

JAMES EARL RAY

FBI No. 405,942 G

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY

F.P.C.: 16 M 9 U 000 12

M 4 W 101

Photographs on left taken 1960, other taken 1968

DESCRIPTION

AGE: 40, born March 10, 1928. Alton, Illinois

HEIGHT: 5' 10"

EYES: blue

WEIGHT: 163 to 174 pounds

COMPLEXION: medium

BUILD: medium

RACE: white

HAIR: brown, possibly cut short

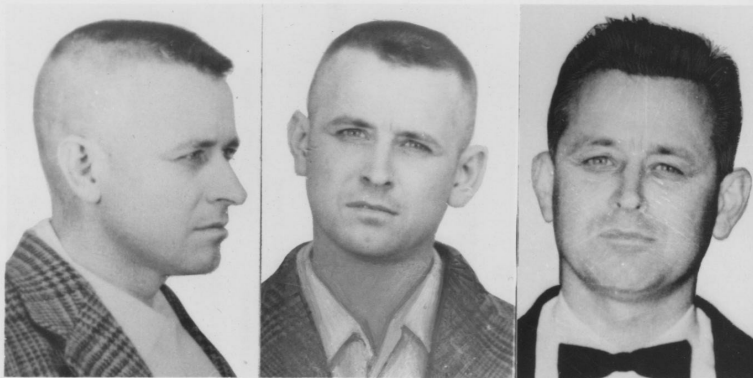
NATIONALITY: American

OCCUPATIONS: baker, color matcher, laborer

SCARS AND MARKS: small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand

REMARKS: noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending

44 703-A(36)



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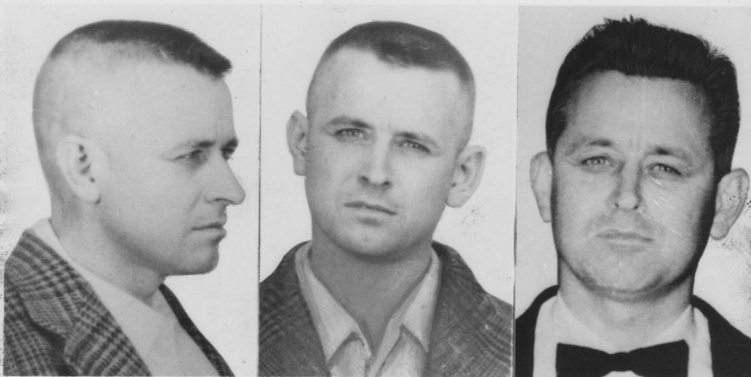
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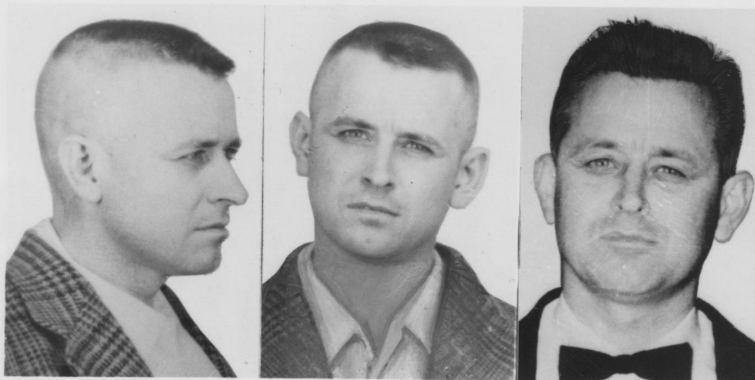
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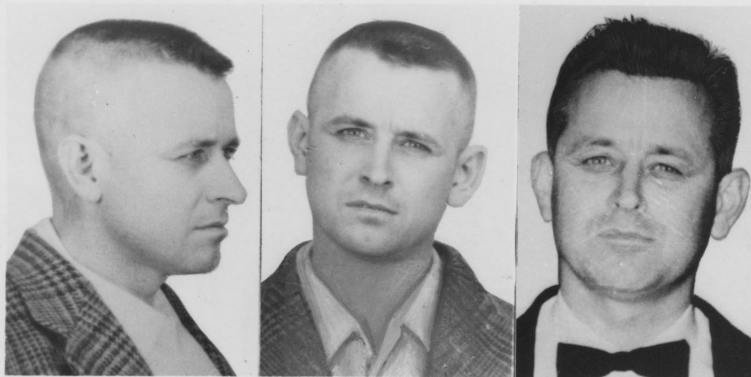
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File No. 44-703-1A(31)Date Received 5/14/68From Bureau
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

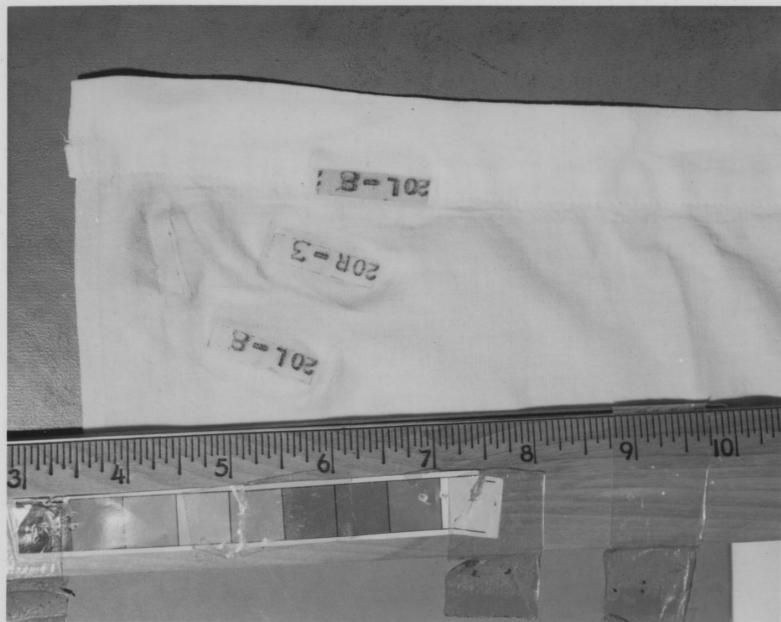
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By WFO
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

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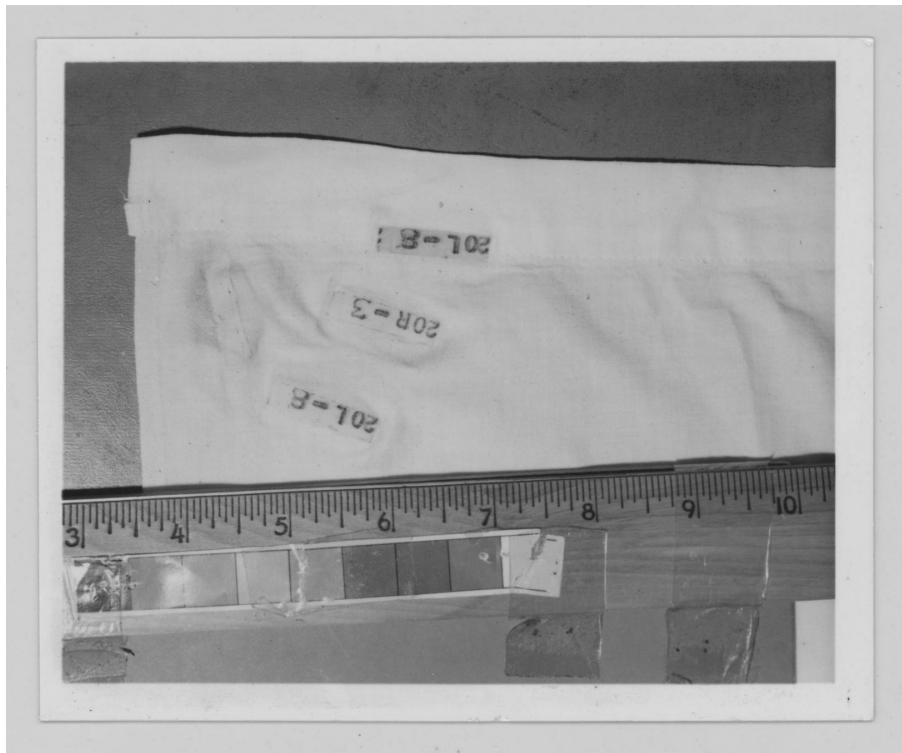
Two color photos
of sheet with
laundry marks
for James Earl Ray,
aka Eric Starvo
Galt.



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WFO 44-103-A(37)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WFO 4-7-75 (A-51)

File No. 44-703-1A(38)
Date Received 5/14/68
From Bureau
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

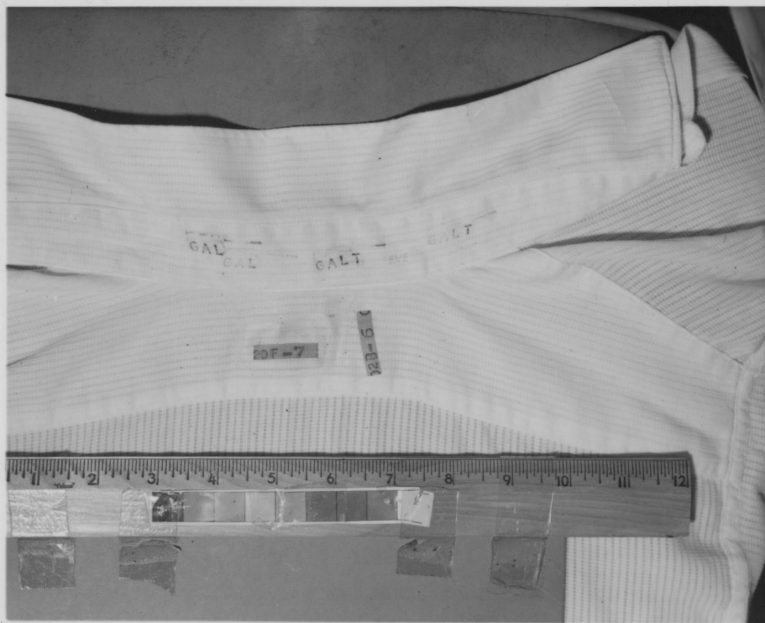
(CITY AND STATE)
By WFO
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

Two color photos
of shirt with
laundry mark of
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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WFO 44-7031A (82)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WF 044-103 (A)(1)

File No. WFO 44- 703 -1A(39)Date Received 5/13/68From GLORIA WALKER, Secretary
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)American-Southern Africa Council,
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)Suite N-1, 800 Fourth St., S. W.,
Washington, D. C. (CITY AND STATE)By SAS JOHN BLAZEK and ROGER D.
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT) ASHLANDTo Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Description:

1 Window envelope used by
American-Southern Africa Council
for correspondence and literature

1 Form letter on letterhead
of American-Southern Africa
Council and containing
notation form letter stopped
1/12.

1 American-Southern Africa
Review, Vol. 2, # 6, Nov.-Dec.,
1967

1 copy of "Opportunity in Rhodesia

1 copy of "Rhodesia In Brief"

Rhodesia Celebrates Independence

Prime Minister Ian D. Smith Sends November 11 Message to Friends

The concluding paragraph of the Proclamation of Independence which I read on November 11, 1965 told you *inter alia* that our determination to continue exercising our undoubted right was made in humble submission to Almighty God and in seeking to promote the common good so that the dignity and freedom of all men may be assured.

Today is the second anniversary of that Proclamation and I say to you in all sincerity that I believe it is because we have held firmly to those guiding principles, that our country has survived the assaults made upon us, and has indeed grown in stature and strength to the extent that throughout the free world there is increasing realization that the actions taken against us have been not only unjust, but unlawful.

I am appreciative of, and indeed encouraged by, the fact that members of Friends of Rhodesia associations throughout the world have made a significant contribution toward bringing about this remarkable change. Rhodesia will never forget those who have stood by us in our difficult days and who now go forward with us in our advance to final victory.

Recently in Parliament I stated that armed terrorists were infiltrating into Rhodesia from bases in Zambia. It was pleasing to note that the African opposition members condemned the terrorists and came out in full support of my government and its action dealing with this threat. Moreover, I am happy to be able to tell you that these Communist-inspired terrorists, who were aided and abetted by the Zambian government, a full Member of the British Commonwealth, met the same fate which has befallen the British

sanctions campaign. You are no doubt aware of the fact that the British Prime Minister has now admitted that the sanctions campaign — initiated by him and taken by him to the United Nations — has failed.

Almost day by day the pattern of Communism's plan for Africa becomes clearer to the Western World. Stark realism is rapidly replacing intellectual idealism. I am sure that together with us in Rhodesia you will soon reap the rewards for the splendid work you have all done in supporting Rhodesia's stand for Christian civilization.

There are still some technicalities to be filled in before we celebrate final victory.

Meanwhile, the arrival of newcomers and the volume of inquiries from prospective Rhodesians mount daily. It is quite remarkable how quickly these new Rhodesians adapt themselves to our way of life. This is not surprising . . . and moreover, there is room for many, many more in our beautiful country with its wonderful way of life.

May I conclude by again thanking you all very sincerely for the great work you have done for us, and I assure you that a very warm welcome awaits those of you who may be able to come and see us for yourselves.

(For other Rhodesian Independence Day news, please turn to Pages 6 and 7)



Volume 2—No. 6

November-December, 1967

UN's Latest on Rhodesia

The United Nations is expected to take up the "question" of Rhodesia in early December. We can get an idea of what is planned from a Resolution passed by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee on October 27.

Sponsored by a number of UN "superpowers" — Burundi, Afghanistan, Mali, Togo, and other such nations—the reso-

lution reaffirms that Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security and admits that the sanctions have, so far, failed.

It then condemns the failure of Great Britain to use force to bring down the Rhodesian government, and calls for the implementation of strengthened, complete sanctions. If these fail, the General Assembly is commanded to order the Security Council to send a "peacekeeping force" into Rhodesia.

This same resolution reaffirms the support of the United Nations for subversive terrorist groups operating against the government of Rhodesia. You can be certain that the Red Bloc is elated with this opportunity to carry on their revolutionary activities under the aegis of the benevolent U.N.

We ask you to redouble your efforts to warn America of these dangerous United Nations plans by writing your Congressmen and your President today!

Read what a United States Congressman and a syndicated columnist have to say about the UN-backed terrorists in Rhodesia. See pages 2 and 4 of this month's Review.



Ian Smith (center) signs Declaration of Independence Nov. 11, 1965

Watson Warns Congress of Terrorism in Rhodesia

The following remarks were delivered on the House floor by Rep. Albert Watson (R-S.Car.) October 12, 1967, to call attention to increased Communist activity in Southern Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Today I want to take this opportunity to report to the House about an extremely dangerous development in Southern Africa which could have a devastating effect on the ability of the United States and its allies to keep the vital sea route to the East open.

Of course we are aware of the critical situation caused by the closing of the Suez Canal during the recent war in the Middle East. That closing has demonstrated beyond contradiction that the sea route around the Cape is of vital strategic importance, both militarily and economically. It goes without question that free access to the Cape by the maritime nation is essential. But, if a nation unfriendly to the United States should control the Cape and seriously restrict or even terminate our ability to refuel there, it should be obvious that American influence throughout Africa and Asia will come to a screeching halt.

Fortunately, the present governments of Southern Africa are firm friends of the United States. The Communist powers are aware of this friendship, and for this reason have made Southern Africa a prime target for extending Communist influence.

Mr. Speaker, I must report that based on extremely reliable sources, that influence in just the past few weeks has taken the form of military involvement by Red China. Although we have not had the advantage of many actual news reports, Communist-trained and equipped guerrillas are swarming into Southern Africa for the avowed intention of destroying all Western influence in that area of the world. Evidence of this increased activity is very clear, and I have been advised by those close to the actual scene that the Red Chinese are launching an extensive "War of Liberation" in Southern Africa.

For instance: only a few weeks ago, Communist-trained guerrillas staged a pitched battle just inside Rhodesian territory in which 200 of their number were involved, including a Chinese woman instructor versed in the fine art of guerrilla warfare. This was only part of a 2000-strong force who have been given extensive guerrilla instruction in Communist nations. Their first aim of conquest is Rhodesia, a pro-Western nation which the United States has made every attempt to condemn by the imposition of economic sanctions.

Finances and support from the Soviet Union and Red China are pouring into Africa. Orders have been given to step-up training at Tanzanian and Zambian bases for a Communist-trained and equipped force of 6000 so-called "freedom fighters."

But, Mr. Speaker, the most alarming development in Communist subversion in Southern Africa is taking place this very moment in Zambia as a result of a pact between that nation and Red China to construct a railroad connecting Zambia with Tanzania, by-passing Rhodesia. Wall posters are cropping up in Peking advertising for Chinese construction workers to go to Africa. The workers are none other than the infamous Red Guards, those fanatical young followers of Mao Tse-tung who stop at nothing to foster terror and violent revolution. Their purpose in going to Zambia is to give instruction in guerrilla warfare to African terrorist gangs. Already these misnamed "technicians" are in Tanzania training African guerrillas to strike into Northern Mozambique against Portuguese forces.

Mr. Speaker, certainly all of us are aware of the UN sanctions imposed upon Rhodesia. On numerous occasions I have taken great exception to these sanctions as have a number of my colleagues. Of course there are others who feel that the sanctions should be imposed because of the existence of white minority which is in control of the government. But, despite our difference here, it is time for some real soulsearching by Congress and the Administration in regard to our entire policy toward Southern Africa, especially Rhodesia. We cannot afford another Vietnam in Southern Africa, but I fear such is our fate unless we drop support for these UN-sanctions and reevaluate our policy toward Rhodesia.

The United States must look upon the nations of Southern Africa as holding the true balance of power and as being the only pro-Western influence of any consequence in sub-Saharan Africa and on the Western shores of the Indian Ocean. Rhodesia in a very real sense holds the key to Southern Africa. Let Rhodesia fall and every other nation will follow swiftly.

The present ability of Rhodesia to resist Communist aggression is highly commendable, but she cannot fight the battle alone. In the name of the precious lives of our fighting men, let us avoid another Vietnam. We can do that now by supplying Rhodesia through reciprocating trade agreements with the necessary weapons to defeat this Communist aggression in its early stages. Rather than continue our

official policy of vilification and hand-wringing condemnation of Rhodesia, we must make a concerted effort to extend the hand of friendship in a common endeavor—to hold the line against the spread of Communist aggression.

Mr. Speaker, in the very near future our distinguished friend and colleague, the Honorable Barry Goldwater, will be taking an extensive tour throughout Rhodesia. Certainly, his on-the-spot evaluation will be extremely beneficial in formulating a new policy toward Rhodesia and the whole of Southern Africa. Additionally, I hope to join a number of our colleagues at a later date in making this same trip.

LATE CONGRESS ADJOURNMENT POSTPONES TOUR

A delay in the adjournment of Congress has prompted a postponement of the American-Southern Africa Council's Congressional Task Force to Rhodesia.

"Informed sources have projected that Congress will not adjourn now until just before Christmas, but expect that it will not reconvene until the third week in January," said John Acord, council chairman.

"For this reason, we are scheduling the Congressional Tour to leave for Salisbury on January 3," he said.

"We should be able to take more congressmen because of the later date," said Mr. Acord. "Several whom we contacted earlier said that they would attend if it were not for prior commitments, and have now told us they will be able to make the trip."

"Another advantage," he continued, "is that now we have more time to raise the money we need to send these fine men on this important mission. We hope that Rhodesian friends all over the country will help us provide the funds to send the full delegation."



"A very warm welcome awaits . . ."—Ian D. Smith



Rhino

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Come see the splendor of Southern Africa! You'll enjoy luxurious accommodations at the finest hotels, superb dining in magnificent settings, and warm new friendships with the Rhodesian people.

You will see beauty, breath-taking vistas and serene valleys. The constantly refreshing climate will make your sightseeing particularly enjoyable. You'll visit marvelous natural and man-made wonders: Lake Kariba and its great dam; Johannesburg, built on gold; Durban, famous for its golden beaches.

Then you will see the natural splendors of Africa: Victoria Falls; Wankie National Park, full of lion, elephant, giraffe, rhinoceros and hundreds of other animals; the Zambezi River on which you will travel before returning to the world famous Victoria Falls Hotel.

Combining many leisure hours with the advantages of expert guidance, the tour cost will be \$1750 which includes all transportation, meals, accommodations, admissions and gratuities.

Write to the American-Southern Africa Council for full itinerary and reservation card. Or fill in the attached coupon and mail to: Travel Consultants, Inc., Rhodesian Tour, 1612 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Come To Rhodesia

Three 21-Day, Professionally Guided Friends of Rhodesia Tours Leaving Jan. 23, Feb. 27 & Mar. 26



Salisbury



Victoria Falls

Please make reservations for me and my party named below. Enclosed you will find remittance in the amount of \$_____ at \$100.00 per person to apply as a deposit on my reservations. (Refundable if necessary to cancel trip)

I am planning to use air service to New York to connect with the Pan American flight to Rhodesia. As a convenience, and in order to obtain round trip and "through fare" discounts, please quote an all inclusive round trip rate from my home airport of _____ to New York, including a return to my home city from New York _____ (Family plan fare savings where applicable.)

I wish to pay for air travel on the basis of () Invoice to be submitted later; () universal air travel plan card _____; () other credit card as follows: _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Additional members of my party are:

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Paul Scott Reports:

Russia and China Plot in Africa

By PAUL SCOTT

Pretoria, South Africa—Africa having been left to stew in its own juice since the Middle East fighting, now faces another intrusion of great power rivalries.

Both Russia and China are preparing new efforts to reassert their prestige, and the U.S. cannot avoid being drawn in.

As seen from here, the Rhodesian crisis at this moment obscures other African developments because of the visit to Salisbury of British Commonwealth Secretary George Thompson on November 8.

The visit was being billed here as "the last chance" mission for a compromise settlements between Britain and the break-away Rhodesian government of Premier Ian Smith. If these talks fail, as both South African and Rhodesian officials now believe they will, there will be a hardening of positions that could lead to the start of a Viet Nam-type war across most of Southern Africa.

Guerrilla action, so far quickly suppressed by joint military moves by Rhodesian and South African forces, is bound to increase, and all this racial tension will inevitably cause more black Africans to turn away from Western ties and toward Moscow and Peking.

Disenchanted by the failure of the U.S. and Britain to take any meaningful measures to block Communist penetration in this area of Africa, South Africa has decided to adopt the "big stick" policy to protect its borders and those of Rhodesia, and Southwest Africa.

When Communist-trained guerrilla groups are organized in bordering na-

tions, it is now South African policy to seek them out and destroy their bases.

This new aggressive policy was behind Premier John Voster's blunt warning to neighboring Zambia that South Africa will hit her "so hard she will never forget it" if guerrilla units are permitted to continue to use that country as a base.

In anticipation of stepped-up guerrilla action, the South Africans have begun giving commando training to all youths when they reach the draft age of 18. Under the new program, more than 10,000 will be trained during the coming year.

South African intelligence sources say there is strong evidence to indicate that Russian and China, despite their highly publicized split, are now working closer together in Africa than ever before.

The strategic areas in Africa of immediate interest to Russian and China appear to be (1) the Mediterranean, (2) the northeast Horn, and (3) the Congo-Zambia-Tanzania region.

Because of Russia's deep involvement in Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, South Arabia and Somalia, the Congo-Zambia-Tanzania area has become the focus of China's principal attention.

Peking's African policy was summed up by a Chinese diplomat in Burundi who defected to the West and is living in this area. According to him, the Russians gave Peking Central Africa and areas of Southern Africa for penetration, although most of the arms and money are still supplied by Moscow to support local guerrilla movements.

Both Moscow and Peking, he said, believe the Congo is the dominating center of the continent and any great power controlling it will ultimately control all Africa.

Under an agreement worked out with the Russians, the Chinese diplomat reported, the Chinese took over Zanzibar, an island now forming part of the Republic of Tanzania, as their area of influence. Most of the equipment being used at the Chinese guerrilla training camp on the island is Soviet weaponry, he revealed. One American woman instructor there is a former employee of a large U.S. foundation.

A second bastion of Chinese influence has again been set up in Burundi, according to the South Africans. Michael Micombero, who created a republic and made himself president, has opened the door to the Chinese. From here Peking is re-launching its penetration of both the Congo and Rhodesia.

Russia has the strategic capacity to make its presence felt all over Africa.

South African officials say the Soviet Union has singled out the three most strategic areas of the African continent for their penetration efforts: The Mediterranean coastline—with Algeria as its nerve center; the Suez Canal—with headquarters in Egypt; and South Africa—with the United Nations as its operations base.

With the growing Soviet influence in Algeria, they point out, Russia is able to establish itself in a strategic position from which it can effectively threaten the security of the whole southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the Middle East Russia is slowly obtaining a stranglehold on the jugular vein of Western Europe through its increased influence over Arab nations controlling vital oil supplies. This includes Soviet control over the "cross-roads of the world" the Suez Canal.

The third Russian objective, in the South African view, is dominating the important shipping lanes around the tip of South Africa. By trying to stir up a "race war" against South Africa, the Russians hope to gain control of this country either through United Nations' action or by guerrilla warfare.

In an interview Prime Minister B. J. Vorster asked:

"If South Africa had been taken over by the Communists, as they planned, in 1965, what would have happened to the West now that the Suez Canal is closed?"

South Africa's Finance Minister Nicholas Diederichs put it another way, stating: "An historic moment in the history of South Africa occurred with the closing of the Suez Canal. Geographically, the importance of South Africa had become greater to the U.S. and Western Europe than ever before.

"From now on, the Cape would become the main link between India and America and Western Europe, since it was doubtful that the Suez Canal would be reopened for months, and maybe years. This route will have to be protected."

Dr. Diederichs reveals that during his recent talks with Western European officials he learned that between 130 and 140 tankers, with capacities of at least 200,000 tons, have been ordered since the Suez Canal was closed.

Most of these vessels are too big, he said, to use the canal and they would have to sail via South Africa to reach the East.

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receive a catalogue of other fine
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THE ELECTRONICS EXPERTS AGREE!

This precision made Rhodesian radio far surpasses any domestic product of comparable price in range, quality of tone, and most important - durability.

Economic sanctions by the United Nations against Rhodesia have not hampered Rhodesian manufacturing - in fact, in meeting the onslaught of Liberal oppression, Rhodesia has developed even finer products in an already quality-conscious economy. The result is one of the finest radios on the world market today.

Because of the high standard of workmanship, THIS RADIO IS FULLY GUARANTEED by electronics dealers in the United States. It is operated by four size "D" batteries and will play for 1000 hours without replacements. The reception capacity of this radio was designed for great distances in the vast regions of Africa and therefore gives American customers a listening range greater than any similar product. THIS RADIO ACTUALLY RECEIVES SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA HERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Here is the opportunity to own an all transistorized radio that will give you years of listening pleasure and help a gallant people show the world that they are not fighting freedoms fight alone.

Mail the coupon today. Your order will be filled immediately from our shipment which has just arrived from Rhodesia.

WARRANTY

We doubt if we'll ever have to repair this radio but it's warranted for all parts and labor for 120 days. Naturally, you can return it for a full refund if you are not satisfied.

Terrorists Jailed

During October, 16 terrorists who were members of a large group of terrorists trained in Algeria and who infiltrated into Rhodesia with arms of war and sabotage, were sentenced in the High Court in Salisbury to long terms of imprisonment.

On October 10, eleven men, who crossed the Zambezi from Zambia in a gang of 21, were sentenced. One who surrendered to security officers was jailed for 15 years. The other 10, arrested at different places, were each imprisoned for 18 years. The Judge said the prosecutor had not pressed for the death sentence, but although the accused had abandoned their weapons, a serious view of their activities was taken.

On October 18, five men who were in a skirmish with the security forces on the Zambezi River in August, were convicted on charges of illegal possession of arms and of attempted murder and sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment.

Patriots Celebrate National Day In Rhodesia and North America

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his cabinet held four official government receptions in the cities of Umtali, Fort Victoria, Gwelo and Salisbury, Rhodesia's capital, in celebration of the newly proclaimed National Day, November 11.

The previous evening, Mr. Smith literally rang in the second anniversary of Rhodesia's independence with the Independence Bell, a modified version of the American Liberty Bell presented him last year on the first anniversary by Friends Anonymous.

The ringing took place at ball held in Bulawayo, the country's second city, where the occasion was toasted with Rhodesian champagne, as it was at a simultaneous ball in Salisbury, sponsored by the Rhodesian Front Party and attended by 350 couples.

Meanwhile in the United States, Rhodesian senior officer Kenneth Towsey and Mrs. Towsey held a party in their Bethesda, Md. home for Rhodesians and Rhodesian friends in the Washington, D.C. area.

Included among the guests were Rhodesian information minister John Hooper; Wilhelm Botha, first secretary of the South African embassy; Wally Maher, South African information officer; Roque F. Diaz, Portuguese press attache; the Honorable John Rarick, congressman from Louisiana, and Mrs. Rarick; the Honorable H. R. Gross, congressman from Iowa, and Kenneth Tolliver, press secretary to Sen. James Eastland.

Also Robert Caster, chairman of the National Federation of Independent Businessmen; John Lewis of U.S. and World Report; Dr. Walter Darnall Jacobs of the University of Maryland; John Acord,



Below: Mrs. Kenneth Towsey (right) greets Mrs. Steve McCormick during the Washington, D.C. Rhodesian National Day celebration at the Towsey home.

chairman of the American Southern Africa Council, and John D. McComb, treasurer of the American Southern Africa Council, and Mrs. McComb.

The Towseys concluded the party with two films: *Suddenly, A City*, featuring the people and sights of Rhodesian's capital set to music, and *Back to the Wild*, a "Born Free"-like true adventure of a man and his two lions.

In Richmond, Va., 100 supporters of the Rhodesian government attended a \$10-a-plate dinner to mark the Rhodesian anniversary. Chief speaker at the event was radio commentator Fulton Lewis, who denounced as "illegal" and "unconstitutional" the United Nations and United States sanctions against Rhodesia.

Elsewhere throughout America, Friends of Rhodesia chapters held ceremonies honoring both American and Rhodesian war dead, as Rhodesian National Day coincides with American Veterans' Day.

The rites included the laying of a wreath at appropriate armed forces memorials, the flying of both American and Rhodesian flags and a two-minute silence in memoriam.

These ceremonies concluded Recognize Rhodesia Week, a world-wide effort to show Britain that its Rhodesian policy is not in the interest of stability in Africa, the peoples of Rhodesia of all races, or world peace.

Support Rhodesia

Rhodesian Official Sends Independence Greetings to Council

AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
Suite N-1, 800 Fourth St., S.W., Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Acord,

I am indeed honored to have the opportunity of sending a message to the people of America from the Government and people of Rhodesia, on the occasion of the second Anniversary of our Independence.

I need hardly stress to Americans the importance we attach to Independence, as we, like you, look upon it as part of our hard won heritage.

Hard things have been said about us, but we are convinced that as the true facts of our struggle become known, the Western World will, in time, appreciate the justice and righteousness of our cause.

We sincerely believe that left to our own devices, we will solve our problems for the betterment of all our peoples, regardless of race, colour or religion, and would ask you to continue with your good will, understanding and support, so generously given in the past, which has sustained and encouraged us in our time of travail.

Jack Howman
Rhodesian Cabinet Minister
of Information

NOVEMBER 11, 1965: A DAY FOR SOLEMN THOUGHT

There was little celebration on that first UDI Day in Rhodesia—November 11, 1965.

The people as well as the government were fully aware of the gravity of the step they had taken, but the events of the past few months had shown it a necessary step, indeed the only step.

As Mr. Ian Smith told Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, in a phone conversation on that historic morning of November 11, the two countries seemed further apart and not closer together for all the meetings and negotiations for an independence agreeable to both countries.

After signing the Declaration of Independence at 1:15 p.m. that day, Mr. Smith told the Rhodesian people about the step that had been taken:

"I promised the people of this country that I would negotiate to the bitter end, and that I would leave no stone unturned in my endeavors to secure an honorable and mutually accepted settlement; it now falls to me to tell you negotiations are at an end.

"My ministers and I have not arrived at this decision without the deepest heart-searching. We sat for days in ceaseless conference trying to find any possible way of achieving negotiated independence as

we undertook to the country that we would do.

"But I would be failing in my duty to all of you who live in Rhodesia, if I was to permit this country to continue to drift in the present paralysing state of uncertainty."

He then asserted loyalty to the Queen, advancement for all races in the country, goodwill for the rest of Africa's nations and no malice toward Great Britain, but he said:

"There can be no happiness in this country while the absurd situation continues to exist where people such as ourselves, who have ruled themselves with an impeccable record for over 40 years, are denied what is freely granted to other countries who have ruled themselves, in some cases, for no longer than a year."

The Prime Minister and his cabinet did not take their valiant step without thought of possible consequences. Mr. Smith was frank with his people on that subject.

"That some economic retributions will be visited upon us there is no doubt," he said, "but I cannot conceive of a rational world uniting in an endeavor to destroy the economy of this country, knowing as they undoubtedly do, that in many cases the hardest hit would be the very people on whose behalf they would like to believe

they are invoking these sanctions.

"We, for our part, will never do anything in the nature of taking revenge on any neighboring African State for what other countries may do to us, but . . . if, as some have predicted, there are repercussions elsewhere in Africa, I would warn those people who contemplate taking action, that it will be their actions, and not ours that have precipitated these events."

Mr. Smith called upon the people of Rhodesia to support him and the government, saying that history had cast all of them in a historic role.

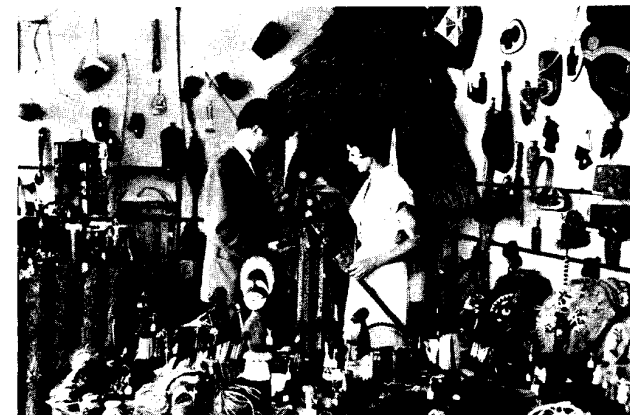
"To us has been given the privilege of being the first Western nation in the last two decades to have the determination and fortitude to say 'so far and no further.'

"We may be a small country, but we are a determined people who have been called upon to play a role of world-wide significance. We Rhodesians have rejected the doctrinaire philosophy of appeasement and surrender. The decision which we have taken today is a refusal by Rhodesians to sell their birthright.

"We have struck a blow for the preservation of justice, civilization and Christianity, and in the spirit of this belief we have this day assumed our sovereign independence. God bless you all."

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- carved giraffes (\$ 3.50 ea.)
- letter openers (\$ 2.00 ea.)
- African warriors (\$ 5.00 ea.)
- 9-stone necklaces (\$25.00 ea.)
- brooches (\$10.00 ea.)
- cufflink sets (\$20.00 ea.)
- copper ashtrays (\$ 7.00 ea.)
- copper tankards (\$15.00 ea.)
- flame lily trays (\$25.00 ea.)
- copper bangles (\$ 2.50 ea.)
- Christmas cards (\$1.00 pkg.)

I enclose a total of: \$

Clip and mail with check or money order to: AMERICAN-SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNCIL
Suite N-1, 800 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

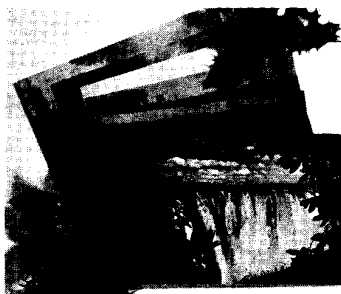
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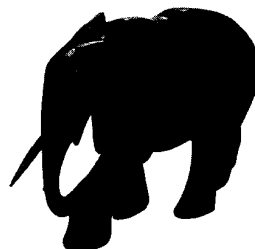
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For toasting or for decorating, there's nothing like a beautiful, quality copper tankard crafted in Rhodesia. Sterling-silver lined.

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BUSHMAN BANGLES



They call these copper bracelets "bangles" in Rhodesia, but whatever you call them, they'll make a great addition to your collection. Hand-painted warrior design.

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LAST 50!



We've only got 50 of these hand-carved African warriors. After they've gone, we absolutely can't fill any more orders for them. Not made from a mold, each is different from all others. Standing 14" high they make an unusual conversation piece. While they last\$5.00

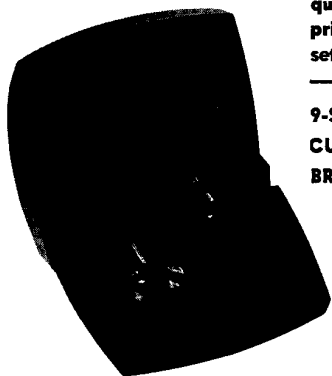
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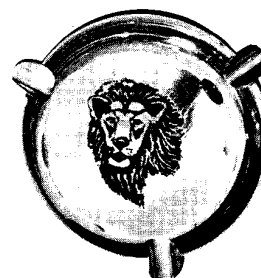
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The beauty of Rhodesia's unique flower, the flame lily, speaks for itself etched in red and green on this exotic copper tray. 16"x12".

FLAME LILY TRAY\$25.00

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Zebras, lions, impalas, rhinos, elephants or springboks are etched on these 7", 3-rest copper ashtrays. Specify animal or be surprised!

ASHTRAY\$7.00

USE HANDY COUPON ON REVERSE TO ORDER



Education:

All phases of education from Kindergarten to University are adequately catered for in Rhodesia. The general examination (G.C.E.) of the Associated Examining Board (one of the 8 English Examining Boards) is taken at "O" level and "M" level or "A" level usually after 4, 5 or 6 years' secondary education respectively.

There is no selection for entry to any Government High School apart from the two Technical High Schools, one in Salisbury and one in Bulawayo.

Children enter primary school at 5+ and High School at 12+. Most schools for European children come under direct control of the Ministry of Education and include day and boarding schools, single-sex and co-educational schools. There are, however, many private schools at both primary and secondary level.

School hours are from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. All schools have extensive programmes of extra-mural activities at least two afternoons each week. Tuition fees are as follows:

Primary School: £9 per annum.

High School: £24 per annum.

Boarding fees range from £81 per annum to £120 per annum.

A general purpose fee ranging from 10/- per annum to £6 per annum is also charged.

In special circumstances, rebates of general purpose fees are granted and tuition fees are remitted in the case of children entering Sixth Form, provided they have reached a certain standard at "O" level.

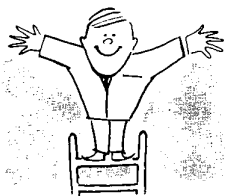
To sum up, your children are assured of a high standard of education.

BANKING SERVICES

Five commercial banks operate in Rhodesia. They are the Standard Bank Limited, Barclays Bank D.C.O., Netherlands Bank of South Africa Limited, Grindlays Bank Limited, and the Ottoman Bank.

£1 (20s.)=U.S. \$2.80 cents.

1s. (12d.)=U.S. 14 cents.



GENERAL SERVICES

All modern forms of communication exist in Rhodesia, including automatic dialling to all the main centres. Modern carrier systems furnish rapid services to neighbouring countries. Rail services are comprehensive and efficient. International air services are regular, while daily internal air facilities are well patronised. Due to the vastness of the country and the sprawling layout of our cities some form of personal transport is essential.



CUSTOMS REBATES AND CONCESSIONS

There is provision for a full rebate of duty on the used household and personal effects of migrants coming to settle or taking up employment in Rhodesia, and for limited rebates on other goods. Rebates are granted in respect of used household and personal effects, including not more than one motor vehicle, which, however, cannot be sold or disposed of until one year after arrival.

The importation of your domestic pets is subject to an import permit.

Immigration and Employment

The Department of Immigration Promotion,

Private Bag 711,
Causeway, Salisbury,

RHODESIA

will advise prospective immigrants on all matters regarding immigration including the assessment of employment prospects and assistance in obtaining suitable offers. If you have any questions you wish to ask do not hesitate to write to the above address.

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OPPORTUNITY IN RHODESIA





Introduction :

Economically virile, sun-drenched Rhodesia lies in the heart of Southern Africa. It is bounded on the north by Zambia, the east by Mocambique, the west by Botswana and on the south by the Republic of South Africa. Excellent opportunity exists for personal advancement in this young country. No country offers greater challenge and encouragement than Rhodesia. It possesses virtually all the known minerals, a reliable agricultural economy, and booming secondary industries with a sound supporting commercial background. The following pen sketches tell their own story.



People and Language:

The estimated population of Rhodesia is as follows:

European	226,000
African	4,250,000
Mixed Race	13,900
Asian	8,300

The European population is for the most part made up of people from the British Isles and the Republic of South Africa, with increasing numbers of Continentals mainly from Portugal, Germany, Holland, Greece, Italy and Spain. Of late there has been a small, but steady, injection of enterprising Americans.

The African population is made up, for the greater part, of two indigenous tribes—Mashona and Matabele. As the official language is English, most Africans in the towns have a working knowledge of it. The newcomer, therefore, experiences no great difficulty in communicating with any of the people.

Climate and Clothing:

Rhodesia is noted for its abundance of sunny days and its invigorating, healthy climate. It has a mean average



of 7 hours sunshine daily throughout the year, compared with London's 3.8 and California's 6. It has two main seasons. The rainy season, or summer, from October to April varies from warm to hot with thunderstorms interspersed with sunshine: the dry season from April to October, or winter, has cool dawns which are usually followed by hours of warming sunshine. Fashions follow the Northern Hemisphere trends and the clothing you have is thus quite suitable for Rhodesia at some time of the year. Light clothing is usually worn for about eight months of the year, but you will need warm clothing in the evenings and during the early morning period of June to August. You are, therefore, advised to bring your normal clothes.

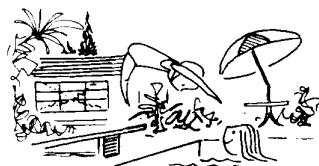


Housing:

A house is a very personal choice. In many young countries housing is often outstripped by the intake of newcomers. It is sound advice to rent for a time before you choose your "ideal home". The majority of Rhodesian houses are bungalows; rents range from about £20 a month for a two-bedroomed to about £45 a month and upwards for a four-bedroomed house in the more exclusive suburbs. Bonds up to 75 per cent are available through building societies when you decide to purchase.

Bachelor flats with stoves and refrigerators, but otherwise unfurnished, are from £15 per month and upwards. One-bedroomed flats with kitchen and bathroom are from £22 10s. per month. Two-bedroomed flats with the same amenities are from £30 per month. In many cases these figures may include domestic cleaning services.

In general, you are well advised to wait, look, and choose to your own personal requirements.



Cost and Standard of Living:

The trend over the last two years is for Rhodesia to "make it". The newcomer will thus find the shops well-stocked with local supplies which compare favourably with overseas goods. New brand names will be quickly and readily appreciated.

The following are average prices:

Rump Steak (lb.)	4s. 11d.
Lamb Chops (lb.)	4s. 5d.
Eggs (doz.)	3s. 4d.
Butter (lb.)	3s. 9d.
Milk (pt.)	9d.
Jam (Apricot-2lb.)	3s. 9d.
Coffee (Pure—lb.)	8s. 9d.
Tea (Local—lb.)	4s. 9d.
Sugar (4 lb.)	3s. 9d.
Potatoes (5 lb.)	2s. 7d.
Flour (5 lb.)	3s. 5d.
Bread (Large Loaf)	1s. 3d.

The basic cost of living is cheaper than most other countries. Household goods, men's and ladies' clothing follow the same price scale. Children usually wear light cotton clothing all the year round and are inexpensive to dress. Cigarettes are 1s. 9d. for 20, pipe tobacco 3s. for 4 oz. for popular brands. It can be seen from these few prices that, coupled with good salaries, the standard of living is high.

Holidays:

In practically all fields of employment the annual holiday is three to four weeks. Apart from this there are no less than 12 public holidays during the year. All Rhodesia is your playground. Fascinating vistas of beauty show themselves at each bend of the well-tarred highways. The mighty Victoria Falls, mysterious Zimbabwe, Kariba and Kyle dams, the game parks and many other interesting places wait to be explored. Neighbouring territories have exciting possibilities. Family hotels, caravan parks and camping sites are well-laid out and inexpensive. All inclusive holidays throughout Rhodesia, Southern Africa and Mocambique are popular.



Health and Social Services:

Health services, like education, are the pride of Rhodesia. We have one of the most extensive and efficient health services on the African continent. Medical aid and pension schemes are operated by most firms on a basis of contributions by employer and employee. Free medical services are available to Rhodesian old-age pensioners.

Provision of other Government social services include compensation for injured workers and guidance in social and personal problems as well as guidance on careers to school-leavers.

Opportunity:

Man makes his own opportunity. Good pay, good food and ample relaxation bring out the best in one. Commerce, industry and the professions offer you every opportunity. Many of Rhodesia's enterprises were started by the individualist with little or no capital. The gigantic Lowveld irrigation scheme of today was, for many years, the dream and enterprise of one man, Tom McDougall. Today its value runs into millions. Private endeavour is welcomed and given every encouragement. In fact, it is very true to say, "Opportunity is here"—you have but to grasp it.



Income Tax and Supertax:

Since April 1966 Rhodesia has been operating the "Pay As You Earn" system very successfully. The table underneath gives a sample of the current charges:

Taxable Income per annum	Single Persons	Married Persons		
		No Children	One Child	Two Children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
500	5 12 6			
1,000	77 10 0	4 10 0		
1,500	202 10 0	75 15 0	50 11 0	28 7 0
2,000	374 7 6	199 10 0	156 11 0	122 7 0
2,500	574 7 6	370 15 0	318 11 0	266 7 0
3,000	793 2 6	552 0 0	499 16 0	447 12 0
4,000	1,286 17 6	914 10 0	862 6 0	810 2 0

RHODESIA

in
brief





RHODESIA

in brief

1967

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Some basic facts about Rhodesia

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>The Land and its People</i>	1
Physical Features	1
Climate	2
Population	3
<i>History and Government</i>	4
Federation	6
Independence	6
<i>Economic Development</i>	8
Exports	8
Wages and Salaries	9
Future Economic Developments	10
<i>Taxation</i>	11
<i>Industries and Production</i>	12
Agriculture	12
Crops	13
Livestock	14
Forestry	15
Mining	16
Manufacturing	18
Natural Resources Board	19
<i>Services and Communications</i>	20
Power	20
Labour	20
Housing	21
Transport	23
Map of Rhodesia	24
Posts and Telecommunications	26
Health	27
Education	29
Social Welfare	33
Water Resources	34

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	<i>Page</i>
<i>Rhodesia for the Tourist</i>	36
Victoria Falls	36
Wild Life	37
Kariba	39
History	39
Scenery	40
Controlled Hunting Areas	40
Towns and Cities	41
Accommodation	42
Tourist Travel	43
Tourist Information	43
<i>Immigration</i>	44
Immigrants' Reception and Settlement Service	44
Intending Immigrants	44
Visitors	45
Temporary Employment Permits	46
Occupational Restrictions	46
<i>Press and Broadcasting</i>	47
<i>Banks</i>	48
<i>Useful Addresses</i>	49
<i>Tourist Board Offices</i>	51
<i>Rhodesian External Offices</i>	52

The Land and its People

RHODESIA is situated in south central Africa between the Limpopo and Zambezi rivers. Bounded by Zambia on the north and north-west, by South Africa on the south, by Moçambique on the east and north-east, and on the south-west by Botswana, Rhodesia lies wholly to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn. It is part of the great plateau which is a major feature of the geography of southern Africa.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The area of Rhodesia is 150,820 square miles, about three times the size of England. The population density is approximately 29 per square mile.

Almost the whole of the country lies more than 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Four-fifths of it is above 2,000 ft. but less than a twentieth is above 5,000 ft.

The outstanding feature is the central plateau, known as the highveld, which is about 400 miles long by 50 miles wide. On either side of this is the middleveld which is between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Deep river valleys have split the middleveld areas into great blocks of fine plateau country. The lowveld, below 2,000 ft., comprises a narrow strip in the Zambezi Valley and a broader tract between the Limpopo and Sabi rivers. The lowest point in the country, 660 ft. above sea-level, is where the Limpopo leaves the country.

Massive granite outcrops occur in various parts of Rhodesia, and along the eastern border is a high, mountainous region of great beauty, stretching for some 200 miles. Towards the north of this region, the country's highest mountain, Inyangani, stands 8,503 ft. above sea-level.

one

Early railway development followed the line of the central plateau, on which the main towns—Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma, Fort Victoria and Umtali—now stand. The greatest development has naturally occurred in these areas, although in recent years there has been a shift of emphasis to more remote parts of the country, particularly the south-eastern lowveld—now often referred to simply as “the Lowveld”.

The nearest point on the seaboard is the Indian Ocean port of Beira, 186 miles by rail from Umtali, in the Portuguese province of Moçambique. More recent railway development has resulted in the connexion of the Rhodesian system with the Moçambique port of Lourenço Marques.

Rhodesia Railways also serve the neighbouring territory of Botswana in the course of connecting with the South African system, and from Bulawayo branch northwards via Wankie and its coalfields to cross the Zambezi into Zambia within sight and sound of the magnificent Victoria Falls. The South African system crosses the Limpopo into Rhodesia at Beitbridge but does not, so far, connect with the Rhodesian system at this point.

CLIMATE

Nature has given Rhodesia one of the finest climates in the world; warm without being oppressive and with a daily average of bright sunshine ranging from four to 10 hours all the year round. The altitude of the country moderates the tropical temperatures which might be expected by reason of its latitude, while its inland position keeps the humidity comfortably low. Generally speaking, the days are bright and sunny, the nights clear and cool. Breezes temper the heat of October, while the remainder of the summer months are cooled by the seasonal rains. June

and July are colder months and, at this time of the year, while the nights may be crisp the daylight hours are comparable with the most delightful of English spring days.

POPULATION

The bulk of the population is of indigenous African (Bantu) origin, the main tribes distinguishable being the various related peoples now known as Mashona, and the more recently arrived Matabele. Among white Rhodesians, most European cultures are represented, although by far the greater part of the white population is able to trace its origin back to Britain or South Africa. There are smaller groups of persons of Asian (mainly Indian) ancestry and persons of mixed blood.

At the turn of the century, when the white population numbered approximately 10,000, the first estimate to have been made of Rhodesia's African population resulted in a figure of less than half a million, with a population density of 3.3 per square mile.

The total *de facto* population as at December, 1966, was estimated at 4,460,000, of whom rather less than a quarter of a million were white.

The approximate population (all races) of the main towns (at that date) was as follows:—

Salisbury	350,000
Bulawayo	250,000
Umtali	49,200
Gwelo	38,400
Wankie	22,200
Que Que	20,600
Gatooma	15,700
Shabani	15,900
Fort Victoria	11,800

History and Government

THE early history of Rhodesia has been pieced together by archaeologists and historians into a complexity of tribal movements and temporary supremacies, with limited Portuguese penetration from the east coast. Various ruins in Rhodesia, and in particular the great ruins at Zimbabwe, provide evidence of the existence of a society with a fair degree of civilization and military organization. Apart from the records of the Portuguese, however, there is little written evidence of the march of historical events before the 19th century. Livingstone's explorations in the 1850s—he first saw the Zambezi in 1851 and the Victoria Falls in 1855—reawakened the interest of Europeans in the region.

In the late 1820s, Mzilikazi, one of Tshaka's generals, fled from Zululand (Natal) to escape the king's anger. After subjugating much of what is now the Transvaal, he led his followers across the Limpopo and settled at Ntobazinduna, near present-day Bulawayo—the first step in establishing Matabele power in what is now Rhodesia. From this base he carried out frequent raids on the less warlike Mashona tribes in the east and north.

On 26th December, 1859, the first permanent white settlement in Rhodesia, the Inyati Mission, was established by Robert Moffat. In 1870, Lobengula succeeded Mzilikazi and granted a further mission site at Hope Fountain. In



1887, the High Commissioner at the Cape, acting at the request of Cecil John Rhodes, sent J. S. Moffat, the Assistant Commissioner for Bechuanaland, to negotiate a treaty with Lobengula, and the following year Lobengula gave to Rhodes's emissaries the rights to all the minerals in his kingdom. This concession—the "Rudd Concession"—resulted, in 1889, in the formation by royal charter of the British South Africa Company to promote trade, commerce, civilization and good government in Mashonaland. Occupation of the area took place in 1890.

An uneasy truce prevailed between the settlers and the Matabele. However, a punitive raid by a Matabele *impi* on Mashona in the Fort Victoria area led to the outbreak of the Matabele War in 1893. The war ended with the defeat of the Matabele by the Company's forces, the occupation of Matabeleland and the death of Lobengula in 1894. Rebellion broke out among the Matabele and the Mashona in 1896, peace being finally secured in 1897.

Thereafter, the British South Africa Company concentrated on the development of gold-mining, agricultural production and much-needed communications. Within 20 years it had provided both Northern and Southern Rhodesia with railway systems offering alternative outlets to the sea by way of the Cape or Beira.

When the first period of Company rule expired in 1914, it was agreed that the Charter be extended for another 10 years, the Legislative Council retaining the right to petition the Crown for the grant of responsible government at any time during this period. The petition was presented in 1919 and, after discussions, it was agreed to hold a referendum in 1922.

The choice offered to voters was between responsible government and incorporation into South Africa as the Union's fifth province; 8,774 chose responsible government while 5,989 voted for incorporation. On 12th September,

five

four

1923, Rhodesia was formally annexed to the Crown by Order in Council. Nineteen days later, Letters Patent were issued constituting the country as a self-governing colony within the British Empire.

FEDERATION

As a result of a series of conferences held in 1951 and 1953 on the closer association of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a draft federal scheme was prepared and the Federation subsequently came into existence on 3rd September, 1953.

Opposition to the Federation, especially in the northern territories, was sustained over the following 10 years, and in April, 1963, the British Government announced that it accepted in principle that any of the territories constituting the Federation must be allowed, if it wished, to secede. The Federation was dissolved on 31st December, 1963, but certain common services continued to operate in the three territories.

INDEPENDENCE

In 1961, the last stage of constitutional progress prior to independence, in the form of a new Constitution widening the franchise for the special benefit of Africans while at the same time still further increasing the legislative powers of the Rhodesian Government, was endorsed by a referendum of voters in Rhodesia.

In 1965, Rhodesia became independent under a Constitution which preserved all the essential features of the 1961 Constitution.

Ever since the occupation, in 1890, Rhodesia has been solely responsible for the development of the country. Since, 1923, Rhodesia has been self-governing: certain classes of legislative acts were reserved for the signification of the Sovereign's pleasure but Britain has never governed

Rhodesia—nor has the British Parliament ever borne any responsibility to its electorate for the conduct of Rhodesian affairs.

The 1923 Constitution had laid down the principle of merit as the criterion for advancement, regardless of race. This principle was retained in the 1961 Constitution, which widened the franchise provisions for the benefit of Africans. The 1965 Constitution confirms that individual merit and not race shall be the criterion for economic and political advancement. The Declaration of Rights and the Constitutional Council are the guardians of individual human rights.

The franchise is entirely non-racial. All 65 seats in Parliament are likewise open to anyone of any race. No rights are specially reserved for any one race or denied to any other.

Economic Development



SINCE 1890, when the Pioneer Column entered Rhodesia to find less than half a million indigenous Africans eking out an existence by growing a few crops and keeping cattle, the country has advanced in a spectacular fashion. Today it has a widely diversified economy, supporting a population of over four and a quarter million.

The development of Rhodesia's economy took the form, to begin with, of mineral production for export, and agricultural production for local consumption and export. This was followed by the development of manufacturing industry, both in processing some of the country's chief exports and in supplying the home market.

EXPORTS

Exports of Rhodesian products have risen steadily over the years and especially since the dissolution, in 1963, of the federal association with the two territories to the north.

A comparison of some of the main exports in 1953 and 1965 is shown below:—

	1953 £ thousand	1965 £ thousand
Unmanufactured tobacco	17,657	46,968
Asbestos fibre	6,732	10,761
Copper, refined, unwrought	—	6,056
Clothing	2,997	5,448
Meats, fresh, frozen, chilled	194	4,228

eight

	1953 £ thousand	1965 £ thousand
Sugar, raw	—	3,482
Pig-iron	81	2,473
Coal	940	2,223
Radios	9	2,059
Footwear	423	1,749

Total domestic exports, which amounted to a value of £47,358,000 in 1953, had more than trebled by 1965, when their value was £142,550,000.

In 1966, the export promotional activities of the National Export Council and the Export Promotion Section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were supplemented by the establishment of a confirming house to provide facilities which were no longer available from overseas for the financing of imports of raw materials by industrialists. The Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Rhodesia Ltd. was also established in 1966, with the aim of encouraging exporters by making available facilities for reducing their export risks. Both these companies are flourishing.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Wages are high in relation to the cost of living. A fitter and turner, for instance, averages 12s. per hour, a buyer in a large departmental store £100 to £150 per month, and a shorthand typist £50 to £75 per month. A newly qualified male teacher, as a non-graduate with three years' training, commences at £900 per annum, or, with an Honours degree and a teaching certificate, at £1,275. The cost of living is roughly comparable with that in Britain. The cost of food is similar and, in the larger centres, rents are generally lower in Rhodesia. Cigarettes cost an average of 4s. for 50, and the excise on liquor is a good deal less

than in Britain. Income tax is substantially lower also—from an income of £1,400 a year, a married man with two children would pay £17 in income tax.

FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Lowveld, in the south-east of Rhodesia, has become an important growth point in the country's economy. There is considerable potential for further development in the area. Some 68,000 acres are now under irrigated cultivation, the main crops being sugar, cotton and citrus. Groundnuts and burley tobacco are also produced in the area and there are good prospects for rice and for beef cattle. Total investment in the Lowveld to date is estimated at £37.5 million, of which £23.5 million is by private enterprise.

There are nearly 750,000 acres of irrigable soils in the Lowveld and it has been estimated that, with the full potential under irrigation, the area could support a population of 1.2 million. Three major dams have already been completed and these provide sufficient water to irrigate 105,000 acres.

The Lowveld is served by a branch line connecting with the main railway line to Lourenço Marques.

There are many openings for new industries in Rhodesia. Among the most feasible are vegetable and fruit processing, vegetable and flower seed production, chemical wood-pulp manufacture from timber and sugar-cane bagasse, a tannery to convert raw hides into leather for export, and further development of the textile, confectionery, chemical, engineering and rubber industries.

The Government has adopted a vigorous policy of selective tariff protection in order to develop home industry. The Industrial Development Corporation has funds available for loan to worthwhile projects.

ten

The economic development of Rhodesia to date represents the combined efforts of all races which comprise its population and could not have been achieved in the few years of the country's history by any one race without the help of the others. It illustrates the foundation on which the future prosperity of the country is based.

The opportunities for investment are excellent, and taxation is low. There are tax incentives designed especially to encourage development.

Taxation

INCOME tax rates in Rhodesia compare favourably with those of other countries. Tax is so placed as to provide direct incentives to production. A P.A.Y.E. system of collection operates in respect of employed taxpayers.

A sales tax is levied on the retail sale or hire of goods. Certain exemptions operate, among which are sales of most essential foodstuffs and certain capital goods.

Death duties are relatively low by world standards.

eleven

Industries and Production

AGRICULTURE

RHODESIA experiences a wide range of temperature, rainfall and soil conditions. Although most rain falls during the summer months (November to April), some parts of the country, particularly the mountainous regions, receive small falls during the winter months, and this widens the production possibilities. There is also a great potential for the production of irrigated crops during the dry months. Soils vary throughout the country; for the most part they are sandy and granite-based, but areas of heavy red and black soils are also found.

Recent years have been marked by an impressive development in the adoption of advanced production techniques. Starting from a firm policy of settling on the land large numbers of farmers with technical skills and financial resources, and aided by a wide range of Government assistance, agriculture has progressed to a point at which it contributes a major share of the country's exports and provides employment for a large proportion of the population. The commercial sector is advanced and the subsistence sector is now receiving a very large share of Government assistance in order to raise rural incomes and provide a market for secondary industry. Included in this effort are matters such as land tenure reform, credit and marketing facilities, education and extension, and the introduction of new crops and better seeds.

Services rendered by the Government include provision of crop and livestock research facilities; veterinary control and research services; extension and educational services; credit facilities through a Land Bank and other Government institutions (the private sector is also deeply involved in supplying credit); and marketing facilities. The last provide either for the purchase outright at fixed or floor

twelve

prices (e.g., for grains, cattle and milk) or for regulatory control over marketing in order to maintain stability (e.g., for tobacco and pigs).



The Government applies considerable protection for the home market's food and industrial requirements by way of tariffs, trade agreements and import and export controls; finance for the construction of major works such as dams and irrigation canals and their operation and control; and adequate roads and railways for the transport of agricultural produce.

There are several agricultural research stations, in different parts of the country, whose work in recent years has resulted in a substantial rise in yields of agricultural produce. Of these, the Tobacco Research Board's station near Salisbury is chiefly concerned with increasing the quality and output of tobacco from existing acreages, while the Government operates four major and a number of minor stations which cover the ecological pattern of the whole country. There are two agricultural colleges, and the University College in Salisbury has an agricultural faculty.

CROPS

Much of the soil in Rhodesia is sandy and specially suitable for the production of flue-cured tobacco and a wide variety of other crops. Tobacco is by far the most important, however, accounting for more than half the total value of commercial agricultural earnings. Nine-tenths of all tobacco grown is of the flue-cured Virginia type which is used for cigarette manufacture, the output of which has increased steadily, as shown below:

1955—121 million lb., worth £20.4 million,
1960—207 million lb., worth £29.7 million,
1965—233 million lb., worth £32.8 million.

thirteen

Other major crops are sugar, maize, cotton, groundnuts, tea, burley tobacco, vegetables, citrus and deciduous fruit. Many other smaller crops are produced. Sugar and cotton are crops which have shown spectacular increases in production in recent years. Sugar production increased from 31,000 tons in 1960 to 300,000 tons in 1965; while seed cotton production expanded from 1.7 million lb. in 1960 to 40 million lb. in 1965.

Most crops, including maize, tobacco, groundnuts and cotton, are grown during the summer rains. Crops grown under irrigation are sugar, wheat, cotton, potatoes, barley, oats, peas and other vegetables.

Maize is the main subsistence crop. It provides an important livestock feed and, in some years, a substantial export. Other important food crops in the subsistence areas are sorghums and groundnuts.

Rhodesia has, in the past, imported most of its wheat requirements, but an intensive wheat-breeding programme has resulted in the development of high-yielding strains. Local production received a great fillip in 1966, when planting on a large scale took place for the first time and a fine crop resulted.

Tea and coffee production is increasing. Tea plantings are sufficient to supply the country's needs and increasing quantities will be exported. Extensive areas of land suitable for tea and coffee are available along the eastern border.

LIVESTOCK

Rhodesia's cattle population amounted to some 3.5 million head in 1965—more than half of them owned by Africans. The value of the output of the cattle industry is second only to that of tobacco. The value of Rhodesian exports of meat and meat products was £6.7 million in 1965.

fourteen

Conditions for pig production are excellent. There is a thriving pig industry, producing enough to satisfy the local market, with small surpluses for export.

The rapid rise in milk production has outstripped whole-milk requirements. Butter and several varieties of cheese are manufactured and there are dried-milk factories in Salisbury and Gwelo.

FORESTRY

Indigenous forests in the north-west of the country yield mainly Rhodesian teak, which is used at home and abroad for railway sleepers and flooring. Over 2,000,000 acres of these forests are state-owned.

Afforestation on a large scale has taken place in the Eastern Districts, where the area of pine plantations to be established by the end of the century is 300,000 acres, of which the state's share will be 100,000 acres. To date, more than 121,000 acres have been planted, of which the state owns 30,000.

Some 62,000 acres of black wattle for tan-bark production have been established by private growers in the Eastern Districts.

Eucalyptus plantations occur widely over the country and total some 67,000 acres, more than three-quarters of which are in Mashonaland. Some of the plantations are in compact blocks, but a large proportion is in the form of farm woodlots. Of the total, approximately 3,500 acres are state-owned.

Great strides have been made in the manufacture of paper in Rhodesia and a substantial export market has been established for newsprint and wrapping-



fifteen

paper. A large plywood factory is in production in Umtali.

Twenty sawmills, state-owned and private, operate in various parts of Rhodesia.

State forests are managed in the country's interest by a Forestry Commission, formed in 1954.

MINING

During the early days, it was the lure of mineral wealth which brought people to Rhodesia. The main attraction was the vast deposits of gold believed to lie beneath Rhodesia's soil. No fabulous deposit was ever struck, but the country has been a steady producer ever since the early days. Current production, though not the highest it has been, is worth nearly £7 million to the nation every year.

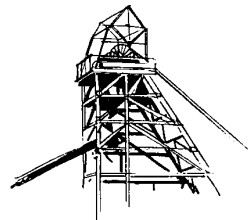
In fact, Rhodesia's mineral potential has proved far more exciting and diverse than the early gold-seekers could have imagined. The mining industry now produces some 34 different minerals and metals, as well as a variety of precious and semi-precious stones. The most important of these, in terms of their production values, are gold, asbestos, copper, coal, chromite, iron ore, lithium minerals, limestone and tin metal.

The value of production of asbestos exceeds that of any other mineral. In total production, Rhodesia ranks third in the world in respect of its output of chrysotile-type fibre, and its production of top-quality spinning fibre ranks amongst the highest in the world. Substantial capital outlays have been incurred recently by some of the large producing companies, in order to expand production and prove additional ore reserves.

Rhodesia's lithium ore industry is a major supplier to the world's consuming industries. Its resources of chrome

sixteen

ore are rated as among the largest in the world in respect of the metallurgical grade ore. Copper production, now worth more than £6 million annually, continues to expand, while tin is beginning to have a significant impact on the total value of mineral production.



The coal-mining industry is well established on the Wankie Coalfield at Wankie. The Wankie Colliery Company has been mining there since 1903, and current proved reserves are estimated at 500 million tons of saleable coking coal. This coalfield represents one of the principal resources of coking coal in Africa, and the growth of an export market is anticipated. There are several other coalfields in various parts of Rhodesia, and some of them have been explored to the extent of proving substantial reserves of coking and non-coking coal.

With Rhodesia's substantial reserves of iron ore, chromite, metallurgical limestone and other industrial minerals essential for the development of metallurgical processing and chemical industries, the opportunities are great. The availability of abundant power resources for industrial expansion thus makes Rhodesia one of the few countries in which essential minerals and electric power are to hand in large quantities and awaiting exploitation.

The mining industry makes an important contribution to the nation's income and has a marked effect on levels of employment, railway traffic, manufacturing and the consumption of electricity. The increase in the value of mineral production in Rhodesia in recent years is shown in the following table:

3

seventeen

	1950	1965
	£	£
	thousand	thousand
Asbestos	4,615	8,526
Gold	6,344	6,893
Chrome	1,219	2,624
Coal	1,126	3,871
Copper (metal)	7	6,283
Tin (metal)	—	698
Other minerals	292	3,078
	13,603	31,974

There are abundant reserves of high-grade iron ore to provide for the expansion of the local iron and steel industry as well as to supply ore for export. Rhodesia's steel industry is well established and has a substantial export market.

Precious and semi-precious stones, in the form of emeralds of exceptional quality, amethyst, aquamarine, chrysoberyl, topaz, jade and tourmaline, feature in the classification of other minerals.

MANUFACTURING

While Rhodesia is still predominantly an agricultural country, the manufacturing industry has been making an increasingly larger contribution to the gross domestic product each year. By 1965, it was equal to that of agriculture.

Rhodesia is today one of the most highly industrialized countries in Africa, and the range of products manufactured continues to increase. Local industry has been given added stimulus by the imposition of sanctions and the consequent need to control imports. It is quite impossible to

eighteen

give a complete list of the thousands upon thousands of individual products now being manufactured, processed or assembled in Rhodesia, but some of the more important groups of items are the following:

Iron and steel products of all kinds, including agricultural implements, mining equipment and machinery, permanent way equipment and railway rolling stock. Motor-lorry bodies, metal containers of every type, nuts and bolts, motor-car exhaust systems and radiators; foodstuffs of all kinds; malt and spirituous liquors; cotton textiles and made-up goods, including wadding, knitted fabric and twine and cordage; clothing and footwear of all kinds; wood products; paper, paperboard and cardboard; leather products and travel goods; rubber products, including motor-car and lorry tyres; jewellery; plastic toys; sports goods; fertilizers; pharmaceuticals; paints, glass and glass products; motor-vehicles (assembly) and parts; bicycles and tricycles and parts.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

Rhodesia enjoys a heritage of almost unrivalled natural resources. On their careful conservation and wise use the economic prosperity of the country depends. These natural resources—which may be broadly grouped into: soil; water; minerals; wild life; and trees, pastures and natural vegetation—are protected by law.

An independent statutory body—the Natural Resources Board of Rhodesia—is responsible for seeing that these resources are properly used and developed for the benefit of all.

Through the Board's organization, the country has been split into small potentially viable economic units known as Intensive Conservation Areas. Each of these areas, of which there are now nearly 200, is administered locally by a voluntary committee.

nineteen

Services and Communications

POWER

RHODESIA'S basic power requirements are supplied at low cost from the Kariba hydro-electric undertaking, which is operated by the Central African Power Corporation on behalf of the Rhodesian and Zambian Governments.

The first stage of the Kariba project cost £78,000,000 and includes the south-bank power-station of 705 megawatt capacity and the main transmission lines; but the lake and dam wall were designed to store and regulate sufficient water to operate a second power station of 900 megawatts sited on the north (the Zambian) bank.

The proposed Stage II development, therefore, which will also provide for substantial reinforcement of the 330,000-volt grid system, can be expected to cost very much less than Stage I, and should ensure the continuation of cheap hydro-electric power supplies.

LABOUR

Almost half the labour force comes from outside Rhodesia, mainly from Malawi, Zambia and Moçambique, but the number of immigrant workers is now less than it once was.

Conditions of service for workers in industry are negotiated through the 27 industrial councils and 54 industrial boards established in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act [Chapter 246]. This Act governs the registration of

twenty



trade unions, employers' organizations, industrial councils, conciliation and arbitration machinery and the right to strike.

The training of apprentices, including full-time technical training and conditions of employment for apprentices, is determined by apprenticeship committees (established in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1959), consisting of representatives of employers and workers in the industry and specialists in the fields of training and technical education.

Health and safety in industry are safeguarded through the Factories and Works Act [Chapter 229].

The Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, administered by the Government, provides for compensation for workers who are temporarily or permanently disabled by accidents or disease contracted in the course of, and arising from, employment, or from death resulting from such accidents or disease.

HOUSING

Increased economic activity after the Second World War resulted in large-scale immigration into Rhodesia and a huge influx of workers into the towns. Housing of all types was in short supply and this was, for several years, the limiting factor in the country's economic advance.

In recent years, tremendous strides have been made in the provision of low-cost housing by both the Government and the local authorities; while in the home-ownership sector the Government has introduced schemes on a lease-and-installment basis payable over periods up to 25 years. During the past decade, something of the order of £30 million has been spent on housing for Africans.

Provision of houses for the expanding white population caught up with demand towards the end of the period of the federal experiment, and this was largely assisted by the development, on a sound basis, of local building

twenty-one

societies, through whom a prospective home-owner may obtain a substantial mortgage loan.

There was a lull in building activity for a year or two in the main centres, but now the suburbs of Salisbury, Bulawayo and other centres reflect a resurgence of home-building.

The trend since the war has been for the older type of Rhodesian house in the colonial bungalow style to be replaced by smaller modern houses standing in colourful semi-tropical gardens where hibiscus, frangipani and bougainvillea grow side by side with familiar cottage flowers. Most householders also grow their own vegetables and fruit.

Attractive bachelor flats, serviced and with stoves and refrigerators supplied, may be rented at £13 to £20 per month. Two-bedroomed garden flats in the suburbs range from £22 10s. to £30 per month. In most suburbs a three-bedroomed house with garden and amenities may be rented at £25 to £40 per month.

Houses of this size on one acre or less may be purchased at prices ranging from £3,750 to £5,500—and upwards if desired. Servants' quarters are usually a self-contained unit on the property. Good-quality furniture is made locally and may be purchased on reasonable terms; and most modern flats and houses have built-in cupboards and fitted kitchens.

The statutory bodies spend large sums of money on housing for their African staff. The big mining companies provide houses of good standard for their employees, and the major municipalities have built large townships, complete with schools, shops, banks, Government offices, hospitals, clinics, churches, places of entertainment and other cultural and social amenities.

The Government and local authorities have spent millions of pounds on amenities (other than essential services) in

twenty-two

African townships, and the annual cost of maintenance and administration of these services exceeds three-quarters of a million pounds. Some of the finest sporting and recreational facilities in Rhodesia are to be found in the African townships, and these include swimming pools, sports stadia, cycle race-tracks, football fields and tennis courts.

TRANSPORT

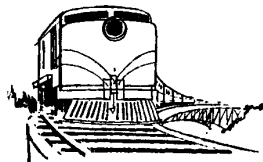
Roads

The Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic is responsible for 5,270 miles of roads throughout Rhodesia. Of these, 1,962 miles are two-lane bituminized highways and another 765 miles are single-lane bituminized roads. There are 403 miles of tarred-strip roads, and 2,140 miles of gravel-and-earth roads.

A further 14,497 miles of district and rural roads are maintained by local road councils, and about 30,000 miles come under other authorities.

The cities and major towns are connected, or in the process of being connected, by two-lane highways. In the rural areas, lines of communication are provided by secondary roads, most of which are all-weather roads and fully signposted.

Modern control methods and the application of traffic engineering principles speed the flow of traffic in the cities and suburban areas.



Rail

Rhodesia Railways, a public corporation, was established in 1949 and serves Rhodesia and neighbouring territories. There are 1,603 miles of single-track railway in Rhodesia

twenty-three



and 26 miles of double-track. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in.

Air

The major airports are the international airport at Salisbury and those at Bulawayo, Fort Victoria, Buffalo Range (in the Lowveld), Victoria Falls and Kariba. Central African Airways, a public corporation serving the Governments of Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi, connects the main towns and provides services also to Moçambique and South Africa. International services to Europe and Britain are provided by most major airlines, either directly or in connexion with the local services. There are a number of smaller airlines in Rhodesia catering for charter work, aerial surveys, crop-spraying, etc.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Postal, telegraph and telephone services are controlled and operated by the Ministry of Posts. The services provided are of a standard which compares favourably with those of many more advanced and older countries.

Post offices and agencies provide facilities in all significant centres of population and full use is made of available resources for the conveyance of mails. Internally, letter mail is carried by air as a matter of course where this is the quickest means, without additional charge. In the international service there are frequent mails providing rapid delivery times.

At all full departmental post offices (of which there are 131), facilities exist for the transaction of postal order, money order, savings bank and telegraph business as well as letter, packet and parcel business. There are another 75 subordinate agencies, at which restricted facilities are available. Registration services are provided to all destinations, while insured and cash-on-delivery parcels are accepted for internal delivery and to several other countries.

Rhodesia provides a highly efficient telephone service

with a tariff that is among the lowest in the world. Telephone exchanges in the major centres are fully automatic and, elsewhere, operators provide a 24-hour service. Subscriber-trunk-dialling facilities enable subscribers with direct lines to automatic exchanges to make long-distance calls to many parts of Rhodesia and Zambia without the aid of an operator. Modern carrier systems furnish rapid access to contiguous countries, and communication with some 90 international destinations is available over the Salisbury-London radiotelephone link.

Telex service is available in the main centres. Subscribers in Rhodesia are able to communicate with each other direct. Calls to Malawi, Zambia, South Africa, South-West Africa, Great Britain and many other overseas countries may be booked through the telex exchanges at Bulawayo and Salisbury.

HEALTH

Rhodesia, apart from having what must be the healthiest climate in the world—with general living conditions to match—can claim to have one of the most extensive and efficient health services on the African continent.

With one fully qualified medical practitioner for every 4,500 inhabitants of all races in the country and with nearly four hospital beds for every 1,000 of the population, Rhodesia's curative services are greatly in advance of those of most African territories, the only major exception being the Republic of South Africa.

Preventive services, also, are well developed, and the country participates in all the health programmes sponsored by the World Health Organization, including its smallpox eradication campaign, in connexion with which the health services of the Government and local authorities perform close on a million vaccinations every year, thus covering the entire population in a period of some four years.

Although malaria is still endemic in some of the lower-lying rural areas, it has virtually ceased to exist in the main centres of population. A programme to control and finally eradicate the disease in the remaining areas of the country is under way. Rhodesia has achieved world recognition for its research activities into other endemic diseases of Africa, such as bilharziasis.

There are 128 hospitals, clinics and health centres operated by the Ministry of Health in Rhodesia and, in addition, 67 hospitals are operated by medical missions with Government grants-in-aid. In the main centres, there are a number of private hospitals and nursing homes. In the major Government hospitals of Salisbury and Bulawayo, a full range of specialist services is available, including cardio-thoracic surgery, neuro-surgery and advanced radio-therapy.

Local authorities provide clinic services and accommodation for infectious disease, which is, however, infrequent in the main urban areas. The epidemic diseases such as typhus, cholera and plague are non-existent in Rhodesia. Both Government and local authority medical units provide preventive inoculations against common infectious diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis.

Charges raised by the Ministry's hospitals are moderate and sub-economic, and the existence of well-organized medical aid schemes ensures that the breadwinner of every family can provide for his medical expenses at very little cost.

Statistics of births and deaths among the African population are still incomplete. Among the white population of Rhodesia, the death rate in 1965 was 6.2 per 1,000 of population, which may be compared with a death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 in England and Wales.

twenty-eight

The World Health Organization's reports on the world health situation consistently show that Rhodesia is among the leading countries in Africa in the provision of health services.

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education, which administers education generally throughout Rhodesia, is in two Divisions. One deals with European, Asian and Coloured education, and the other wholly with African education. Each side of the Ministry is served by professional officers who have made a specialized study of the problems peculiar to their own Division. However, some of the educational services provided—in connexion with audio-visual aids, for instance, and in the organization dealing with school buildings and supplies—are common to both Divisions.

No distinction is made between the races in the sphere of further education, members of all races studying together at technical colleges and at the University. In this sphere, there are two colleges offering full-time instruction in a wide range of industrial, commercial, technical and adult education subjects, and both of them provide hostel facilities. In addition, there are several technical institutions in the smaller towns which offer evening and part-time instruction. Rhodesian students may follow university courses at the University College of Rhodesia in Salisbury, which is in a special relationship with the University of London and awards London degrees, or at universities in South Africa or in the United Kingdom.

For children of the European, Asian and Coloured communities in Rhodesia, education is compulsory between the ages of seven and 15. However, children may be admitted to school at an earlier age, provided they are not less than five years old on 31st January in the year of admission.

twenty-nine

The primary course lasts seven years and covers two infants' substandards and Standards 1 to 5. Entry to secondary schools is not controlled by any selection examination and primary schools are, therefore, not obliged to follow curricula dictated by the needs of any examination. However, the Ministry provides recommended syllabuses and suggestion pamphlets for the guidance of heads and teachers.

Special provision is made for the education of the physically and mentally handicapped.

All the secondary schools, with the exception of two technical high schools, are comprehensive in character. Transfer to these schools is normally at the age of 12-plus, the intake being "streamed" on the basis of assessed potential. Streaming is by no means rigid and the system is kept flexible to permit transfer from one stream to another.

The academic stream, normally about half of the intake, follows a curriculum leading to the General Certificate of Education examination at "O" level. Of the pupils who take this examination, about 50 per cent. enter a sixth form with the intention of qualifying for entrance to a university. For this purpose, they may proceed to a G.C.E. at "A" level after a two-year course, or, if they wish to enter a South African University, they may qualify by taking an "M" (matriculation) level examination at the end of one year.

Pupils on the general secondary side may enter for the College of Preceptors examination, which makes provision for commercial and technical subjects.

The two technical high schools admit only boys who have passed a special entrance test. The curriculum differs from that of other high schools, in being rather narrower and placing more emphasis on workshop practice and technical drawing.

thirty

All schools have well-equipped libraries and offer a variety of cultural activities, as well as a wide range of sporting facilities. Music clubs, orchestras, dramatic societies, printing clubs, chess clubs and debating societies are some of the extra-curricular activities available.

The aim of the secondary school system is not only to enable the pupil to obtain the highest academic achievement of which he is capable, but also to turn him out as a well-balanced young citizen, prepared to take an active part in the community life of his country.

The Ministry has an educational psychologist in each of its regions, whose services are available to the secondary schools, but who also tests each primary pupil as a matter of course, and recommends remedial action for those not functioning to their full capacity.

Teacher-training is available at the Teachers' College, Bulawayo, and the diploma awarded is that of the Institute of Education at the University College. The course is usually of three years' duration and qualifies the student to teach in the primary school and the lower forms of the secondary school.

School programmes are broadcast regularly throughout the school term on radio and television, and each school is equipped with a full range of audio-visual aids.

In addition to the 33 secondary schools and 148 primary schools within the European, Asian and Coloured educational system, the Government makes grants-in-aid to 42 private schools.



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Vacation and in-service courses organized by the inspectorate are a regular feature of the system and enable teachers to keep in touch with the latest developments in education at both primary and secondary levels.

The Division of African Education administers educational facilities for more than 675,000 African school-children. Under the existing system, children in the primary schools receive a five-year course, and more than 40 per cent. of those who complete this course then receive a further three years of schooling in the upper primary classes—but this pattern will gradually change under the new plan for African education, which is outlined below.

Nine out of every 10 of the children in African schools are in the rural areas, and most of the schools in these areas are, at present, run by various religious and missionary organizations with the help of Government grants (the teachers' salaries, for instance are all paid by the Government). The African Education Vote for the year 1966-7 amounts to nearly £7 million and accounts for nearly 10 per cent. of total Government expenditure. In the towns, most of the schools are Government schools, and provision is made for all the children of parents resident in the African townships to receive the full eight years of primary education.

At standard 6 level there is an examination to select the pupils most likely to benefit from secondary education. About one in five of those completing Standard 6 enter an academic secondary school and spend two years preparing for the junior certificate examination, the ablest continuing for a further two years to the Cambridge school leaving examination. A small but increasing number proceed to sixth form work in preparation for university entrance.

The new plan for African education, implementation of which is being spread over 10 years, envisages full

thirty-two

primary education (of seven years, as in European schools, instead of the existing eight) for every African child able to reach a school by 1969 (or certainly not later than 1972). The previous target date for full primary education was 1974. The barrier at Standard 3 (to become Grade 5 under the new system) will disappear and all children will be encouraged to complete the whole primary course.

An even more important aspect of the new plan is the proposed expansion in secondary education, providing for 12½ per cent. of all pupils completing primary school to proceed to a full four-year course of academic secondary education, with the further opportunity of sixth form work and university entrance; and another 37½ per cent. to be accommodated in junior secondary schools providing a two-year course to a junior certificate and the qualification for apprenticeship.

Thus, one in every two pupils from a much enlarged primary school output will have the opportunity to receive secondary education of one sort or another. The lower 50 per cent. of those completing the primary course will not be debarred from further study, for the Government has promised every assistance possible in the way of the provision of mentors and the use of available classrooms to those who wish to continue their education by correspondence tuition.

Parents, of all races, are required to contribute towards the cost of their children's education, but fees—apart from those in private schools, where they are roughly equivalent to those in Britain—are low.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare service includes the care and protection of minors, probation work, the supervision of juvenile delinquents, the rehabilitation of deviate adults, including alcoholics, the care of the aged and physically handicapped,

thirty-three

the relief of distress and the encouragement and co-ordination of voluntary services. There are also various institutions established and conducted directly by the Department of Social Welfare.

Private institutions for children and the aged are encouraged and given financial support by the Government. Other welfare services, including the provision of sports facilities, baby clinics and crèches, and instruction in homecraft, are promoted by municipalities, voluntary societies and employers.

There are numerous homecraft clubs, women's clubs, youth clubs and associations, and health associations which cater for various needs.

WATER RESOURCES

The rapid growth of population and the development of industry, agriculture and mining have led to a great increase in the country's water consumption. The planning and development of water resources have always been regarded as of prime importance by the Rhodesia Government. It is as a result of this policy that all the major towns have adequate supplies to meet the foreseeable demands of industry and population for some years to come.

In the rural areas, the construction of dams and boreholes has been encouraged by the provision of expert technical advisory services and by financial inducements. Today, there are many thousands of small dams and boreholes throughout the country, each adding to Rhodesia's water resources and improving the watering facilities for human and animal consumption and for small irrigation schemes.

Much thought has been given to the possibilities of developing irrigation to introduce a greater degree of cer-

thirty-four

tainty into crop production. The success of smaller irrigation schemes has led to the planning and introduction of more ambitious schemes, and development continues.

In 1950, there were 15,000 acres under irrigation in Rhodesia; today there are nearly 120,000 acres.

Much of the recent development has taken place in the south-eastern lowveld. Until recent years, this large area had been used only for cattle ranching. In 1957, the first major step was taken in the development of the area by the start of the Kyle-Bangala dam and canal complex. Today, about 60,000 acres of sugar-cane are irrigated from this scheme, making Rhodesia, whose requirements of sugar previously were met almost wholly by imports, entirely self-supporting in this commodity. In 1965, the Manjirenji dam on the Chiredzi River was completed, which will permit a further 20,000 acres to be brought under irrigation. Last year (1966), 2,400 acres of wheat (another crop in respect of which Rhodesia was almost wholly reliant on imports) was grown successfully under spray irrigation, and the area is to be expanded this year.

The rapid expansion of agriculture in this area is being followed by the development of secondary industry. To co-ordinate development in the Lowveld, the Government has appointed the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, with planning and integration responsibilities. Several further major irrigation projects are at present under investigation in the area.

thirty-five

Rhodesia for the Tourist



DURING 1966, more than 216,000 tourists visited Rhodesia—one of the highest figures recorded by any country in the Southern Hemisphere.

Positive proof that Rhodesia is a major tourist centre, this figure was achieved because the country offers a variety of scenery, one of the continent's finest and largest concentrations of wild life, a perfect climate (an average throughout the year of over 7½ hours' sunshine daily), a high standard of accommodation, and a comprehensive network of road, rail and air communications.

These facts, taken together with the natural friendliness of the Rhodesian, the lack of commercialization, the spaciousness of the landscape and the uncrowded tourist centres, provide an almost unbeatable combination which assures the visitor that a holiday in Rhodesia will be the holiday of a lifetime.

At present, petrol is subject to rationing in Rhodesia. Supplies are adequate, however, and visitors who wish to tour by car may be assured that they will be made welcome and provided with sufficient petrol coupons to meet their holiday needs.

THE VICTORIA FALLS

Few visitors to Rhodesia fail to see the Victoria Falls, the greatest waterfall in the world. Here the Zambezi,

thirty-six

over a mile wide, plunges into a 350-foot-deep chasm which runs right across the path of the river. Huge clouds of spray rise hundreds of feet as the power of this mighty waterway is checked and constricted in the narrow gorge. Discovered by David Livingstone in 1855, the Falls and the surrounding area have been declared a National Park, to preserve the area from excessive commercialization. A few miles upstream from the Falls is the Victoria Falls Game Park, which provides the visitor with glimpses of elephant, hippo, crocodile, zebra and many other species, including the largest herds in Rhodesia of the rare sable antelope. Visitors occupy their sunny days with launch trips on the river, flights in small planes to photograph the Falls from the air, viewing the Falls from its many vantage points and a walk through the luxuriant growth of the Rain Forest, which is kept perpetually wet by falling spray. After an exhilarating day in the open air, the excitement of roulette or chemin-de-fer in the luxury casino provides a suitable climax. Accommodation at the Falls can be obtained at two hotels or at the National Parks rest camps—all within earshot of the roaring waters. The Victoria Falls can be reached daily by air and rail services or by road.

WILD LIFE

The magnificent spectacle of African wild life is another factor in Rhodesia's tourist success. No one can fail to be moved or excited by the sight of a herd of elephant moving with ponderous grace to a waterhole, or rolling in mud-baths like children at play, a lion moving stealthily in pursuit of its quarry, herds of skittish wildebeeste or neat zebra, or the see-saw gallop of giraffe.

As one of the most progressive countries in Africa in the field of wild life management, Rhodesia has reserved thousands of square miles for the conservation of one of the world's largest remaining concentrations of animal life.

thirty-seven

The Wankie National Park, in the north-western part of the country, just south of the Victoria Falls, provides a sanctuary for all the major species of wild life. From the comfort of a motor-car or the convenience of an observation platform at one of the principal waterholes, the visitor can view a variety of game. In this vast game reserve are some of the largest herds of the huge African elephant and buffalo on the continent. There are more than 50 species of animal in the park, including lion, eland, giraffe, rhino, zebra, sable, kudu and waterbuck. Comfortable thatched cottages are situated in three camps in the park, all of which are served by licensed restaurants. In addition to travel by private car, visitors may make use of a four-times-a-week air service which lands in the heart of the reserve, at Main Camp, or travel by rail to the nearby siding of Dett.

Mana Pools Game Reserve, on the shores of the mile-wide Zambezi, 80 miles below Kariba Dam, provides the visitor with the opportunity to camp under the stars. Development in this area has been kept to a minimum, so that the visitor may experience the atmosphere of unspoilt Africa. In the dry season, the numerous pools of the flood plain attract animals from many miles across the parched woodland—providing a most varied concentration of wild life. The less adventurous visitor may enjoy this experience from the comfort of the Mana Tree Lodge, an hotel in the trees overlooking the nearby river.

Lake Kyle Game Reserve, near Fort Victoria and Zimbabwe Ruins, is one of the most beautifully situated national parks in the country. Surrounded by mountains and on the shores of beautiful Lake Kyle, the park provides luxury accommodation for the traveller. Antelope, giraffe, buffalo and hippo can be seen there, but the park

thirty-eight

is especially noted for the rarer type of animal—white rhino, oribi, nyala and Lichtenstein's hartebeeste.

Even near the towns and cities, wild life may be found. In the Rhodes Matopos National Park, near Bulawayo, and the Robert McIlwaine National Park, near Salisbury, white rhino, giraffe, zebra, eland, sable, wildebeeste, kudu, and many other species can be seen.

The ideal time for game viewing in Rhodesia is from July to October. Rain is almost unknown then and, because vegetation is less dense, the game is more easily seen. During the rest of the year, some reserves are closed but, in the Wankie National Park, Main Camp remains open all the year round, as do Kyle, McIlwaine and the Matopos parks.

KARIBA

One of the great engineering achievements of the century, the construction of the 400-foot-high Kariba Dam, has tamed the strength of the great Zambezi and created one of the world's largest man-made lakes. On the shores of the 2,000-square-mile lake, picturesque resorts play host to visitors who come to sail, water-ski, sunbathe, or fish for the fighting tiger fish for which Kariba has become famous.

HISTORY

Near Fort Victoria, in the southern part of the country, is the greatest historical riddle in Central Africa—the Zimbabwe Ruins. Many have been the speculations about the origin of this great complex of walls and passages constructed without the aid of mortar. Solomon's Mines, the Arabs, the Phoenicians—all have been mentioned—and the truth may yet prove to be stranger than fiction. A museum on the site displays the results of archaeological excavations. Within sight of the Ruins is a National Parks rest camp with a nine-hole golf course and two hotels.

thirty-nine