, helping Africans in various fields of endeavor. See entry 248.

256. Reed, Douglas. Somewhere South of Suez. New York: Devon-Adair, 1951.

Interesting, especially for the opportunity it gives to compare the gloomy forecast with actual events in recent years.

257. Rivkin, Arnold. Africa and the West; Elements of a Free World Policy. New York: Praeger, 1962.

The Special Advisor on Africa to the World Bank shares the results of four years of study and research in the areas of economics, national security, and the U.S. policy toward Africa. Among his recommendations are a limitation of arms for Africa, guaranteed neutrality through UN, technical assistance from abroad for African agriculture, and organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. His work is based principally upon official documents.

258. _____ . The African Presence in World Affairs. National Development and Its Rise in Foreign Policy. New York and London: Free Press of Glencoe, 1963. Notes for each chapter.

The African presence considered as a multi-dimensional presence arising from problems of economic growth and the sudden appearance of many new countries on the world scene. Reorientation in agriculture, business, education, political science, is strongly urged. In her search for stability, Africa's future decisions are affecting the balance of the world power is highlighted .

259. United Nations. Office of Public Information. The United Nations and Africa. A Collection of Basic Information on the Economic and Social Activities of the United Nations and Related Agencies in Africa. New York, United Nations, Distributed by the United Nations Office of Public Information, External Relations Division, 1962.

An explanation of the functions of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and detailed reports of UN programs for technical cooperation. A country-by-country survey is given in the appendix.

260. U.S. Congress. Committee on Foreign Relations. Study Mission to Africa, November, December, 1960. Report of Frank Church, Gale W. McGee, and Frank E. Moss to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Committee on Appropriations, and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961. (87th Congress, 1st session.)

Report on conditions and trends in 16 countries of Africa. The Senators emphasized the need for a new approach in the American-African policy area, and warned U.S. against hoping for too much too soon from the newly liberated countries.

261. United States. Department of State. American Foreign Policy: Current Documents. Department of State Publication 7624, Washington, 1964. Africa: Part VII, p. 508-646. Footnotes.

262. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. International Educational, and Related Activities for African Countries South of the Sahara.

For annotation, see item no. 26.

263. United States Bureau of Public Affairs: Department of State. Foreign Affairs Outline. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.

A pamphlet suggesting methods of implementing the program adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1965, the theme of which is "International Cooperation Year." A plea for grounding the program in reality and focusing efforts on practical expectations runs all through the treatise.

264. United States Department of State. External Research Division. African Programs of U.S. Organizations; A Selective Directory. Washington: Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1961.

A list of nearly 600 colleges and universities, foundations, religious groups, business firms, social welfare and cultural agencies, and other associations substantially concerned with African affairs. An explanation accompanies each program.

265. U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Briefing on Africa. Hearing Before the Sub-Committee on Africa. 86th Congress, 2nd session. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960.

Statements of ICA officials and others regarding aid programs for sub-Saharan Africa.

266. U.S. Congress House. United States Information Agency Operations in Africa. Hearing before the Sub-Committee Africa. 87th Congress, 2nd session, February 7, 1962. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

267. U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Activities of Private United States Organizations in Africa. Hearings . . . 87th Congress, 1st session. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961.

Reports of business firms investing in Africa; of missionaries and their work, and of organizations for African-American relations.

268. U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on U.S. Foreign Operations in Africa. Report of Honorable Allen J. Ellender, U.S. Senator from the State of Louisiana, 88th Congress, 1st session, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

A short historical account of Africa. A summary of Senator Ellender's observations and recommendations and comprehensive statistical data concerning U.S. commitments in Africa. The Senator finds that some administrators have tried to foist this country's level of progress upon a people unprepared to receive it.

269. Westerman, Diedrich. The African Today and Tomorrow. (3rd ed.).

For annotation, see item no. 231.

270. Ward, Barbara (Lady Jackson). The Interplay of East and West.

For annotation, see item no. 230.

271. Wattenberg, Ben and Ralph Lee Smith. The New Nations of Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 27.

Africa and Communism:

272. Ajao, Aderogba. On the Tiger's Back. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1962.

A former Communist, disillusioned by his sojourn in Russia, explains his reactions to the Communist system. He says many Africans now in Russia share his dissatisfaction. He is a native of Nigeria.

273. Dia, Mamadou. The African Nations and World Solidarity.

For annotation, see item no. 165.

274. Padmore, George. Pan-Africanism or Communism? The Coming Struggle for Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 195.

275. Sithole, Ndabaningi. African Nationalism. New York:

For annotation, see item no. 201.

Economics, Agriculture, Industry:

276. Catholic Students Mission Crusade, USA. College Readings on Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 155.

277. Batten, Thomas Reginald. Problems of African Development.

For annotation, see item no. 147.

278. Bohannon, Paul and George Dalton (eds.). Markets in Africa. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 1963. Bibliography and footnotes.

Professional anthropologists, economists and geographer explain the role of markets, money, and trade in twenty-eight African tribal societies. Very useful information about African economy.

279. Bohannon, Paul and George Dalton (eds.). Markets in Africa. New Selection. (Anchor Books), Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1965. Bibliography and footnotes.

Eight subsistence economics in transition, chosen from the twenty-eight appearing in the earlier edition (1963). See item 278.

280. Council for African-British Relations. The Young Person's Guide to Independent Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 17.

281. Emerson, Rupert. From Empire to Nation; the Rise to Self-Assertion of Asian and African Peoples.

For annotation, see item no. 167.

282. Friedland, William H. and Carl G. Rosberg, Jr. (eds.). African Socialism.

For annotation, see item no. 169.

283. Fitzgerald, Walter. Africa; a Social, Economic and Political Geography of Its Major Regions. (9th rev. ed. by W. C. Brice.) London, Methuen; New York: Dutton, 1961. Bibliographies.

Long accepted as a standard advanced manual of economic geography of Africa. Written by the late professor of geography at the University of Manchester, and at one time professor at the University of South Africa. The present edition is the work of a former pupil of Fitzgerald, who has brought the book up to date and made necessary changes.

284. Goldschmidt, Walter (ed.). The United States and Africa. (rev. ed.)

For annotation, see item 244.

285. Gould, Peter R. Africa, Continent of Change.

For annotation, see item 114.

286. Haines, Charles Grove (ed.). Africa Today.

For annotation, see item 117.

287. Hance, William A. African Economic Development. New York: (Published for the Council Foreign Relations) Harper, 1958. Bibliography.

An analysis made through case studies in the areas of agriculture, industrial development, transportation, land tenure and land use. The potentialities of Africa are great, but the economic, cultural, political and physical diversities are grave menaces. More education is essential to any appreciable degree of advancement. A very good study.

288. _____ . The Geography of Modern Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 18.

289. Heseltine, Nigel. Remaking Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 243.

290. Hickman, Gladys M. and W. H. G. Dickens. The Lands and Peoples of East Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 175.

291. Hodgkin, R. L. The Colonial Empire, A Student's Guide.

For annotation, see item no. 120.

292. Junod, Violaine I. (ed.), and Idrian N. Resnick. Handbook of Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 181.

293. Kimble, George H. T. Tropical Africa. Vol. I. New York: Doubleday (Anchor Book, Abridged Edition), 1962.

An analysis of the economic and social conditions of tropical Africa. Kimble would persuade the Africans that the new knowledge brought to them by Western civilization is not an enemy bent upon destroying them, but an ally offering help in their attempt to achieve the status they seek, and to make their contribution to the betterment of the world.

294. Matheson, J. K. and E. W. Bovill (eds.). East African Agriculture. New York: Oxford University Press, 1950.

Analysis of the problems of land-tenure, agriculture, native labor, soil conservation, methods and conditions of producing crops, and a description of agriculture as it is practiced in each of the four divisions of East Africa.

295. Millikan, Max T. and Donald L. M. Blackmer (eds.). The Emerging Nations: Their Growth and the United States Policy. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961. Extensive bibliography.

For annotation, see item no. 190.

296. Stamp, L. Dudley. Africa: A Study in Tropical Development.

For annotation, see item no. 136.

297. United Nations. Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. No. 3. Addis Ababa: 1963.

298. _____ . Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. No. 4, 1963.

299. _____ . Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. No. 5, 1964.

300. _____ . Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. No. 6, 1964.

The above bulletins carry articles connected with problems met in agricultural economics. The food situation, the problem of irrigation, cattle raising, labor problems--all phases of agriculture are discussed.

301. United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Food and Agricultural Situation in Africa. 1965.

A report of trends in agricultural production for the year 1963-64. Forecasts for the year ahead are favorable, and an encouraging rise in export volume was noted for 1963.

302. _____ . Locust Control. 1964.

For annotation, see item no. 63.

303. United Nations Office of Public Information. United Nations and Africa. New York, 1962.

Compiled and distributed by the United Nations Office of Public Information, this 262 page mimeographed collection gives valuable information on the economic and social activities of the United Nations and related agencies in Africa. It includes a brief survey of over-all international economic assistance to Africa, both bilateral and multi-lateral, and a special chapter on United Nations civilian operations in the Congo. The appendix has a valuable guide to

the new face of Africa, a list of addresses of United Nations offices in Africa, and of permanent missions to the UN. There is also a glossary of terms.

304. United States Bureau of International Labor Affairs. Directory of Labor Affairs, Africa. (rev. ed.) Washington, 1962.

An analysis of the structure, composition, membership, and international affiliations of labor organizations of each of 49 countries in Africa, as of May, 1962. The labor situation of each country is discussed.

Education and Sociology:

305. Couch, Margaret (ed.). Education in Africa: A Select Bibliography. Part I. British and Former British Territories in Africa. London: University of London, Institute of Education. Libraries Bulletin, Supplement 5, 1962.

Selective bibliography on education in British territories, compiled from the catalog of the Library of Education of the London University. Excludes works on methods and syllabuses and adult education. Arranged by country and subdivided by subject headings.

306. Shields, James J., comp. A Selected Bibliography on Education in East Africa, 1941-1961. (Makerere Library Publications, no. 2.) Kampala, Uganda: Makerere University College, 1962.

Compiled by a research assistant to the Teachers' East African Project, Columbia University Press, in an effort to help provide teachers for East African secondary schools. The items in the bibliography are all in the Makerere Library with the exception of some of the older publications of the Education Department.

307. Bascom, William and Melville J. Herskovits (eds.). Continuity and Change in African Cultures.

For annotation, see item no. 66.

308. Batten, Thomas Reginald. School and Community in the Tropics. London: Oxford University Press, 1959. Bibliography.

Intended for teachers, administrators and extension workers in the tropics. An attempt to give a clear and

factual picture of recent efforts to bring education into line with local community needs; also a description of the problems encountered and the means taken to solve them.

309. Doob, Leonard. Becoming More Civilized: A Psychological Exploration. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960. "References."

The attempt of a psychologist to deduce from observation what happens when peoples, like the Africans, begin and continue their advance into the world of western civilization. A challenging book, which the psychologist will undoubtedly find engrossing, but which will probably prove too technical for the general reader.

310. Gertz, Clifford (ed.). Old Societies and New States: The Quest for Modernity in Asia and Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 170.

311. Grooms, Gwendolyn, compiler. African Liaison Committee. American Council on Education. Washington, 1962.

An inventory of aid to education in Africa, listing by geographical area in the Africa of 1961-1962 the educational assistance projects supported by funds from public and private agencies in the United States.

312. Gulliver, P. H. The Family Herds. London: Routledge, and Kegan Paul, 1955.

A British government sociologist's report of his findings as to the social and political institutions of the Jie of Uganda and the Turkana of Kenya, two peoples closely related culturally and historically.

313. Muir, Lucy. New Nations. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963.

An attempt to explain in terms of social relationships, the changes taking place in major social fields in the fast changing scenes in Africa. The problems of Africans wishing to accept new ways and still maintain their African character are presented. A book calculated to broaden the vision of the reader.

314. Ruth Sloan Associates, Washington, D.C. The Educated African, ed. by Helen Kitchen. New York: Praeger, 1962. Bibliographic footnotes.

A survey of educational development in forty-two countries of Africa, presented by American, African,

and European specialists. A complete description of the educational system of the four races living on the continent: the African, the Asian, the Arab, and the European. The work done in the educational field by the European powers in their African colonies is also described. The problems of the new African governments, the political and social attitudes of the educated Africans and a listing of institutions of higher learning give a clear picture of the school in Africa. A very useful reference book.

315. Schuller, Mary Craig and Elizabeth Hunting Wheeler (eds.). The Role of Women in Africa. New York: African-American Institute, 1960.

A short report of the Women's African Committee, an affiliate of the African-American Institute. Discussions centered on the changing role of African women in the home and in the community. An outline of exchange programs attempted to show how American women may cooperate with the women of Africa in the promotion of greater participation in the life of the community, especially in the areas of civic responsibility.

316. Southall, Aidan (ed.). Social Change in Modern Africa. New York: Oxford University Press for International African Institute, 1961.

A report of a notable seminar held at Makerere College, Uganda in 1959, in which many high-ranking African leaders took part. Discussion topics included social change, demography norms and status symbols, tribalism, the family, the place of women. Special studies were made of the problems arising from the industrial revolution, education, migration in certain areas.

317. Thurnwald, Richard. Black and White in East Africa. London: Routledge, 1935.

A description of changes in education and society since the coming of European settlers. Valuable for information about this area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; a good basis for comparison with the present picture.

318. Unesco. Report of the Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa. Tananarive, Africa: Unesco, 1963.

The conference, attended by thirty-one member states and associate members of Unesco in Africa, considered the role of higher education in the development of Africa. The publication contains the major speeches,

reports, and many facts on finance, enrollment, and staff. A list of institutions of higher education, with a full description of their status and program is also included.

319. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Media, Materials and Strategies in Literacy Education. Abidjan, 1964.

A report of the regional conference on the planning and organization of literacy programs, March 9-14, 1964. Prepared by Seth Spaulding, University of Pittsburgh.

320. Ward, William Ernest Frank. Educating Young Nations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1960.

A concise introduction to educational problems of colonial and newly independent countries. The author, former educational adviser to the British Colonial Office, has had much practical experience in the field.

321. World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, Regional Seminar, Lome, Togo, 1958. African Women Speak. Edited by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Office of United Nations Affairs. Maryknoll, New York: (World Horizon Reports, Report no. 26.), 1960.

Art, Literature, Music:

322. Merriam, Alan P. "An Annotated Bibliography of African and African-Derived Music Since 1936." In Africa, Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 21, no. 4; October, 1951, 319-329.

Takes up where the Varley bibliography stops. (1936) Includes books and periodicals published up to and including 1950. Section I lists references personally checked by the compiler; Section II, those gathered from other sources.

323. Thieme, Darius. African Music. Washington: Library of Congress, Music Division, 1963.

A long, annotated list carrying over 700 entries from twelve journals of special interest in the field of African affairs, and many references from international periodicals of general, anthropological, linguistic interests.

324. Carrington, John F. Talking Drums of Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 170.

325. Elisofon, Eliot. The Sculpture of Africa. Text by William Fagg. Preface by Ralph Linton. Design by Bernard Quint. New York: Praeger, 1958. Bibliography.

One of the distinguished art albums to appear recently. Four hundred fine photos, arranged in three groups, represent the native art of Western Sudan, Guinea Coast, and the Congo, respectively. Though East Africa is not specifically represented, the art is sufficiently like that of the continent as a whole to reflect the East African culture. An introduction by the late Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard, greatly helps the reader to interpret and to appreciate the photos.

326. Gorer, Geoffrey. Africa Dances. A Book About West African Negroes. New York: W. W. Norton, 1962.

The story of a journey through West Africa to interpret the West African character and arts. Many phases of African social and religious life are discussed in connection with western African dances. The writer accuses the missionaries of causing "moral ravages" in their converts, though he admits that they have improved the material existence of the tribes. If the reader will discount the misinformation and the antagonism to the missionaries, he will find much of interest about African life. No footnotes or references.

327. Griaule, Marcel. Folk Art of Black Africa. Photos by Emmanuel Sougez. Translated from the French by Michael Heron. New York: Tudor Publishing Co., 1950.

A selection of ten plates of African art, chosen from the Musee de l'Homme in Paris. The accompanying essay on primitive art is both enlightening and absorbingly interesting. Also published under the title, Arts of the African Native.

328. Hughes, Langston (ed.). Poems from Black Africa. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1963.

A collection of poems drawn chiefly from English speaking Africans' works. A number of anonymous folk poems, "oral and traditional," have also been included. The editor finds that contemporary African poets are turning to nature for inspiration.

329. Leuzinger, Elsy. Africa: The Art of the Negro Peoples. Translated by Ann E. Deep. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960. Bibliography and glossary.

African art in relation to historical, sociological, and religious backgrounds, illustrated by over 200 figures, many of them colored. Sources are named. The country, the people, and the religion are treated in separate chapters, which are followed by a discussion of the material and technique, form, and the style of eight regions of Africa. Very good reference book.

330. Moore, Gerald and Ulli Beier. Modern Poetry from Africa. (Penguin African Library AP 7), Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1963.

The long introduction is a critique of the work of African poets, very helpful in developing an appreciation for the poetry.

331. Radin, Paul and Elinore Marvel, and James J. Sweeney (eds.). African Folktales and Sculpture. New York: Pantheon Books, 1952.

Four groups of fine tales gathered from many parts of Africa. Unusually good full-page plates, with an introduction by James Johnson Sweeney, director of African art at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, 1935. The introduction adds much to the pleasure and the profit of the reader.

332. Rutherford, Peggy (ed.). Voices of Africa. New York: Vanguard Press, 1960.

A book of African tales, with some few poems chosen from literature of the various sections of Africa.

333. Schmalenback, Werner. African Art. Translated from the German by Glyn R. Hughes. New York: Macmillan, 1954. Bibliography.

Impressive in make-up and illustration, this work presents the art of all Africa as it is expressed in various cultures--hunting, farming, pastoral pursuits, and "high" cultures, and in religious and social groups. The role of the artist and the function of art are also discussed. About 150 pages of plates, full-page and smaller, some in color, illustrate the text. Names of the collections from which the photos were taken appear at the end of the book, along with a map of the tribes represented.

334. Segy, Ladislas. African Art Studies. New York: Wittenborn and Company, 1956.

In two parts, the first being "Analysis of Art Appreciation;" the second, "The African Background." Illustrated by 130 plates. All three works of Segy are very useful studies.

335. _____ . African Culture Speaks. New York: A. A. Wyn, 1952. Bibliography.

The sculpture of Africa is analyzed for the elements of magico-religious concepts, ancestor worship, secret societies, historical background, and its characteristic forms and stylistic features. The final chapters treat the influence of African art on non-African art, especially European. The appendix describes style regions involving about 200 tribes of French, Portuguese, British and Belgian West and Central Africa. There are over 270 illustrations.

336. _____ . African Sculpture. New York: Dover Publications, 1958.

A small selection, consisting of a short introduction and 163 plates.

337. Trowell, Kathleen Margaret. African Design. New York: Praeger, 1960. (Books that Matter.)

338. _____ . Classical African Sculpture. London: Faber and Faber, 1954.

Two books by the Art Director of the Uganda Museum in Kampala. The first gives examples of the designs used for textiles, for decoration of kites, baskets, pottery, body painting. The second book treats of the history and culture of Africa as that culture is exemplified in figures and masks.

339. Washington, Forrester B. Contemporary Artists of Africa. New York: Division of Social Research and Experimentation, Harmon Foundation, 1960.

A mimeographed pamphlet giving data on contemporary African art schools and artists. Indicates the places where heaviest concentration of art activities is located. (Ghana, Nigeria, and Congo), and where no artists or art schools are found. A brief but informative article.

340. Wingert, Paul S. The Sculpture of Negro Africa. New York: Columbia University Press, 1950. Bibliography.

Though fifteen years old, still valuable for its comprehensive and professional treatment of the sculpture of the four major regions of Africa: West Africa, Cameroon, Central Africa, and East Africa. One hundred eighteen excellent illustrations are included. The author is an Assistant Professor of Art and Archeology at Columbia University.

Christianity and Islamism in Africa:

341. Bryan G. McLeod. Whither Africa. Richmond: John Knox Press, 1961.

Examining the systems of thought that are competing for the mind of the African, one who has made a study of religion in Africa warns Christians that Christianity will not hold its own against the rising tide of Islamism, unless Christians bestir themselves in the spread of their faith in Africa.

342. Carpenter, George W. The Way in Africa. New York: Friendship Press, 1959.

An analysis of the cultural, social and political facets of African life in the light of Christianity. The need for the preparation of Africans to take over the pastorates of Africa is especially emphasized. Leadership in the Church, the author says, must be placed in the hands of Africans.

343. Catholic Church. Pope Pius XII, 1939-1958. Fidei Donum. The Future of Africa. London: Sword of the Spirit, 1957.

Pope Pius XII in a special appeal to missionaries, urges them to guide their people in charity, particularly in the matter of inter-racial relations. He points out as dangers the growing influence of Islamism and Communism.

344. Catholic Student Mission Crusade, USA. College Readings on Africa.

For annotation, see item no. 155.

345. Changing Africa and the Christian Dynamics. A Seminar for Mission Board Executives. Center for the Study of Christian World Mission, Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago, 1960.

A survey of the state of Christianity in Africa.

Over 50 specialists took part.

346. Considine, John J., M.M. Africa, World of New Men.

For annotation, see item no. 30.

347. Groves, Charles Pelham. The Planting of Christianity in Africa. London: Lutterworth Press, 1948-1958, Lutterworth Library, Vol. 26, Missionary Research Series, no. 12.)

A history of Christianity in Africa from the early apostolic times until after World War II. Both Catholic and Protestant missionary work is reported.

348. Kittler, Glenn D. The White Fathers. New York: Harper, 1957.

The story of the largest Catholic missionary order in Africa. The success of their labors, particularly their present efforts to prepare a native clergy to take over leadership in the Church in Africa, was demonstrated when one of their alumni, himself now a Bishop, consecrated a French Bishop in Ruanda.

349. Livingstone, David, 1813-1873. Missionary Correspondence. Edited with introduction by I. Schapera. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1961.

A report of Livingstone's missionary activities during his first residence in Africa.

350. Mendelsohn, Jack. God, Allah, and Ju Ju, Religion in Africa Today. New York: T. Nelson, 1962.

An analysis of religious thought in Africa today, based upon what is written about it rather than upon what the author has observed himself. He discerns three influences: Christianity, Islamism, and Animism. The latter is undergoing a revival which does not bode well for Christianity.

351. Robinson, James Herman. Africa at the Crossroads.

For annotation, see item no. 223.

352. Ross, Emery. African Heritage. New York: Friendship Press, 1952.

An American missionary who has spent forty years among native Africans, discusses three forces competing for the minds of contemporary Africans: animist communalism, Stalinist Communism, and the Christian

community. He emphasizes America's responsibility to bring Africa into the Christian family.

353. Smith, Edwin W. Knowing the African.

For annotation, see item no. 227.

354. Welbourn, Frederick B. East African Rebels: A Study of Some Independent Churches. London: SCM Press, 1961. Bibliography.

The independent Kikuyu Church movement in Kenya as a possible factor in the Mau Mau terror is the theme of this book, which the author, a warden at Makerere College, describes as part church history and part social psychology. An arresting book.

355. World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, Regional Seminar, Lome, Togo, 1958. African Women Speak.

For annotation, see item no. 321.

Kenya:

356. Balwin, M. W. Mau Mau Man-Hunt. New York: Dutton, 1957.

The author was the only American who fought the terrorists in Kenya. He tells a stirring tale.

357. Bennett, George and Carl G. Roseberg. The Kenyatta Election. Kenya 1960-61. London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Bibliography.

An account of the nine-day Kenya election during the month of February, 1961, and the unusual circumstances surrounding it; the shock sustained by the white settlers upon the loss of their supremacy; the post-election manoeuvres to secure Kenyatta's release from prison and immediate independence. Very valuable source of information about a confused period.

358. Bennet, George. Kenya, A Political History: The Colonial Period. London: Oxford University Press, 1963. Bibliography.

A history of the Kenya Colony under the British Protectorate.

359. Bernardi, Bernardo. The Mugave, a Failing Prophet.

For annotation, see item no. 67.

360. Blixen, Karen. Out of Africa, by Isak Dinesen (pseud.). New York: Modern Library (Modern Library of the World's Best Books), 1952.

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Written by a Kenya police officer, this is an engrossing story of the search for and the capture of Dedan Mimathi, the Mau Mau leader.

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An absorbing story of one man's indomitable energy and dogged determination to make an unproductive, neglected land a prosperous country. Unfortunately his success involved the relocation of thousands of reluctant natives, the limitation of their pastoral pursuits, and the necessity of assuming control over them.

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Further criticism of Britain's imposition of western culture on the African--a culture which Leys considers detrimental to the peoples of Africa.

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The climax of Dr. Ley's condemnation of the whites in Africa, whom he considers of the tribe of Hitler.

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A journalistic treatment of the white settler's side of the Kenya story. The transformation of the Highlands into an English country side, the efforts to improve the conditions of native neighbors, the Mau Mau story--the vain efforts to explain the fundamental problems in Kenya, which outsiders cannot or will not see,--all these are described. This book has a definite place in the presentation of the Kenya troubles.

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An account of the Elgeyo tribe of Kenya, driven by raids, famine and drought into almost inaccessible mountains; their way of life there; their social system, manners, customs, religion, superstitions, and belief in magic. An old but valuable source of information about a particular people.

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An account of Kenya's journey to independence, largely under the leadership of the writer. He tells of his efforts to form a new image of Africa and the African. He describes his struggles against the colonial spirit as expressed in opposition to unions, to a free press, and in the British government's partition of the people of Kenya into tribes, a divisive measure. Mboya has embarked upon the establishment of a socialistic state in East Africa, believing that this is the only way to fight the real enemies of his people--poverty and ignorance..

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London: 1956.

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A profusely illustrated pamphlet depicting industrial operations and opportunities in Kenya,

Tanganyika, and Uganda. Ten tables show analyses of exports, imports, domestic products and other pertinent data. A list of business firms, and another giving the names of African firms wishing to explore the possibility of joint ventures in agriculture, cattle raising, mining and industry reflect the economic aspirations of East Africa.

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151. Wright, B. S. "Predation on Big Game in East Africa," Journal of Wild-life Management, XXIV (January, 1960), 1-15.

7. Emerging Africa. Charles R. Joy.
Scholastic Book Services,
904 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, N.J.
1962. 154 pp. 65¢ Quality rate on request.

Introduction to the history, geography, peoples and new nations for high school students. Teacher's guide included, with suggestions for additional readings, discussion, activities, free when 10 copies of the text are purchased; otherwise, 25¢.

8. Studying Africa in Elementary and Secondary Schools.
Leonard S. Kenworthy.
Teachers College, Bureau of Publications,
Columbia University
525 West 120 Street
New York, N.Y.
1962. 50 pp. \$1.00

Suggests a program of teaching and gives lists of books, maps, films, recordings and other aids.

9. Africa and the World Today. Foreign Relations Project, North
Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
Order from:
Laidlaw Brothers, Inc.,
River Forest, Ill.
1962. 66 pp. 80¢

Provides information for discussion of historical background culture, politics, nationalism of the new Africa, and for the increasingly difficult problem of U.S. policy toward Africa.

Sources of Recordings of African Music

1. American Library Association Young Adult Services Division
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Ill.
2. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
Box 4069
Santa Barbara, Calif.
3. Enrichment Teaching Materials
246 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.
4. Folkways Records
121 W. 47th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

5. World Peace Broadcasting Foundation
3005 High Street
Des Moines 12, Iowa

Displays - Exhibits - Posters

1. American Federation of Arts
41 East 65th Street
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2. American Society of African Culture
15 East 40th Street
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3. Harmon Foundation, Inc.
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4. Smithsonian Institution, Traveling Exhibition Service
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Twentieth Century Fund
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5. UNESCO Publications Center
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6. United States Committee for the UN
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New York 22, N.Y.
7. U.S. Committee for UNICEF
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Washington, D.C.
9. World University Service
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New York 18, N.Y.

Films and Filmstrips

Films: General

1. African Village, color, 17 minutes, 1960, \$180.

Theodore Holcomb
9018 Keith Avenue
Los Angeles 46, Calif.

Intended for intermediate and junior high students, but interesting to adults, too.

2. New Faces of Africa, 29 minutes, black and white, 1969, rental--\$8; rental--color, \$12.
Broadcasting and Film Commission, National Council of Churches,
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Introduction to the new leaders of Africa and their policies. For older students and adults.

Films: Central Africa

3. Albert Schweitzer, black and white--\$45, color--\$60, 80 minutes.
Contemporary Films, Inc.,
267 W. 25th Street
New York 1, N.Y.

Story of the famous missionary doctor, who collaborated in the making of this picture of his life in Africa. For all age-groups.

4. Buma: African Sculpture Speaks, color--\$100, 10 minutes, 1952.
Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc.,
1150 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, Ill.

Based on a book by the same title, by Ladislav Segy. Very informative; a film for all age-groups.

Films: East Africa

5. African Outpost, black and white--\$50, color--\$125, 1955, 10 minutes.
Birad Corporation
1564 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

A glimpse of life as it was in East Africa under the control of Europeans, and geared to the African scene. For young adults and adults.

6. Mombasa Port, color--\$125, black and white--\$50, 1955,
10 minutes.
Birad Corporation (address above).

All groups will enjoy the beautiful scenes of Africa shown in this film.

7. Thrill River, color--\$85, 1947, 9 minutes. Available in black and white, but much inferior to the color film.
Sterling Educational Films
6 E. 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

A picture of animal and plant life in the region of the Albert Nile in Kenya. The famous Mount Kilimanjaro is shown. All groups.

Filmstrips:

8. Africa: Explosive Continent, black and white--\$2.50, 60 frames
New York Times
Office of Educational Activities
229 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, N.Y.

A review of the reasons why emerging Africa has become so important in world affairs. For older groups.

9. Colonialism in Retreat, black and white--\$2.50, 54 frames, 1957.

Maps, photographs, and charts outline the story of African countries' advance to self-determination. An important point in the film is the position of the United States, caught between important allies in Europe, from which the new countries have freed themselves, and the obligation to advance freedom everywhere in the world.

10. "African Lion Series," based on Walt Disney's "The African Lion: A True Life Adventure."

- a. King's Realm, color, 48 frames, 1955, \$6.00

Beautiful panorama of the area around Victoria Falls, Kilimanjaro; teeming with animal life.

- b. Antelopes and Smaller African Animals, color--\$6.00
52 frames.

Many close-ups of birds and animals on the Savanna.

- c. Elephants in Africa, 46 frames, color--\$6.00
King of Beasts, 50 frames, color--\$6.00
Life and Death on the African Plain,
color--\$6.00

The last three filmstrips show the cruelty existing in the animal world. They should be previewed before being shown to young children.

All the above filmstrips are available from Encyclopedia Britannica Films.

Directory of Distributors

1. Association Films, Inc.,
347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
2. Atlantic Productions, Inc.,
7967 Sunset Blvd.
Hollywood 46, Calif.
3. Audio-Visual Associates,
Bronxville 2, N.Y.
4. Broadcasting and Film Commission, National Council of Churches,
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.
5. Birad Corporation,
1564 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.
6. Contemporary Films, Inc.,
267 W. 25th Street
New York 1, N.Y.
7. Coronet Instructional Films,
65 E. South Water Street
Chicago 1, Ill.
8. Current Affairs Films,
527 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
9. Curriculum Materials Corporation,
1319 Vine Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

10. Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc.,
1150 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, Ill.
11. Films of Nations Distributors, Inc.,
62 W. 45th Street
New York 36, N.Y.
12. Holcomb (Theodore)
9018 Keith Avenue
Los Angeles 46, Calif.
13. International Film Foundation,
1E 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
14. McGraw-Hill Book Co.,
Text Film Department
330 W. 42nd Street
New York 18, N.Y.
15. New York Times, Office of Educational Activities,
229 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, N.Y.
16. Sterling Educational Films,
6 E. 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
17. Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.,
25 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, N.Y.
18. Educational Film Department, United World Films, Inc.,
1445 Park Avenue
New York 29, N.Y.
19. World Wide Pictures, Film Distribution,
1313 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis 3, Minn.

Organizations Actively Interested in Africa

1. African--American Institute
345 E. 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

(Publishes Africa Report.) Affiliate: Women's African Committee
2. African Service Institute of New York, Inc.,
480 Lexington Avenue, Suite 805
New York 17, N.Y.
3. African Studies Association
409 W. 117th Street
New York 27, N.Y.
4. American Committee on Africa
801 Second Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

(Publishes Africa Today.)
5. American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service
44 East 23rd Street
New York 10, N.Y.
6. American Society of African Culture
15 East 40th Street
New York 16, N.Y.
7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
UN Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.
8. Institute of International Education
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
9. Letters Avroad, Inc.,
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N.Y.
10. Operations Crossroads Africa, Inc.
150 Fifth Avenue, Room 303
New York 11, N.Y.

Note: The instructor may wish to have the students write to these agencies for information concerning their activities. The exercise in letter-writing would be motivated, with profit to the student.

Periodicals Recommended

1. Africa Report, published by African American Institute
345 E. 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.
2. African Studies Bulletin, published by African Studies Association
409 W. 117th Street
New York 27, N.Y.
3. Africa Today, published by American Committee on Africa
801 Second Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
4. The Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Science
3937 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.
(Bimonthly)
\$8.00 per year paperbound; \$12.00 clothbound
\$2.00 per issue paperbound; \$3.00 clothbound
5. Current History
1822 Ludlow Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.
(Monthly) \$7.75; 85¢ per issue
6. Department of State Bulletin
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C.
\$8.50 a year; weekly, 25¢ per copy
7. Fact Sheet Series
Depart. of State
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.
10-12 times per year; 10¢ each
8. Focus. American Geographical Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York 32, N.Y.
(pamphlet) \$1.00 for 10 issues; 15¢ per copy

9. Foreign Affairs. Council on Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
New York 21, N.Y.
(Quarterly) \$6.00 per year
10. Foreign Affairs Outlines
Department of State
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

Irregularly printed; 5 - 15 ¢ each
11. Newly Independent Nations
Department of State
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

(Issued periodically) 5 - 15¢ each
12. Unesco Courier, Unesco Publications Center
317 East 34th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

(11 time per year) \$5.00 per year; 50¢ per copy
13. United Nation's Review, Sales Section Publishing Service
United Nations, N.Y.

(Monthly) \$6.00 per year
14. Resource Periodicals
Intercom. Foreign Policy Association
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

(Six times per year) \$5.00 per year; \$1.00 per issue

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