

Rhodesian COMMENTARY

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Mineral production continues as anchor to economy: R.\$200m. in sight

Rhodesia's mineral production reached a record at-mine value last year of R.\$108 million—a 6.7 per cent. increase over the 1971 figure of R.\$101.2 million. And Mr. I. B. Dillon, Minister of Mines, predicted an even higher rate of growth in 1973.

The Minister said that based on expansion of existing projects and planned new projects, we could look for an increase in the value of production of at least 10 per cent.

He said that, with certain exceptions, there had been a significant firming of commodity prices.

"Short of a world depression, I am now more confident that the target value of R.\$200 million will be achieved in the 70s."

Mineral production had been an "anchor of the economy for several years and will be particularly valuable this year to help cushion the effects of drought."

Mr. Dillon said there was significant improvement in the value of copper, nickel, gold and chrome production.

Shangani nickel project

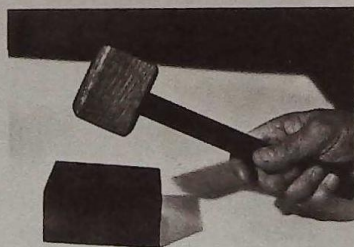
Development of the R.\$27 million nickel project near Bulawayo is likely to start soon. When completed, the Shangani complex, coupled with possible expansion of the Trojan mine output and recent nickel discoveries, could make Rhodesia a major world nickel producer in a few years. Nickel could also be Rhodesia's most valuable export.

The value of gold production in 1972 was R.\$13.2 million compared with R.\$11.9 million in 1971.

The security situation had little impact on the prospecting programme in the north-east. There were known deposits of kyanite in the area, but these were unlikely to be exploited without rail transport.

"Our policy is to create growth points through mining in remote areas. We hope road and rail development will be accelerated to open up the country."

Friendship symbol in English oak



"Some of us ordinary folk are not prepared to see the close ties with our cousins in Rhodesia severed and it was thought a piece of centuries old English oak with historical connexions would be ideal to show the affection and gratitude we feel for Rhodesia."

With this message Mr. Derek Blanchard, of Appledore in north Devon, sent to the Prime Minister. Mr. Ian Smith, the gavel and block pictured here.

The oak came from the oldest house in Appledore—Docton House, said to have been built by Cistercian monks in the 14th century.



Gold medals from Australian friends

Following the exclusion of Rhodesia's multi-racial team from the Munich Olympics last year the Australian Friends of Rhodesia Association decided to present their own gold medals to the team.

In the picture Mr. Bob Cornell (left), chairman of the Friends of Rhodesia Trust, presents the 54 medals on behalf of the Australian "Friends" to National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia president, Mr. R. W. Grant Stuart. Each medal is inscribed: "In appreciation of Rhodesia's true sporting spirit."

Mrs. Thelma Ault of Bulawayo won the South African Masters singles bowling championships for the second year running.

In agriculture: The number of African employees in the agricultural sector has risen steadily and is now higher than ever before. The overall increase in the last five years has been more than 60 000, or 18 per cent.

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Prime Minister with the troops

The pictures show the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, on a recent visit to the Rhodesian security Forces in the border areas.

Left: Mr. Smith talking to a group of men clad in shoes and shorts and sunbat.

In the picture below African soldiers gather round for a chat.

UNESCO criticism is unjustified

A recent UNESCO report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights contains critical comment on Rhodesia's education system.

This criticism is entirely unjustified. The present educational system in Rhodesia is identical in design with that operating nine years ago and upon which a visiting UNESCO Commission made laudatory comments, said a Government spokesman.

The educational targets recommended by UNESCO in 1961 at its Addis Ababa Conference are being exceeded in Rhodesia today, particularly in secondary education; over the past ten years secondary school enrolment of Africans has increased by over 300 per cent. In the same period there has been a substantial percentage increase in the primary school enrolment of Africans, he said.

A high standard is maintained in all African schools and pupils who display the ability to progress, enjoy opportunities identical with their European colleagues.

African students at the multi-racial University of Rhodesia now represent approximately 40 per cent of the total enrolment.

Rhodesia's impressive achievements in, and continued develop-

(Continued in next column)



Role of African businessman is growing

When he opened the seventh Matabeleland African trade fair, the Mayor of Bulawayo, Cllr. Ralph Harris, said the event was evidence that the African community was beginning to play an important part in the country's economy. It was evidence of the spending power of the African population.

The fair demonstrated that Africans were conscious of quality.

(Continued from previous column)

ment of, African education have been accomplished without any external aid.

The implementation of the Anglo Rhodesian settlement terms would make available many more millions of dollars for African education and development, the spokesman concluded.

They were becoming increasingly house conscious and dress conscious.

This augured well for the future of Rhodesia as a showpiece of a truly multiracial society.

But to achieve this, fair play, tolerance and understanding were necessary. It was necessary for African leaders to work in close harmony with their European counterparts.

"I make a special appeal to the African leaders to use their utmost endeavours to control their fold," the mayor said.

With calm, respect, tolerance and continual dialogue, Rhodesia would remain a country of which Rhodesians could be proud.

The mayor appealed for accelerated development in the tribal areas. **RWM**

Africans being won over to progressive farming methods

At the annual congress of the Society of Soil Science of South Africa held in Salisbury, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith (right) greets Dr. Joseph Shalhevet, head of the Institute of Soils and Water in Israel. Delegates came from South Africa, Mozambique, South West Africa, Swaziland, Israel and Rhodesia.

Opening the gathering, Mr. Smith said although the future potential of agriculture in Rhodesia was unlimited the rate of improvement was still not rapid enough to take account of increasing population and desired standards of living.

Rhodesia's immediate task was to improve African agricultural output so that it would become a viable entity within the country's economy.

Insignificant

"Half our land area is given over to African occupation where the system of agriculture practised is primitive and geared to a subsistence economy. Its contribution to the gross national product is still insignificant," Mr. Smith said.

"If we can succeed in improving it to viability we will have made a great contribution to raising the standard of living and welfare of our African people.

"We have found that if at first progress is rather slow, it certainly gains momentum once the Africans have been won over to more progressive farming methods."

Mr. Smith, illustrating the discrepancy between African and European agricultural output, compared 1963 figures with 1971. In this period African agricultural output rose from R.\$41 million a year to R.\$71 million and Europeans from R.\$134 million to R.\$204 million.

Sales of agricultural produce from African areas rose from R.\$8.4 million in 1963 to R.\$16 million in 1971, and European from R.\$108 million to R.\$148 million.

Much to be done

The percentage increase in African production between these two years was 70 while the European production increase was 45. African marketing rose by 90 per cent. and European by 37 per cent.

"While these figures provide some reason for satisfaction the rate of improvement is still not rapid enough. There is still much to be done."

(Continued in next column)



Urbanization must be accepted

While he could see the need for restricting influx into the cities to a degree, he would say that this should be balanced with supportive measures, said Senator W. H. Whaley at the Salisbury symposium.

Urbanization should be accepted as a fact and the energies of the country be directed towards easing the transition from subsistence economy to an industrial society by

making it possible for those who are needed as workers in urban areas—both European and African areas—to live there with their families.

"In Rhodesia we must accept that people in increasing numbers are with us in country as well as in city. They and their endeavours create problems of grave magnitude whether they are to be found in the rural or the urban areas."

Bulawayo plans for 1999

The population of Bulawayo could reach a figure near 650 000 by 1999, says a report submitted by the Town Lands Committee to Bulawayo City Council.

Five techniques were used by the Town Planning Branch in their projection and the method which the planners believed to be most accurate gave this population forecast for 1999: Europeans 141 880, Asians 3 919, Coloured 25 132, Africans 456 000—a total of 626 931.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES

2 Cor. 8 v 5: *And this they did, not as we hoped, but first gave their own selves to the Lord.*

(Continued from previous column)

Rhodesia was fortunate in having an abundance of water and suitable irrigable soils, with thousands of hectares still to be developed. In this development it was essential to apply improved irrigation techniques to maintain the complex balance that existed between the physical, chemical and biological conditions of the soil, he added.

R.\$6m. abattoir is on schedule

The Cold Storage Commission's R.\$6 million abattoir complex in Marandellas is progressing according to schedule and should be in production by June, 1974.

The Marandellas abattoir will have an initial throughput of 500 head of cattle a day although provision has been made to increase this to 750.

It will employ 50 Europeans and 400 Africans, the majority of whom will be trained by the Commission.

The main factory complex of the abattoir consists of facilities such as slaughtering, processing of meat and offal plus the chilling, freezing and storage of all products.

Assets R.\$55m.

The Beverley Building Society's total assets now stand at over R.\$55 million.

Mr. Alec Dubbin, general manager of the Beverley, said recently that in seven months of its present financial year, the society has offered over R.\$7 million in mortgages.

This compares with R.\$8.8 million in mortgages for the last complete financial year ending June 30, 1972.

Customs and beliefs of the African people

The Chief to whom the African owes allegiance is the most important man in his tribal area. His power and influence is derived from the fact that he is the man whose election to the chieftainship had the full support of his followers and their tribal spirits. He is the traditional leader, the intermediary between the people and their ancestors. He is responsible for the unity and, in fact, the survival of his tribe. He sees to their welfare and maintains order.

His role is spiritual, judicial and administrative. He is the patriarch to whom all men go with their troubles. This we can understand—but how does it all come about? How does a chief become a chief? How is he selected?

Let us take a look at the English form of succession. Let us go back to Edward VII of England. When he died his eldest son George V became king. When he died the kingship (or chieftainship) went to his eldest son Edward who became Edward VIII. But Edward VIII abdicated. He had no children so, in accordance with our custom the Crown passed to the next eldest brother George VI.

Up to this point our custom and the custom of the Matabele people is the same, succession being from father to the eldest son. But similarity ended when George VI died and his daughter became Queen Elizabeth II because she had no brother.

Story of Goredema

This would be foreign to Matabele custom—and both systems are different from that of the Shona tribes but, as is so often the case,

The man—and his chiefs

there are exceptions to the rule and women have been known to carry out the functions of headmen.

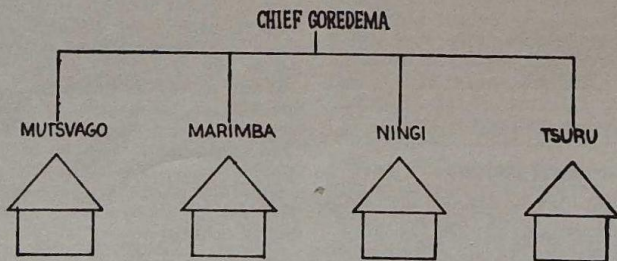
Perhaps the Shona system is best explained by a simple story, that of a man we will call Goredema. He lived with his tribal groups far away in the north about 400 years ago. For some reason unknown to us, Goredema broke away from his tribal group and, with his family, moved southwards.

As he travelled, others joined him and eventually they made their home in what today is Rhodesia.

They settled, and Goredema became the first chief of the nucleus of a tribe. Let us assume that Goredema had had four sons by his first, or senior wife. We will call them Mutsvago, Marimba, Ningi and Tsuru.

They married and set up their own homes, or houses, and so we get this picture:—

When Chief Goredema died the chieftainship passed to Mutsvago



Women teachers will receive the same salaries as men with similar qualifications if the Ministry of Education has its way with the Public Services Board.

When they (African students) are organizing anything, even a dance committee . . . they manage to think along political lines.—Prof. R. H. Christie of the University of Rhodesia Law Faculty.

who became chief. When Mutsvago died the chieftainship passed from the house of Mutsvago to the oldest surviving male member of the house of Marimba, then to Ningi, and finally to the oldest surviving male member of the house of Tsuru.

When the houses of all four brothers had held the chieftainship it passed back to the house of Mutsvago and the whole process was repeated down the years.

Big recovery by tobacco growers

The tobacco crop will almost certainly emerge as the least scathed of the country's major drought-stricken agricultural commodities.

A Rhodesian Tobacco Association spokesman said: "Crops are quite good. The northern areas of the country are still in the early stages and they need about three to four weeks of good rains."

Collateral succession

This system, called the system of collateral succession, means that in most cases a Shona chief is an elderly man, while in the case of ourselves, or the Matabele who also practice primogeniture succession, a young king could lead the nation.

Among warrior tribes, a young chief who could demonstrate his bravery in battle made a good leader, but the Mashona people regard maturity as being of equal value and their system ensures that grey-haired leaders rule them. But let us get back to the Goredema chieftainship.

Let us assume that the chief has died. It is known that the leadership must now pass to the house of Marimba. Some 14 very old men claim the chieftainship, each insisting that he was born before the others and is therefore the oldest surviving member of Marimba house.

The watching spirit

There are no written records and no one who was around at the time they were born is here to help. One greybeard will say: "I was born in the year of the rinderpest—in the months before the rains when it was hot."

Another will say: "Ah—I was born in that year too—but during the winter before the hot weather came. So I am older than he."

Another says: "That may be, but rumour has it that when you were conceived your mother was visiting her relatives. You are not of the blood of this house."

How is it all sorted out? There is one person who knows who is the rightful claimant—and that is our old friend Goredema, who died many, many years ago.

(Continued on next page)

Our cattle high quality

The Brooke Bond Liebig group of companies wants to help Rhodesia's overseas trade to its fullest extent, said Sir Humphrey Prideaux, chairman, during a visit to the great Liebig ranches in the West Nicholson area of Matabeleland.

The world outlook for the cattle industry was excellent. World demand for beef was constantly growing.

Rhodesia's part in this picture was inevitably affected by the present export position and the political situation.

"If and when Rhodesia is able to export freely round the world, the position will be very bright indeed. It is good now, but it will become very bright indeed," he said.

"There is no question of Rhodesia's cattle being second-best. They are very high quality indeed."

Airlift of cattle to Angola

About 2 500 head of Rhodesian cattle, worth more than R.\$234 000, have been exported by air to Angola and a further 7 500 will follow later this year as part of the same deal.

The cattle have been bought by a wealthy Angolan rancher, Mr. G. A. da Costa, who formerly specialized in South West African breeds.

Mr. Obe Veldman, a well-known Rhodesian cattle breeder and head of the Cattle Breeders' Co-operative which specializes in exporting Rhodesian cattle, said that this deal is particularly welcome in view of the present drought.

The cattle are air-freighted by DC 7 from Salisbury to Luanda every day for about three weeks. The aircraft can carry between 50 and 60 beasts at a cost of about 30 cents a kilo each.

Start on major dam

Work is now proceeding in its early stages on the Darwendale Dam, which is being constructed to satisfy the increasing water demands of Salisbury.

The dam is 56 km west of the city, where the Hunyani River cuts through the Great Dyke. It is 30 km downstream from its sister dam, Lake McIlwaine, on a direct line.

Scenic beauty beneath a Rhodesian sky



Fifty-odd colour photographs 21 mm x 22 mm depicting the best in Rhodesia's glorious scenic tapestry comprise the excellent publication *Beneath a Rhodesian Sky* (Graham publishing, Salisbury). Beyond doubt the book will be a popular export.

The illustrations are well captioned and the descriptive text gives the visitor to Rhodesia, or the prospective visitor, a pleasant acquaintanceship with the country, its history and its people.

The Rhodesian countryside has many moods, an infinite variety of faces. The image held by many who have not visited this land lying between the Limpopo and Zambezi rivers is of a vast expanse of near-emptiness, of unrelieved sun-browned bush, of dust and burning skies.

Though the heat and dust are found in parts some of the time, there are also the gracious lakes, the fresh woods and pastures, cool streams and glowing mountain peaks. The illustrations in this book depict this diversity.

Each colour photograph is introduced by a stanza or two of Rhodesian poetry which over the years has earned an international reputation.

Moist breezes, sweeping across the hot plains of Moçambique from the Indian Ocean, find their way barred by the vast sweep of the Chimanimani Mountains on Rhodesia's border. Lifting to clear the mountain barrier they throw a mantle of mist over the higher peaks, sometimes cruelly stranding the hiker and climber to whom this far corner of Rhodesia is a continual lure. This nostalgic mountain area is preserved for all time as a National Park.

The man—and his chiefs

(Continued from page 4)

You will recall that the African family or tribe consists of the living and the dead—and Goredema, the spirit, has been there all the time watching over his people. It is to Goredema that they turn now and he will tell them through the spirit mediums which of our 14 is the rightful successor to the chieftainship.

The tribal spirit is wholly concerned with the welfare of the tribe. It is to this spirit that they pray for prosperity and health. Their requests may be granted—but if they neglect the spirit or ignore their customs, the spirit may be expected to send hunger or sickness to show its disapproval.

(To be continued)

Brooklyn to Rhodesia's Bunker Hill

William Harvey
Brown's

On the South African Frontier

The Victorian custom of providing books with a sub-title might have been designed for reviewers. William Harvey Brown's work, now in re-printed form, is a good example. The sub-title reads: *The Adventures and Observations of an American in Mashonaland and Matabeleland*. As a sub-title it is hardly succinct — but as a summary of this book, first published in 1899, it is admirable.

Brown sailed for Africa from Brooklyn Navy Yard, in October of 1889. His visit to what he called, like so many of his contemporaries, "the dark continent" was unexpected — and unlikely to have a duration of more than about six months. In fact he was to remain in Africa for some ten years before returning to the United States, where he wrote the subject of this review.

Brown's return to the U.S.A. lasted only long enough for him to complete his writing, and to get married. He then came back to Rhodesia, together with his young bride.

The unexpected cause of William Harvey Brown coming to Africa was the mounting of a U.S. Government expedition to the West coast of the continent. The purpose of the exercise was to observe an eclipse of the sun, and the 27-year-old Brown was invited to join the expedition as a naturalist.

After completing the main purpose of its visit to Africa, the expedition put into Cape Town. Here, no doubt egged-on by Brown, the American consul persuaded Cecil Rhodes to allow Brown and a companion to accompany the 1890 British South Africa Company's column into what is today Rhodesia.

Brown's function was that of a zoological collector, and it is scarcely surprising that the small para-military body to which he had attached himself soon found him a nickname. By the time the Pioneer Column had reached Fort Salisbury, William Harvey Brown had been



re-christened "Curio" Brown.

Brown's collecting of natural history specimens was for the Smithsonian Institution. However, writing only recently in the *Rhodesia Science News*, the Assistant Director of Rhodesia's National Museums—Mr. M. A. Raath—commented on other aspects of Brown's collecting. In the museum of Kansas University he found tribal items from Rhodesia labelled "collected by Wm. Brown"—and attributed these to the indefatigable William Harvey Brown.

Brown was not content to remain "Curio" Brown. In an association with Rhodesia that was to last for almost quarter of a century, he soon became involved in agricultural and mining activities. He was probably the first settler to establish plantations of eucalyptus trees, as a ready source of timber. It is doubtful if any man could wish for a more graceful memorial that the tall and now almost ubiquitous trees, known to today's Rhodesians as *gums*.

William Harvey Brown left many other reminders of himself. He was a town councillor of Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia, for nine years; and Mayor of the present-day city during 1909-1910. His service in this respect, and perhaps as a member of the Legislative Council for the northern Electoral Districts of those days, is perpetuated by a Salisbury road bearing his name.

When he returned to Rhodesia after his marriage in the U.S.A., Brown purchased a farm then known

The photograph below appears in the book and shows one of the earliest houses in Salisbury.

as Bunker Hill. He changed the name of this farm, situated a short distance from Salisbury, to Arlington Heights. Many years after his death in Salisbury in 1913, Arlington Heights became part of Rhodesia's first truly international airport.

His book is one of the most outstanding of its era, and affords a close insight into pioneer life in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. In addition, his comments as a naturalist widen the scope of a valuable addition to the bookshelves.

On the South African Frontier is Vol. 12 in the Rhodesiana Reprint Library Series. Retail price is R.37.50 (plus exchange). Books are also available on subscription through Books of Rhodesia Club, which concedes a 33½ per cent. discount off retail prices to its members. Catalogues and full details of club's membership offer from P.O. Box 1994, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Luxury cinemas

A new luxury theatre, capable of seating 800 and staging major international shows, is to be built in the Avondale suburb of Salisbury as part of a R.750 000 project by the Rainbow cinema group.

The Umtali cinema of the group has closed down but will reopen soon as a "twin" complex, seating 280 and 160 respectively, in luxurious surroundings.

"With TV coming to Umtali, we obviously have to give the public what it has shown in other centres is wanted," said the group's managing director, Mr. Jimmy Pereira.

The cost of the project will be about R.75 000.



Communication is a two-way business

"There is as much responsibility on Africans to communicate with Europeans as there is the other way round. Communication is a two-way business," said Mr. George Hindley, chairman of the Rhodesian Institute of Public Relations, speaking at the opening of a seminar to study the most effective ways of communicating with urban and rural Africans for public relations, advertising and educational purposes.

He said African women might take the lead in adapting tribal customs to Rhodesia's cash economy "revolution". In the tribal environment they were used to the important executive function of distributing food from the communal granary.

Mr. Hindley said it was possible

the women would encourage men with extra money earned in the cash economy to improve home conditions rather than add a new wife or cattle to their "wealth".

"This may be bordering on African women's lib, but it is an interesting speculation," he said.

Recent seminars had indicated that Europeans were making an effort to learn about the African people to make communication with them easier, but he added that some responsibility must rest with educated Africans, particularly in trying to understand the background of the European who was attempting to communicate with them.

Visiting English editors

Two newspaper editors from Britain have for ten days been the guests of the Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism and have visited most parts of the country and met a great number of people, including many Cabinet Ministers. This picture, taken in Bulawayo, shows (l. to r.): Mr. Rodney Andrew, manager and editor-in-chief of Southern Newspapers, Southampton; Mrs. Sigola and Senator Chief Sigola; Mrs. Andrew; and Mr. Andrew Webster, London editor of United Newspapers.

Warning against decentralization rush

A warning against a rush into decentralization was given by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Roger Hawkins, and he said the Government was determined to solve the problems such action could create.

He spoke of the "undesirable imbalance" which had been created in some countries by over-development in some urban areas and, equally, under-development in others.

Mr. Hawkins said he was appalled at the heavy expenditure incurred in solving the traffic problems of many large cities of the world—sums that had had to be spent because of the over-development of certain areas and which could be far better spent on expansion projects.

"This is something we must avoid in Rhodesia. The promotion of alternative growth points is wrapped up to some degree in artificially creating in these centres the factors which have led naturally to the

present growth in others," said the Minister.

It was generally recognised that deliberate direction of secondary industry by the Government was unwelcome and often unwise.

Aid to farmers: Two commercial enterprises have launched an emergency drought relief scheme to aid stricken farmers. The Rhodesia Fertilizer Corporation and Windmill Rhodesia have jointly agreed to buy back from farmers unused fertilizer and crop chemicals intended for this season. The chemicals will then be sold back to farmers when it is required.

Photo detector: Photographs taken by a special traffic photo-recorder were produced as evidence in a traffic case in Salisbury Magistrate's Court, making legal history in Rhodesia. RWM

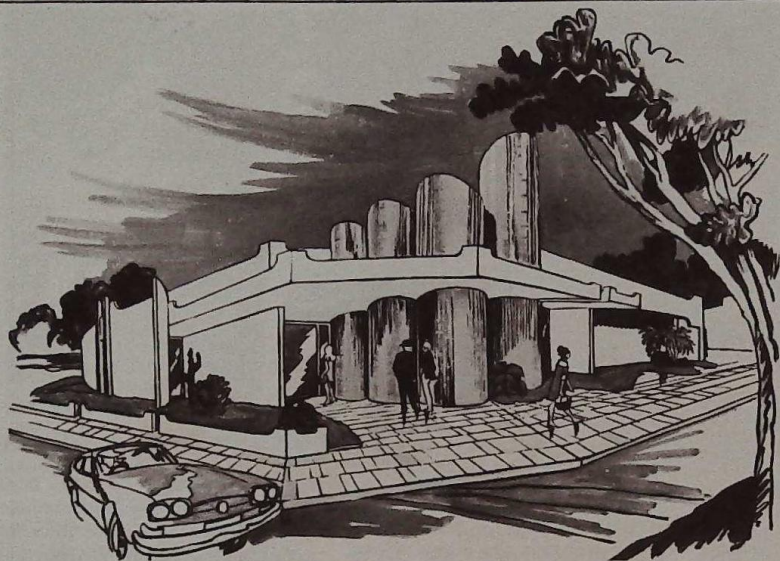
Training in ecology essential

Industrialists, doctors, politicians and others in positions of "power or responsibility" should pass an ecology examination before their appointment, the senior lecturer in biology at Teachers' College, Bulawayo, Mrs. Ann Bean, told a Rotary Club audience.

Speaking on man's ecological maladjustment, she said humans were the most out-of-balance species on earth and were threatening to upset the basic structure of nature.

There were four main dangers: over population, bad energy use, excessive consumption of natural resources and dumping of dirt and wastes.

At the present rate of population growth, humans could overstock Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moons of Saturn and Jupiter in 50 years.



"New-look" bank

An artist's impression of the proposed R.\$70 000 banking and office complex in Marandellas, 65 km east of Salisbury, for the Rhodesian Banking Corporation. A spokesman said: "The building will incorporate special features conducive to offering a fast and efficient service and to ensure that all transactions are conducted in a modern and extremely pleasing atmosphere."

Famous figures stamp: Dr. Livingstone

The Dr. David Livingstone commemorative stamp to be issued on April 2 is number six in the famous figure series.

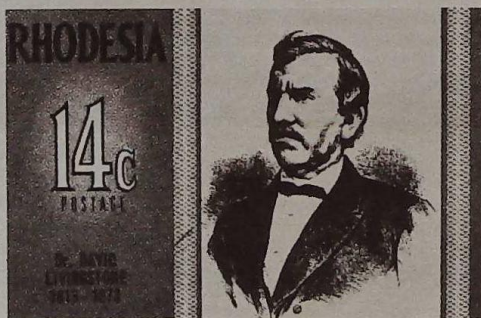
Dr. Livingstone was a missionary, an explorer and a pioneer in opening up Africa, and he played a great part in the elimination of slavery. In spite of his humble beginnings, he was one of the great men whose work led to the opening up of Central Africa and its settlement, and the betterment of African life.

David Livingstone was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1813 and he worked in a cotton mill from the age of 10 to 23.

However, his ambition was to become a medical missionary, and after qualifying as a doctor he arrived at Cape Town in 1840.

He remained in southern Africa from 1841 to 1856, carrying out mission work at Kuruman and Mabotsa. He married Mary, the daughter of Robert Moffat, in 1844, but found it difficult to settle down to the routine life of a missionary.

Native teachers: He believed the most effective way to carry out his missionary work was to travel among the inhabitants and to leave



behind him native teachers who would carry on his work.

He made several journeys across the Kalahari and was the first white man to see Lake Ngami. In 1851 he reached the Zambezi at Sesheke.

After this he took his family to Cape Town and sent them home in order that he could be free to undertake his next journey, which took him from Linyanti, near Sesheke, in 1853, right across to Luanda in Angola, and then back across Africa to Quelimane in Moçambique, which he reached in 1856 after travelling over 3 000 miles.

Discovery of Falls: It was during this journey that he discovered the Victoria Falls in November, 1855.

He returned to England after completing his journey.

Dr. Livingstone again came to Africa in 1858 and remained until 1864, during which time he was engaged in the Zambezi expedition organized by the British Government to ascertain whether the Zambezi was navigable, to promote commerce and to investigate the possible ending of the slave trade.

In the course of this expedition he discovered Lake Nyasa and explored Nyasaland, and revisited the Victoria Falls. The expedition was marred by the death of his wife in 1862 and achieved very little other than to focus attention on the slave trade.

Famous meeting: He again returned to Africa in 1866 and remained there until his death in 1873. During this period he explored the great lakes and tried to find the source of the River Nile.

It was during this period, when there was no news of him and rumours of his death were rife, that the *New York Herald* sent out Henry Morton Stanley to find Livingstone, and this resulted in the famous meeting at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in November, 1871. Livingstone refused to return with Stanley and continued his search. He died in May, 1873.

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