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**Folder Title:** President George D. Woods Travel Records - East Africa - Volume 1 - July - September 1966

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**Series:** Travel files

**Dates:** 07/22/1966 - 09/02/1966

**Subfonds:** Records of President George D. Woods

**Fonds:** Records of the Office of the President

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

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Washington DC 20433


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**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED**

President G.D. Woods Travel Files - East Africa, <sup>[July]</sup> Aug. 1966  
Vol. 1



   
**1770130**  
A1993-001 Other #: 1 209335B  
President George D. Woods Travel Records - East Africa - Volume 1 - July - September  
1966

**DECLASSIFIED**  
WBG Archives

AUG 12 REC'D

MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

P.O. BOX 103,

ENTEBBE, UGANDA.



TELEPHONE: MINISTER 861.

OFFICE 833, 834, 835, 836 AND 837.

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO. MF/PERS/3/4.

7th August, 1966

Mr. George D. Woods,  
President,  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,  
WASHINGTON,  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Woods,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 22nd July, 1966, in which you inform me of the dates for your forthcoming visit to Uganda. I must say that both the Government of Uganda and myself look forward to this, your first visit to this country.

We are in regular contact with Mr. David Gordon, Chief of your Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, concerning the detailed programme for your visit.

I am also writing to Mr. El Emary, Director of the Africa Department of the Bank, in reply to his letter to me, and am sending him a provisional programme for the visit which has yet to be finalised with Mr. Gordon.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*L. Kalule-Settala*  
(L. Kalule-Settala)  
Minister of Finance.

*G.C.W. to take  
copy to Mr. Woods in  
name.*

*OKS.*

*1 Photocopy*

RECEIVED  
GENERAL FILES  
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 AUG 12 AM 10:22

OFFICE OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

With best wishes,

I am pleased with Mr. Gordon.

My congratulations to you for the award of the contract for the construction of the new airport at Entebbe. I am also glad to hear that you are the Director of the

Department of Finance.

My best wishes to you and your family. I am sure you will continue to do a great job for the Government of Uganda.

Yours faithfully,  
Mr. George D. Woods

Mr. Gordon

Director of Finance

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Sender's name and address:

Mr. George D. Woods,  
President,

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development,

1818 H Street, N.W.,

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20433,

U.S.A.

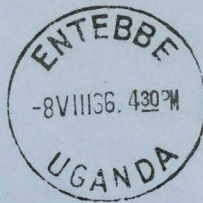
Second fold here

BY AIR MAIL

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION  
UGANDA PREMIUM  
AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME  
DEVELOPMENT BONDS



BUY UGANDA PREMIUM  
DEVELOPMENT BONDS



ENTEBBE

P.O. BOX 103

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

To open cut here

I N C O M I N G   C A B L E

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE:      SEPTEMBER 2, 1966      1455

LOG NO.:              RC 32 - SEPTEMBER 2

TO:                    INTBAFRAD

FROM:                NAIROBI

R O U T I N G	
ACTION COPY:	OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. WILLIAMS
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

5 FOR PRESIDENTS OFFICE

MR. AND MRS. WOODS MR. AND MRS. EL EMARY AND WISHART LEFT FOR  
 ADDIS ABABA 1100 AM TODAY. PARTY BOOKED TO LEAVE ADDIS 0700 AM  
 SUNDAY FOR ROME VIA CAIRO

HORSLEY

NO FAMILY NOTIFICATIONS NECESSARY

*cy - mbc*

SEP 5 2 21 PM 1966

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

MT

TYPED

GENERAL FILES  
COMMUNICATIONS

115

SEP 2 9 51 AM 1966



NO BUREAU NOTIFICATION NECESSARY

URGENT

URGENT 809 0000Z 09 SEP 66

FM THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON TO THE PRESIDENT

URGENT 809 0000Z 09 SEP 66

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

INFO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

RE: 35 - SEPTEMBER 5

DATE AND TIME: SEPTEMBER 5 1966 1122

RECORDED BY:	
CLASSIFICATION:	SECRET
ACTION COPY:	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BOLLING	

INFORMATION CENTER

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME  
OF CABLE:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1966 1730

LOG NO.:

RC 33 - SEPTEMBER 1

TO:

CORINTFIN

FROM:

NAIROBI

ROUTING

ACTION COPY:

MR. ROSEN

INFORMATION  
COPY:

MR. WOODS' OFFICE

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

FOR ROSEN

WOODS PROCEEDING ADDIS ABABA FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 2ND AND SATURDAY.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING HE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PARSENS WHITTEMORE

OR ANYTHING ELSE PLEASE CABLE CARE NAIROBI OFFICE TODAY THURSDAY

WISHART

MT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL FILES  
COMMUNICATIONS

SEP 1 12 20 PM 1966

• • •

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441100) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) 1P  
RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER ONE, SIXTY SIX.  
RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER ONE, SIXTY SIX.  
RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER ONE, SIXTY SIX.

DATE

TIME

BY

TO

FROM

RE

URGENT

COMMUNIST

RE: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

RECORDED BY:	[Illegible]
INDEXED BY:	[Illegible]
FILED BY:	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	

100-441100-1000



PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1201 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOME STOPS
July 28	Thurs.	LV. Baltimore	AA 323 (Boeing 707)	1st	4:45 p.	C	Dallas
July 28	Thurs.	AR. San Francisco			8:08 p.		
Aug. 1	Mon.	LV. San Francisco	PAA 120 (Jet)	1st	10:00a.	C	Los Angeles
Aug. 2	Tues.	AR. London			6:35 a.		
Aug. 3	Wed.	LV. London	TP 453 (Boeing 707)	1st	12:25 p.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 3	Wed.	AR. Lisbon			2:40 p.		
Aug. 4	Thurs.	LV. London	OR BE 072 (Comet 4)	1st	10:35 a.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 4	Thurs.	AR. Lisbon			1:10 p.		
Aug. 22	Mon.	LV. Lisbon	AZ 645 (DC 8)	1st	10:25 a.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 22	Mon.	AR. Rome			1:45 p.		
Aug. 24	Wed.	LV. Rome	AZ 518 (DC 8)	1st	1:50 p.	C	Athens & Nairobi
Aug. 25	Thurs.	AR. Dar es Salaam			12:35 a.		
		LV. Dar es Salaam	OPEN				
		AR. Nairobi	OPEN				
Sept. 4	Sun.	LV. Nairobi	EC 722 (Comet 4)	1st	10:30 a.	C	Entebbe
Sept. 4	Sun.	AR. Rome			6:30 p.		
Sept. 7	Wed.	LV. Rome	PA 111 (Jet)	1st	11:00 a.	C	Non-stop
Sept. 7	Wed.	AR. New York			2:15 p.		
		LV. New York	OPEN				
		AR. Washington	OPEN				
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
July 22, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ITINERARY

Traveler		Title and Department			Room No.	Home Phone
Mrs. George D. WOODS		Wife of the President			1220	CO. 5-2000
					Ext. 2001	
DATE	TIME	CITY	AIRLINE FLIGHT AND NO.	CLASS	STATUS	HOTELS
Open		Lv. Washington				
		Ar. New York				
Jul. 25	7:55P	Lv. New York (JFK)	SR 141	F	OK	
Jul. 26	7:20A	Ar. Lisbon				
Aug. 22	10:25A	Lv. Lisbon	AZ 645	F	OK	
	1:45P	Ar. Rome				
Aug. 24	1:50P	Lv. Rome	AZ 518	F	OK	
Aug. 25	12:35A	Ar. Dar-es-Salaam				
Open		Lv. Dar-es-Salaam				
		Ar. Nairobi				
Sep. 4	10:30 <sup>Am</sup>	Lv. Nairobi	EC 722	F	OK	
	6:30P	Ar. Rome				
Sep. 7	11:00A	Lv. Rome	PA 111	F	OK	
	2:15P	Ar. New York				
Open		Lv. New York				
		Ar. Washington				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				

REMARKS:	TRAVEL REQUEST NO.
Swissair: 0854 30722580/581 (1-4)	B 1823

INTBAFRAD

AUGUST 18, 1966

NAIROBI

NLT

KENYA

205

FOR GORDON MUCH REGRET BUT FOR PERSONAL REASONS MY WIFE WILL NOT ACCOMPANY  
ME ON EAST AFRICA VISIT

WISHART

G. C. Wishart

Office of President

GCWishart:ml

FORWOODS

AUGUST 17, 1966

PACODEARCOS

NLT

PORTUGAL

GORDON CONFIRMS NO DINNER COATS NEEDED

WISHART

G. C. Wishart

Office of President

GCWishart:ml

INTBAFRAD

AUGUST 16, 1966

NAIROBI

NLT

KENYA

204

FOR GORDON WOODS AND PARTY NOT BRINGING DINNER JACKETS UNLESS YOU CABLE  
TO CONTRARY NOW

WISHART

G. C. Wishart

Office of President

GCWishart:ml

INTBAFRAD

AUGUST 1, 1966

NAIROBI

NLY

KENYA

192

FOR GORDON REURLEY 445 WOODS ALREADY LEFT FOR EUROPE BUT MY CABLE 188  
GIVES HIS GENERAL THINKING STOP TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS PRIMO CONSIDER  
YOU SHOULD DECIDE WHETHER PARTY VISITS NYERI TREETOPS BEFORE NAIROBI OR  
VICE VERSA STOP FACTORS PRESUMABLY INCLUDE RELIABILITY NYERI LANDING  
STRIP WHETHER PARTY SHOULD ARRIVE FRESH IN NAIROBI RATHER THAN AFTER  
NIGHT AT TREETOPS AND WHETHER ROAD JOURNEY NAIROBI TO NYERI EASY OR  
DIFFICULT SECUNDO OFFICE RECEPTION AS YOU DECIDE BUT PLEASE ENDEAVOR  
LIMIT SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS TO ONE EACH DAY STOP ALSO IVE SUGGEST NOT TOO  
MANY PREARRANGED MEETINGS PERHAPS MINISTERIES WITH COMMON INTERESTS CAN  
BE GROUPED IN ONE MEETING TERTIO WE HAVE SEATS ON SEPTEMBER FOURTH LAST  
AFRICAN FLIGHT 712 TO ROME AND ONWARDS TO NEW YORK ON SEPTEMBER SEVENTH  
STOP WOODS PREFERS A DAY FLIGHT QUARTO FORMAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO  
RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS STOP GRATEFUL FINAL PROGRAM ITINERARY BE SENT ME  
WASHINGTON TO ARRIVE BEFORE AUGUST FIFTEEN OR TO ME AT HOTEL ECCELSIOR  
ROME BEFORE AUGUST TWENTYTHREE REGARDS

WELER WISHART

G. G. Wishart

Office of President

@CWishart:nl

cc: Mr. Calika/Mr. Horaloy  
Miss Linahan  
Miss Schmitt  
Mr. Grenfell ✓  
Mr. Lou Michaels

BURNEY  
INERABRAD  
ADDIS ABABA

JULY 29, 1966

NLT

ETHIOPIA

42

REURTEL 26 VISIT NOT REPEAT NOT FEASIBLE STOP IF ASKED COMMA PLEASE  
EXPLAIN THAT PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS PREVENT HIM EXTENDING PERIOD  
AVAILABLE FOR OVERSEAS VISITS AND HE VERY MUCH REGRETS UNABLE VISIT  
ADDIS ON THIS OCCASION

CALIKA

Mr. O. H. Calika  
Africa

cc. Messrs. Williams (on return)  
Wishart ✓  
Halbe

O. H. Calikasmk

INTBAFRAD

JULY 29, 1966

NAIROBI

NLT

KENYA

188

FOR GORDON GRATEFUL YOUR 290 PRIMO WOODS WISHART AND WIVES BOOKED ROME  
DAR ES SALAAM AUGUST 24/25 ON AZ 518 SECUNDO WOODS AUTHORIZES YOU ACCEPT  
SAFARIAIES CHARTERS BEECH 18 AND AEROCOMMANDER DAR ES SALAAM NGORONGORO  
MURCHISCH FALLS ENTEBBE STOP ALSO BEECH 18 ONLY ENTEBBE TO NAIROBI  
TERTIO RESERVE SCHEDULED AIRLINE PASSAGES ENTEBBE NAIROBI AS REQUIRED TO  
REPLACE AEROCOMMANDER STOP WILL DETERMINE AT ENTEBBE WHO FLIES NAIROBI  
IN BEECH AND WHO ON SCHEDULED AIRLINE QUARTO WHAT IS BAGGAGE WEIGHT PER  
PASSENGER FOR BEECH AND AEROCOMMANDER QUINTO WE HOLD CONFIRMATION SIX  
SEATS TO INCLUDE MR AND MRS EL EMARY EAST AFRICAN FLIGHT 722 LEAVING  
NAIROBI AT 10:30 AM SEPTEMBER FOURTH FOR ROME SEXTO PLEASE MAKE ALL  
NECESSARY HOTEL RESERVATIONS AND ADVISE WHEN ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED  
WAITING REGARDS WISHART

G. C. Wishart  
Office of President

GCW:ml

cleared w/and cc: Mr. Lejeune  
Mr. Calika/Mr. Horsle  
cc: Mr. Hauenstein  
President's Office  
Mr. Lou Michaels

cc: Mr. El Emary





Dear Dave:

SUBJECT: Mr. Woods's Visit to East Africa

I am writing to thank you for your cable 290 ~~xx~~ to which I replied today as per copy attached. I think that my reply makes the position quite clear but if you have any queries, please let me know. At Entebbe, we can decide whether Mr. and Mrs. Woods fly to Nairobi in the Beech 18 or take the scheduled airline.

We are leaving it to you to make all the hotel reservations. Mr. and Mrs. Woods like a suite at each hotel, if at all possible, which should include two bedrooms and two bathrooms. As you know Mr. and Mrs. El Emary will also be there and I hope to bring Molly with me. Norman Horsley and Julian Grenfell will also be in the party. If you and Clara are with us, as I hope you will be, this will make a total party of ten.

I presume you will now be finalizing the itinerary and the program on the lines of your letter to El Emary dated July 15. . Could we have a copy of the program as soon as you have it ready. Mr. Woods does not like too full a schedule. He certainly will not want more than one official entertainment on any day--that is, if a lunch is arranged, he would prefer to have a quiet dinner with his own party or ~~vice~~ versa. Also, it is a good thing not to schedule business meetings too early in the morning if this can be avoided. Apart from that, both Mr. and Mrs. Woods are very understanding about arrangements and will, I know, fit in with whatever you propose. The main thing is to keep the program fairly light--if some interesting matters for discussion come up, Mr. Woods will always ask for another meeting and it is useful to have plenty of gaps in the program to enable such additional meetings to be ~~fitted in~~ <sup>accommodated</sup>. Will you please thank Harold Young very much for his letter of ~~the~~ July 25 regarding clothing. It is most useful and I have given Mr. Woods a copy together with the brochures. At the moment, I am not planning to bring a dinner jacket and will only do so if you

advise this is necessary.

We are looking forward to seeing you. I expect to leave here about August 18, to join Mr. Woods in Rome on August 23, from where we leave on August 24.

All the best.

Yours,

GCW, PersAsst

cc: Messrs. Calika, Hauenstein

*El Emay*

July 29, 1966

Dear Abdel:

I drove out with Mr. Woods to Friendship Airport yesterday and, during the drive, we discussed at length the final plans for the East African visit. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have today sent to Dave Gordon with a copy of the cable setting out the arrangements for the chartered aircraft. I presume you will be making your own way to Dar Es Salaam and we shall look forward to seeing you there.

On the drive out to Friendship, Mr. Woods took a final decision about a visit to Ethiopia, namely, that on this occasion he would be unable to include Ethiopia in his itinerary. He did this with some regret, especially as he felt you would have liked him to include Addis Ababa but he just felt that his program is already pretty full and that he could not include a further country. Another factor is the fact that he wants to have his meeting with Beheiry in Rome on September 5 or September 6. You are aware of that meeting and Mr. Woods asked me to remind you that he particularly would like to have you with him in Rome when he meets with Beheiry.

I trust that all goes well with you and Mrs. El Emary and send you both my best regards.

Yours sincerely,



G. C. Wishart  
Personal Assistant to Mr. Woods

Mr. Abdel G. El Emary  
32 Lumumba Street  
Alexandria, Egypt

cc: Mr. Calika

GCWishart:mkd

July 29, 1966

Dear Abdel:

I drove out with Mr. Woods to Friendship Airport yesterday and, during the drive, we discussed at length the final plans for the East African visit. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have today sent to Dave Gordon with a copy of the cable setting out the arrangements for the chartered aircraft. I presume you will be making your own way to Dar Es Salaam and we shall look forward to seeing you there.

On the drive out to Friendship, Mr. Woods took a final decision about a visit to Ethiopia, namely, that on this occasion he would be unable to include Ethiopia in his itinerary. He did this with some regret, especially as he felt you would have liked him to include Addis Ababa but he just felt that his program is already pretty full and that he could not include a further country. Another factor is the fact that he wants to have his meeting with Beheiry in Rome on September 5 or September 6. You are aware of that meeting and Mr. Woods asked me to remind you that he particularly would like to have you with him in Rome when he meets with Beheiry.

I trust that all goes well with you and Mrs. El Emary and send you both my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. C. Wishart  
Personal Assistant to Mr. Woods

Mr. Abdel G. El Emary  
32 Lumumba Street  
Alexandria, Egypt

cc: Mr. Calika

GCWishart:mkd

INTBAFRAD

JULY 28, 1966

KENNEDY  
PARIS

TELEX

EN FRANCE

572

FOR MILLER AND LONDON OFFICE WOODS NOW DEFINITELY BOOKED ARRIVE LONDON  
6:35AM TUESDAY AUGUST TWO BY PANAMERICAN FLIGHT 120 FROM SANFRANCISCO  
STOP YOU CAN RELEASE CLARIDGES BOOKING FOR SUNDAY NIGHT BUT RETAIN FOR  
NIGHT MONDAY AUGUST ONE TO ENSURE IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY ON ARRIVAL STOP  
ARRANGE VICTOR BRITAIN CAR MEETS

WISHART

G. C. Wishart

Office of the President

GCWishart:ml

RENDELL  
VELOP  
LONDON

JULY 19, 1966

NLT

ENGLAND

WOODS AND PARTY NUMBERING TEN TO TWELVE VISITING TANZANIA  
UGANDA KENYA AUGUST TWENTYFIVE TO SEPTEMBER THREE AND DESIROUS  
CHARTER RELIABLE AIRCRAFT STOP HAVE YOU CONTACTS WHO COULD  
HELP OR OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS STOP SHALL TELEPHONE YOU TOMORROW  
FOR ADVICE BEST REGARDS

WISHART

INTBAFRAD

G. C. Wishart

Office of the President

COPY

JULY 20, 1966

RC 21 - JULY 20

INTBAFRAD

NAIROBI

MR. EL EMARY

MR. WILLIAMS

278 FOR EL EMARY

RECEIVED URCAB 178

INTBAFRAD



INTBAFRAD

JULY 19, 1966

NAIROBI

NL

KENYA

178 FOR GORDON URLETTER 420 STOP WOODS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH PROPOSED  
OUTLINE PROGRAM STOP PLEASE MAKE DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS IN CONSULTATION  
WITH GOVERNMENTS AND AIRMAIL PROGRAM STOP ALSO MAKE HOTEL RESERVATIONS  
INCLUDING SUITE FOR WOODS STOP SUGGEST YOU MAKE PROVISION FOR ONLY ONE  
REPEAT ONE SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT A DAY INCLUDING OFFICIAL LUNCHEONS STOP  
ARRIVAL BAR PLANNED FOR 0:35 A.M. THURSDAY AUGUST 25 FLIGHT NO. AZ 518 STOP  
OFFICIAL PARTY INCLUDES WOODS ELEMARY WISHART COMMA WITH WIVES COMMA  
HORSLEY AND GREENFELL STOP YOU AND <sup>?</sup>MRS. GORDON WELCOME TO JOIN VISITS IF  
YOU CAN CONVENIENTLY DO SO STOP NO DEFINITE RESULT AS YET ON AIR CHARTER  
STOP HAUENSTEIN AWAITING RESPONSE CABLE TO SAFARI AIRWAYS LIMITED NAIROBI  
~~STOP~~ STOP PLEASE FOLLOW UP STOP PLEASE RESERVE SIX SEATS PAREN FOR WOODS  
ELEMARY AND WISHART PAREN ALITALIA FLIGHT NAIROBI ROME SUNDAY SEPTEMBER  
FOURTH STOP PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT THIS CABLE STOP REGARDS.

ELEMARY

A. G. El Emery

Africa

cc: Messrs. Wishart  
Horsley  
Hauenstein  
Greenfell

Mr. Woods.

Here is cable which El Emery proposes  
to send. It may be useful to you when  
you go over Dave Gordon's  
letter.

DRAFT  
OHCalika:mk  
July 19, 1966

TO: INTBAFRAD  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

Jul 19 July.

FOR GORDON URLETTER 420 STOP WOODS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH PROPOSED  
OUTLINE PROGRAM STOP PLEASE MAKE DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS IN CONSULTATION  
WITH GOVERNMENTS AND AIRMAIL PROGRAM STOP SUGGEST YOU MAKE PROVISION  
FOR ONLY ONE REPEAT ONE SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT A DAY INCLUDING OFFICIAL  
LUNCHEONS STOP ARRIVAL DAR PLANNED FOR 0:35 A.M. THURSDAY AUGUST 25  
FLIGHT NO. AZ 518 STOP OFFICIAL PARTY INCLUDES WOODS EL EMARY COMMA  
WITH WIVES COMMA HORSLEY AND GRENFELL STOP YOU AND MRS. GORDON WELCOME  
TO JOIN VISITS IF YOU CAN CONVENIENTLY DO SO STOP NO DEFINITE RESULT  
AS YET ON AIR CHARTER STOP HAUENSTEIN AWAITING RESPONSE CABLE TO SAFARI  
AIRWAYS LIMITED NAIROBI STOP PLEASE FOLLOW UP STOP REGARDS

EL EMARY

Return passages NAIROBI - ROME  
should also be booked by GORDON.

<b>ROUTING SLIP</b>		Date <span style="font-size: 1.5em;">7/15</span>
NAME		ROOM NO.
<i>Mr. Wood</i>		
<i>Mr. Woods - This has just</i>		
<i>come up from El Emami's office.</i>		
	To Handle	Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
	Approval	Prepare Reply
	Comment	Per Our Conversation
	Full Report	Recommendation
<i>e</i>	Information	Signature
	Initial	Send On
<b>REMARKS</b>		
<p style="font-size: 1.2em; color: red;">How would you wish to proceed?</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; color: red;">I attach previous cable from GORDON - presumably new cable means that you could see Kenyan Ministers, say SEPT. 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup>.</p>		
From	<span style="font-size: 1.5em; color: red;">John</span> <span style="font-size: 1.5em;">O. H. Calista</span> 15 JUL	

C O P Y

DATE: JULY 15, 1966

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: NAIROBI

TEXT:

272 FOR EL EMARY

REURTEL 169 HAVE CONTACTED THREE GOVERNMENTS. MOST SATISFACTORY

SCHEDULE APPEARS ARRIVAL TANZANIA MIDNIGHT AUGUST 24 PROCEED

NGORONGORO MORNING 27TH MURCHISON FALLS 28TH ENTEBBE 29TH

NAIROBI 31ST LEAVE NAIROBI SEPTEMBER 4TH. LETTER FOLLOWS

GORDON

INTRAFRAD

JULY 11, 1966

NAIROBI

MLT

KENYA

167

FOR GORDON WOULD APPRECIATE EARLY RESPONSE NYTEL NO 156 JULY SIXTH ON  
MR WOODS' VISIT STOP REGARDS

EL EMARY

Mr. A. G. El Emery

Africa

A. G. El Emery - Director

OHCalikassj

cc. Mr. Wishart

*Wishart*  
*12 July*

Rec'd July 13. of 12.

No. 244

July 8, 1966

Mr. David L. Gordon  
Chief  
Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
P.O. Box 30577  
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Dave:

In my cable No. 152 on Mr. Woods' proposed visit to East Africa, I promised to write you on suggestions concerning the programs. My letter was delayed because of the uncertainty which has later developed about the timing of the visits. While we are now awaiting your cable on a possible new schedule for the visits, I thought that I should send you now the attached list which indicates some items for possible inclusion in the program. The list is by no means exhaustive and you may, in agreement with the authorities, include new items or exclude some of those which I now suggest. Obviously, the timing and duration of the visits to each country and the availability of the officials concerned will be among the determining factors.

I would assume that, in discussions with the Governments, you would not finalize the programs before we have had here a chance of seeing them.

As I mentioned in my cable, the Bank expects to charter an airplane, which will give us some flexibility with the programming. Hauenstein will be contacting you by cable to obtain assistance on this matter. The party will be about ten, including wives.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A. G. El Emary  
Director  
Africa Department

OHC:alika:mk  
cc. Mr. Wishart  
Mr. Tolley

KENYA

- Stay at Pan-Afric or New Stanley Hotel.
- Discussions with Mr. El Emery and Mr. Gordon and to meet the Permanent Mission's staff.
- Call on the President; discussions with the Ministers of Finance, Development, Agriculture, Lands and Settlement, Works, Education and any other Kenya officials.
- Discussions with EACSO Secretary-General, General Manager of EARD&H and Postmaster-General.
- Visit to land settlement and smallholder tea development areas, to be combined with a night at the Treetops; the Nairobi game park.

TANZANIA

- Stay at the Kilimanjaro Hotel.
- Call on the President; discussions with the Ministers of Finance, Development, Works, Education, Agriculture and any other Tanzania officials.
- Ngorongoro Crater National Park (on the way to or from Uganda).

UGANDA

- Stay at the Grand Hotel or Lake Victoria Hotel.
- Call on the President; discussions with the Ministers of Finance, Planning, Works, Agriculture, Education and any other Uganda officials.
- Murchison falls.

In each country:

- Appropriate contacts with beneficiaries (past or prospective) of Bank/IDA/IFC operations.
- Central Bank Governors.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

JUL 6 - 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Woods

1220

*new*

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

*Hold until  
further cable from  
Gordon arrives  
July 7/7*

From

A. G. El Emary



I N C O M I N G   C A B L E

DATE AND TIME  
OF CABLE: JULY 6, 1966      1600  
LOG NO.: RC 28 - JULY 6  
TO: INTBAFRAD  
FROM: NAIROBI

ROUTING
ACTION COPY: MR. EL EMARY
INFORMATION COPY: MR. WILLIAMS
DECODED BY:

TEXT:

247 FOR EL EMARY  
REURTEL 152 MCKENZIE INFORMS GICHURU MBOYA HIMSELF  
COMPULSORILY ABSENT 10 DAYS FOLLOWING AUGUST 22ND  
ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL CONSIDERING  
KENYA QUOTA. VIEW THIS CIRCUMSTANCE WOODS MAY WISH  
CONSIDER RESCHEDULING VISIT PERHAPS NOVEMBER

GORDON

JK

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONSIDER RECOMMENDING THAT FEDERAL AGENCIES  
ADVISE STATE AGENCIES THIS CONCERNING THE  
VARIABLE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE BOARD CONSIDERING  
CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO DATE REGARDING THE  
RECENT IRS WORKING THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE  
FOR THE YEAR 1955

JUL 6 1956

FROM: DIRECTOR  
TO: SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: BC 58 - 1174 9  
DATE: 7/6/56

RECORDED BY:	
CLASSIFIED BY:	SP-11
DECLASSIFIED BY:	SP-11

CONFIDENTIAL

INTBAFRAD  
NAIROBI

JULY 1, 1966

NLT

KENYA

152

FOR GORDON WOODS AND PARTY TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ARRIVE NAIROBI WEDNESDAY  
EVENING AUGUST TWENTY FOURTH COMMA LEAVE NAIROBI FOR TANZANIA MONDAY MORNING  
AUGUST TWENTY NINTH COMMA LEAVE TANZANIA FOR ENTEBBE THURSDAY MORNING  
SEPTEMBER FIRST TO STAY IN UGANDA UNTIL SATURDAY AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER THIRD  
STOP TRAVEL OFFICE IS WORKING TO CHARTER AIRPLANE FOR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA  
STOP EXPECT WOODS AIRMAIL LETTERS FINANCE MINISTERS NEXT WEEK ANNOUNCING  
VISITS AND SUGGESTING THAT YOU WOULD CONTACT THEM ON PROGRAMS STOP WILL  
WRITE STOP REGARDS

EL EMARY

Mr. A. G. El Emery  
Africa

cc. Mr. Wishart  
Mr. Tolley

A. G. El Emery - Director

OHCalika:mk

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George D. Woods

DATE: June 20, 1966

FROM: A. G. El Emary *ay ee E*SUBJECT: Your Visit to East Africa

In connection with your forthcoming visit to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, I attach for your consideration a first draft outline of the travel schedule and other arrangements proposed.

The proposals assume that you wish to leave Rome on August 25 and return there about ten days later. They provide for 4 days in Kenya, 3 days in Tanzania and 2 days in Uganda. In accordance with our recent conversation, there is no provision for a visit to Ethiopia: we must therefore be prepared for disappointment on their side. However, if you consider that it may be advisable to visit Ethiopia considering that it is only a two hours' flight from Nairobi to Addis, I believe one or two days could be fitted at the beginning or the end of the journey. One or two days' visit, at this time of the year, being the rainy season in Ethiopia, calling on the Emperor and having talks with the Prime Minister and some of the other ministers would be sufficient.

In each country, it is proposed that you should have discussions with the President and with the Minister of Finance (who is the Governor) and the Minister of Development or Planning. Arrangements are also proposed which would enable you to have discussions on current and future Bank/IDA operations with other ministers and heads of corporations: these meetings could, of course, be increased or reduced, as you wish.

In general, we have limited discussion periods to certain of the mornings. Afternoons are generally free, and ample time is allowed for visits to places of interest. Specifically, a good proportion of your free time is allocated to visiting three of East Africa's most renowned natural attractions.

Certain of the arrangements depend upon the use of chartered aircraft. If you agree, we would inquire into the possibilities and costs of making all your major journeys in the area by this means. It is believed that there would be no difficulty in chartering suitable aircraft in East Africa and that, given the size of the party, the cost would not be significantly greater than regular airline tickets.

If the general provisions of the attached outline are agreeable to you, I suggest that we write as soon as possible to each of the Governments to advise them of your plans. When this has been done, we could ask Mr. Gordon to help in making the necessary reservations and appointments. It is desirable that some, at least, of the arrangements should be put in hand quickly.

Attachment

Mr. George D. Woods

- 2 -

June 20, 1966

cc: Mr. Wishart  
Mr. Williams  
Mr. Gordon, Nairobi  
Mr. Tolley  
Mr. Bruce  
Mr. Blakie

NHorsley:AGELEmary:di

Mr. Woods' Visit to East Africa: Proposed Arrangements

August 25, Thursday

8:45 p.m. Leave Rome (BA 12 non-stop VC-10 jet)

KENYA

August 26, Friday

8:30 a.m. Arrive Nairobi (stay at Pan-Afric or New Stanley Hotel)  
Morning Free for rest  
Afternoon Discussions with Mr. El Emary, Mr. Gordon and members  
of the Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa  
Evening (Government reception or dinner)

August 27, Saturday

Morning General discussions with:  
President  
Minister of Finance, Minister of Economic Planning  
and Development  
Operational discussions as desired with:  
Ministers of Agriculture, Lands and Settlements,  
Works, and Education, and Kenya Tea Development  
Authority  
Afternoon (Luncheon)  
Travel to Aberdare National Park for stay at Treetops Hotel  
Evening(& night) Game-watching from the tree-tops

August 28, Sunday

Morning Return from Aberdare Mountains  
Afternoon Free (The Nairobi National Park is a game reserve within  
30 minutes drive of the city center)  
Evening Free

August 29, Monday

Morning Discussions with:  
Governor of the new Bank of Kenya  
Secretary General, East African Common Services  
Organization  
General Manager, EA Railways and Harbours  
General Manager, EA Posts and Telecommunications  
Afternoon (Luncheon)  
Free  
Evening (Dinner)

TANZANIA

August 30, Tuesday

7:30 a.m. Leave Nairobi (EC 505 non-stop: F-27 turboprop, economy class only)

9:30 a.m. Arrive Dar es Salaam (stay at Kilimanjaro Hotel)

11:00 a.m. Discussions with:  
President  
Minister of Finance and Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning

Afternoon (Luncheon)  
Operational discussions as desired with:  
Ministers of Agriculture, Communications and Works, and Education, and National Development Credit Agency.

Evening Discussions with the Governor of the new Bank of Tanzania (Dinner)

August 31, Wednesday

Morning Leave Dar es Salaam by chartered aircraft for Ngorongoro Crater National Park. (Stay overnight at Ngorongoro Crater Safari Lodge.) This is reputed to be the best game park in East Africa: it was formerly part of the Serengeti National Park. There is an airstrip in the vicinity and suitable vehicles can be hired to tour the park. The flight to Ngorongoro would pass over the Great Rift Valley.

September 1, Thursday

Morning and At Ngorongoro  
Afternoon  
Late afternoon Leave Ngorongoro by chartered aircraft for Entebbe

UGANDA

About 6 p.m. Arrive Entebbe (stay at Grand Hotel, Kampala, or Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe)

Evening Free

September 2, Friday

Morning Discussions with:  
President  
Minister of Finance and Minister of Economic Development and Planning  
Operational discussions as desired with:  
Ministers of Agriculture, Works, and Education  
Chairman of Uganda Electricity Board, Uganda Development Corporation, and Uganda Tea Growers Corporation

Afternoon Discussions with the Governor of the new Bank of Uganda (Luncheon)  
Free

Evening (Dinner)

September 3, Saturday

Morning	Leave Entebbe by chartered aircraft for Murchison Falls National Park. These spectacular falls on the Nile can be viewed from above (by road) or below (by launch). East African Airways, and some other companies, operate tour and charter flights to the falls. Accommodation and restaurant facilities are available at the Park.
Evening	Return to Entebbe.

September 4, Sunday

Morning	Free
2:15 p.m.	Leave Entebbe (EC-319 non-stop: F-27 turboprop, economy class only)
3:45 p.m.	Arrive Nairobi (Day accommodation to be provided at hotel)
10:00 p.m.	Leave Nairobi for Rome



## NOTES

Official Meals - Occasions when Governments or Mr. Woods might give dinners or luncheons have been indicated thus - "(Luncheon)". In making final arrangements a rule of only one official meal a day would be followed.

Nairobi Hotel - The Pan-Afric is said to be more modern, to have more air-conditioning and to be quieter than the better-known, and more centrally-located, New Stanley.

Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa - Sufficient free time has been allowed in Nairobi for discussion with Mr. Gordon and his staff.

East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) - It is assumed that Mr. Woods would wish to discuss future plans and prospects with the Secretary General and with our two Borrowers associated with EACSO.

August 30 - The day is rather crowded with official meetings in order to make possible the visit to Ngorongoro during the following two days. The visit to Ngorongoro depends upon the availability of chartered aircraft. If arrangements for chartering cannot be made, an alternative program for Tanzania would have to be set up.

Entebbe Hotels - The Grand Hotel at Kampala is more modern and more comfortable than the Lake Victoria Hotel at Entebbe. The latter is better-known and better-located; although Kampala is a more interesting town than Entebbe.

Possible Alternative Arrangements

Kenya

Several game parks.

Mombasa (for beautiful beaches and good game fishing).

Tanzania

Dar-es-Salaam (good beaches and game fishing).

Mount Kilimanjaro

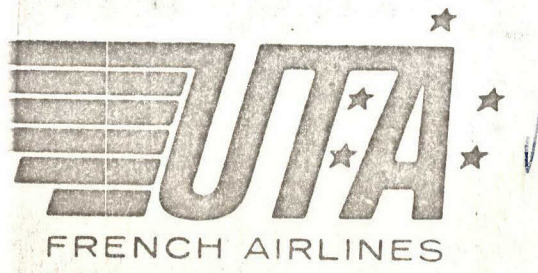
Ancient ruins at Kilwa

Kilombero Valley (IFC sugar project)

Serengeti National Park (not the best time of the year  
for a visit to this Park).

Uganda

Owen Falls Dam at Jinja



**PARIS**  
 1, Rue du Boccador  
 Tel: ELY 34-70  
 Cable: TELUTA

**LOS ANGELES**  
 530 W. 6th St.  
 Tel: 628-0881  
 Cable: TELUTA

**NEW YORK**  
 509 Madison Ave.  
 Tel: 421-7250  
 Cable: TELUTA

**HONOLULU**  
 2283 Kalanianaʻolaha  
 Tel: 937-6000  
 Cable: TELUTA

**AND 84 OFFICES AROUND THE WORLD • General Agent North America — AIR FRANCE**

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George C. Wishart

DATE: July 28, 1966

FROM: William C. Hauenstein *WCH*SUBJECT: Air Charter - East Africa

Confirming our telephone conversation of yesterday afternoon, I have determined that the cruising speed for the Beech 18 is 180 miles per hour, and for the Aero Commander 500, 165 miles per hour. These are two motored prop planes, the Aero Commander no doubt two bladed props. The Beech 18 can carry a load of a little over 3,000 pounds, and the Aero Commander about 1,600 pounds. As you know, everything must be considered within this weight - passengers, crew, baggage and gas.

Following are the miles and flying times for these aircraft between the cities:

	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Beech 18</u>	<u>Aero Commander</u>
Dar es Salaam/Entebbe	668	3 hrs. 45 min.	4 hrs.
Entebbe/ Nairobi	324	1 hr. 50 min.	2 hrs.
Nairobi/Addis Ababa	724	4 hrs.	4 hrs. 25 min.

Following are the flights on Saturday, September 3rd, Nairobi/Addis Ababa. There are no flights on Sunday between Nairobi and Addis Ababa.

Sept. 3, Sat., Lv. Nairobi	ET 784 (Boeing 720)	First Class	8:45 a.m.
Ar. Addis Ababa			10:20 a.m.
Sept. 3, Sat., Lv. Nairobi	UAR 760 (Comet 4)	First Class	1:40 p.m.
Ar. Addis Ababa			3:25 p.m.

Both of these flights are non-stop.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

DATE: July 15, 1966

FROM: William C. Hauenstein *WCH*SUBJECT: Aircraft Charter, East Africa

In an effort to obtain information regarding a charter for Mr. Woods' trip in East Africa, I have contacted the following:

Executive Jet Aviation Company - New York City and  
Port Columbus, Ohio  
Union De Transports Aeriens - French Airline in Africa  
BOAC  
Pan American Airways - Falcon Jet  
Sabena  
Alitalia  
Orbitair - Wholesale Charter Company, New York City  
Fairways Corporation  
Lindblad Travel, Inc.  
British Eagle International Airlines, Ltd., New York City  
British Union Airways - Air Ferries  
Air France  
KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines)  
Central African Airways  
Air Afrique

Last Friday, after our discussion, I sent letters to the following air charter companies in the U. K.:

British Eagle International Airlines, Ltd.  
Dan Air Services, Ltd.  
British United Airways, Ltd.  
Cambrian Airways, Ltd.

To date I have heard only from British Eagle International Airlines, Ltd., and the smallest aircraft they have is a Vickers Viscount, seating 56 people. They did not give me any indication of what a daily or flying hour cost would be.

✓ EXECUTIVE JET AVIATION COMPANY

This Company has advised that it could provide a twin-jet Falcon from the United States at a cost of \$3,000.00 per day, plus \$60.00 per flying hour. Executive Jet Aviation Company is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; they are a contract carrier to selected customers - not a common carrier. They operate under Federal Aviation Administration Regulations 121.

UNION DE TRANSPORTS AERIENS

While I knew this airline did not operate in East Africa, I asked them if there was any chance that they could help us. They have advised that it is impossible for them to make any offer for a charter in East Africa, since it is not within their territory.

✓ BOAC

BOAC has advised that Safari Air Services can confirm the availability of an aircraft for twelve passengers for ten days, commencing about August 25th, for the route we are contemplating. The cost would be 54,000 shillings, or \$7,560.00.

The offer made by Safari Air Services did not indicate the type of equipment they would provide. There is a possibility that they might even be talking about two small planes, since there is every evidence that planes carrying over five or six people on a charter basis are scarce in that area. I have the name of the Managing Director of Safari Air Services, and as soon as we determine the type of equipment they can offer us, if we are interested, I will start dealing with them direct rather than through BOAC or an agent. We have asked Safari Air Services, through BOAC, what type of equipment they would provide, and they have failed to answer at least two cables that BOAC has sent them. As you and I agreed last Friday, I would not write or cable Safari Air Services direct for information at that time.

ORBITAIR

This Company operates as a wholesaler, specializing in charters throughout the World with some emphasis on Africa. They recommend and agreed to contact the Safari Air Services in Nairobi, and advised that they would deal through this Company. I advised them that I knew BOAC was contacting this same Company in Nairobi, and suggested that they not take any action on my request at the present time.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

I have contacted Mr. James Montgomery, the Vice President in charge of Passenger Sales, Pan American Airways, New York City, and he advises that to his knowledge Pan American does not charter or lease Falcons. They sell them only. He had another Vice President, Mr. James Taylor, call me. Mr. Taylor is responsible for the sale of Falcons. He confirmed what Mr. Montgomery told me that they did not charter or lease Falcons. I understand Pan American has two Falcons that they use as demonstrators.

SABENA  
ALITALIA

These airlines are unable to offer any charter service; however, they are endeavoring to get information for us concerning charters in that general area.

✓ FAIRWAYS CORPORATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. W. W. Edmondson, President, Fairways Corporation, has advised me that he could provide us with the services of his Grumman Gulfstream or his Convair 580 in East Africa for the period required for between \$45,000 and \$50,000, plus food. He is making inquiries to determine whether or not he can make contact with an agency in East Africa that might be able to assist us.

LINDBLAD TRAVEL, INC.

Miss Stella Howland has advised me that the only planes they could provide in East Africa would be small four or five passenger two motored aircraft.

BRITISH EAGLE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES, LTD., NEW YORK CITY

The New York office of this Airline advises me that they do not do any chartering in East Africa, and that most of the planes used in that area are very small aircraft, holding four or five people. More recent information from this Airline's London office is on page one.

BRITISH UNION AIRWAYS - AIR FERRIES

I tried to contact this Company in New York, but they no longer have an office there.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

This firm cannot charter in Kenya.

AIR AFRIQUE

This firm cannot operate charters in East Africa solely. They can operate from West or Central Africa into East Africa.

KLM(ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES)  
AIR FRANCE

I have been in touch with these Companies, and they are checking into the possibilities of the type of charter we want at the time we want it.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

FROM: William C. Hauenstein *WCH*

SUBJECT: Air Charter - East Africa

DATE: July 22, 1966

Reference is made to our conversations and the cable I sent to David Gordon on July 20th regarding the charter of aircraft in East Africa. I have received a cable from Harold Young, copy of which is attached.

Mr. Young, in answering my questions, advises that the Beech 18 was built in 1953, but recently rebuilt to East African standards. The Aero Commander is three years old. The Company states that the Beech 18, which operates under Part 91 of the Federal Aviation Agency Regulations, is inspected every 25 hours flight time, engine rebuilt and airframe examined every 1200 hours at the Company's maintenance facility, which is approved by FAA and the British ARB. For the Commander, the airworthiness certificate is issued annually by the Directorate of the Civil Aviation Air Registration Board. The Company advises that they have never had an engine failure or fatality.

The serial numbers of the airplanes are:

Beech 18 - N 82 PX  
Aero Commander - 5 YKST

*2 Agnis - Prop planes*  
*2 " " "*

The passenger capacity for the Beechcraft is nine, seven comfortably. The Aero Commander seats five.

The cost for the trip as outlined in Dave Gordon's letter of July 15th is \$6,420.00. The Company is highly recommended by our East African Office local contacts. They have no better suggestions for chartering than through Safari Airways.

Mr. Wishart suggested that I talk with a Mr. Totman at the Colonial Development Corporation in London regarding a charter. I talked with him on the phone yesterday morning, and gave him all the details. He is to call me back and give me what information he can obtain regarding such a charter. He is thinking of a DC 3. I pointed out to him that if we did consider a DC 3 we would certainly want to be sure that it met current regulations and was in the best of condition.

I am also checking with Ethiopian Airways, through TWA, their U. S. representative, as I understand they could possibly charter a DC 3 to us.

Attachment



JUL 22 8 00 AM 1966

RC-17 YW2140 UYS829 BDA1935/OEE

URWA CO KENI 0159

NAIROBI 159/146 22 1130 CTF

Aug 24/5 - Jac  
. 26  
24/5 - 26 & 27  
24/5 - Murchison Falls  
28/29 = Entebbe  
31 to Nairobi ->

INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

280 FOR HAUENSTEIN REURCAB 179 ANSWERS FOLLOW IN SAME ORDER (AL BEEHCRAFT ABOUT 1953 RECENTLY REBUILT TO EAST AFRICAN STANDARDS COMMA AEROCOMMANDER THREE YEARS (B) COMPANY STATES PRIMO AIRCRAFT INSPECTED EVERY TWENTYFIVE HOURS FLIGHT TIME COMMA ENGINE REBUILT AND AIRFRAME EXAMINED EVERY TWELVE HUNDRED HOURS AT ITS MAINTENANCE FACILITY WHICH IS APPROVED BY FAA AND BRITISH ARB SECONDO AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY DIRECTORATE CIVIL AVIATION AIR REGISTRATION BOARD TERCIO NEVER HAD ENGINE FAILURE OR FATALITY (C) BEEHCRAFT UNDER PART 91 FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS COMMA COMMANDER UNDER GENRAL OPERATING RULES OF BRITISH ARB (D) PRICE SIXTY FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS (E) BEEHCRAFT N82PX COMMANDER 5YKST (F) COMPANY HIGLY RECOMMENDED BY OUR LOCAL CONTACTS (G) NEGATIVE (H) PASSENGER CAPACUTY BEEHCRAFT NINE AND SEVEN COMFORTABLY COMMA COMMANDER FIVE AND FIVE STOP SAFARI STATES WOULD LIKE AS MUCH NOTICE AS POSSIBLE STOP SUGGEST EARLY DECISION

YOUNG

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

FROM: William C. Hauenstein *WCH*

SUBJECT: Air Charter - East Africa.

DATE: July 26, 1966

*July 22, 1966*

Reference is made to my memorandum of July 22 on the above subject. I have the following additional information to give you: -

I talked with Mr. Totman again in London this morning, and he advises that he has been unable to come up with anything definite in the way of a charter. He has been in touch with BOAC and British United Airways, who cannot offer a suitable plane. BOAC, in talking with Mr. Totman, told him that our Nairobi Office has already made arrangements for the charters. I explained to Mr. Totman that we had made inquiries direct and through our Nairobi Office with Safari Airways, Ltd. for the charters, but that nothing definite, to my knowledge, had been arranged. Mr. Totman said he had hoped to give us a DC-3 or a Heron, but had been unable to do so up to this time. He said if he had any success he would be in touch with me immediately.

TWA, U. S. agent for Ethiopian Airlines, has advised that Ethiopian Airlines have no pilot time available to fly a charter in late August, and that they recommended that TWA try East African Airways. Before advising me that they had this information, TWA had made inquiry with East African Airways. I have told them that we have been in touch with East African Airways and that they referred us, through BOAC, to Safari Airways, Ltd. Knowing that East African Airways cannot help us, TWA has said that they now can inquire elsewhere, and think there is a possibility that they may be able to get a charter from Air Afrique or Central African Airways. I have told TWA I would like to know something on this today. Incidentally, Central African Airways' office in New York City has already told me they cannot charter in Kenya. Air Afrique's New York office has advised me earlier this month that they cannot operate a charter in East Africa solely, but they can operate from West or Central Africa into East Africa.

In view of the above, and the fact that we have made exhaustive inquiry, I would recommend that we charter, through Safari Airways, Ltd. in Nairobi, having Mr. Gordon make the arrangements in Nairobi, and give the charter company the route to be flown, as well as the days' stop-over in each place.

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1201 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	<del>ROUTE</del> STOPS
July 28	Thurs.	LV. Baltimore	AA 323 (Boeing 707F)	1st	4:45 p.	C	Dallas
July 28	Thurs.	AR. San Francisco			8:08 p.		
Aug. 1	Mon.	LV. San Francisco	PAA 120 (Jet)	1st	10:00a.	C	Los Angeles
Aug. 2	Tues.	AR. London			6:35 a.		
Aug. 3	Wed.	LV. London	TP 453 (Boeing 707)	1st	12:25 p.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 3	Wed.	AR. Lisbon			2:40 p.		
Aug. 4	Thurs.	LV. London	OR BE 072 (Comet 4)	1st	10:35 a.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 4	Thurs.	AR. Lisbon			1:10 p.		
Aug. 22	Mon.	LV. Lisbon	AZ 645 (DC 8)	1st	10:25 a.	C	Non-stop
Aug. 22	Mon.	AR. Rome			1:45 p.		
Aug. 24	Wed.	LV. Rome	AZ 518 (DC 8)	1st	1:50 p.	C	Athens & Nairobi
Aug. 25	Thurs.	AR. Dar es Salaam			12:35 a.		
		LV. Dar es Salaam	OPEN				
		AR. Nairobi	OPEN				
Sept. 4	Sun.	LV. Nairobi	EC 722 (Comet 4)	1st	10:30 a.	C	Entebbe
Sept. 4	Sun.	AR. Rome			6:30 p.		
Sept. 7	Wed.	LV. Rome	PA 111 (Jet)	1st	11:00 a.	C	Non-stop
Sept. 7	Wed.	AR. New York			2:15 p.		
		LV. New York	OPEN				
		AR. Washington	OPEN				
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
July 22, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

HOLDING

ROOM NO. 1201 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	<del>HOTEL</del> STOPS
July 29	Fri.	LV. Washington (Nat'l)	AA 788	1st	4:30 p.		
July 29	Fri.	AR. New York (LaG)			5:29 p.		
July 30	Sat.	LV. New York (JFK)	SR 141 (DC 8)	1st	7:55 p.	C	Non-stop
July 31	Sun.	AR. Lisbon			7:20 a.		
		LV.					
		AR.	<u>AND</u>				
July 30	Sat.	LV. Washington (Nat'l)	AA 788	1st	4:30 p.		
July 30	Sat.	AR. New York (LaG)			5:29 p.		
July 31	Sun.	LV. New York (JFK)	PAA 100 (Jet)	1st	10:00 a.		Non-stop
July 31	Sun.	AR. London			9:40 p.		
		LV.					
		AR.					
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REMARKS: Travel Office  
July 22, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George C. Wishart

*Mr. Woods*

DATE: July 12, 1966

FROM: William C. Hauenstein

*WCH*

*For your information. As you will see everything is CONFIRMED except his flight to N.Y. for 14 July.*

SUBJECT: Mr. Woods' forthcoming trip.

The following air reservations have been requested in connection with Mr. Woods' forthcoming trip -

July 30 - Saturday. Leave New York on TWA Flight 900 at 9:45 p.m. Arrive Lisbon July 31, at 9:10 a.m. CONFIRMED

July 30 - Saturday. Leave New York on Swissair Flight ~~144~~<sup>141</sup> at 7:55 p.m. Arrive Lisbon July ~~26~~<sup>31</sup>, at 7:20 a.m. CONFIRMED

July 28 - Thursday. Leave Baltimore on American Airlines Flight 323 at 4:45 p.m. Arrive San Francisco at 8:08 p.m. **CONFIRMED** ONE STOP - DALLAS.

(Due to the strike, this is the only good flight at this time of day.)

August 1 - Monday. Leave San Francisco on PAA Flight 120 at 10:00 a.m. Arrive London August 2, Tuesday, at 6:35 a.m. **CONFIRMED**

July 29 - Friday. Leave Washington on AA Flight 788 at 4:30 p.m. Arrive New York (LaGuardia) at 5:29 p.m.

July 30 - Saturday. Leave Washington on American Airlines Flight 788 at 4:30 p.m. Arrive New York (LaGuardia) at 5:29 p.m.

*STILL TO BE CONFIRMED 14 JUL*

July 31 - Sunday. Leave New York on PAA Flight 100 at 10:00 a.m. Arrive London at 9:40 p.m. **CONFIRMED**

August 3 - Wednesday. Leave London on BEA Flight 072 at 10:35 a.m. Arrive Lisbon at 1:10 p.m. **CONFIRMED**

August 2 - Tuesday. Leave London on TP (Portugese) Flight 453 at 12:25 p.m. Arrive Lisbon at 2:55 p.m. **CONFIRMED**

*Mr. Woods  
I understand S asked for  
time at  
your request  
- should we  
cancel?*

*The next direct  
flight on  
Tuesday afternoon  
does not leave  
until 7:30 p.m.*

August 24 - Wednesday - Leave Rome on AZ Flight 518 at 1:20 p.m.  
Arrive Nairobi at 10:15 p.m. CONFIRMED

Mr. Wishart

This is the same  
as I gave you  
yesterday, only I  
have had "stops"  
typed in.

Bill

6/29/66.

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods  
TITLE AND DEPT. President

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000  
ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
	Mon.	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 700		9:50 A		Asmara, Cairo, Athens
		AR. Frankfurt			5:30 P		
	Tue.	LV. Frankfurt	TW 709		10:45 A		London
		AR. Washington			4:15 P		
	Tue.	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503		6:25 A		Khartoum, Athens
		AR. Rome			12:30 P		
		LV. Rome	PA 119		2:45 P		Paris, New York
		Baltimore AR. Washington-Dulles			10:10 P 11:25 P		
		LV.					
		AR.	<u>OR</u>				
		LV. Rome	TW 841		2:00 P		Non-stop
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV. New York	EA 551		6:55 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington			10:09 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
June 28, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



Mr. Wishart

A few more  
to choose from.

Bill

4 seats on  
AZ 518 8/24

Rome to Nairobi  
conjoined.

Bill

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	<del>HOTEL</del> STOPS
	Mon	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 700		9:50 A		Asmara, Cairo
		AR. Athens			3:10 P		
	Tue	LV. Athens	TW 841		11:20 A		Rome
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					
	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 702		8:00 A		Asmara, Beirut
		AR. Athens			1:50 P		
	Wed	LV. Athens	TW 841		11:20 A		Rome
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					
	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503		6:25 A		Khartoum, Athens
		AR. Rome			12:30 P		
	Wed	LV. Rome	PA 111		11:00 A		Non-stop
		AR. New York			2:15 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
June 29, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods  
TITLE AND DEPT. President

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000  
ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
	Mon	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 700		9:50 A		3 stops, Asmara,
		AR. Frankfurt			5:30 P		Cairo, Athens
	Tue	LV. Frankfurt	TW 709		10:45 A		
		AR. Washington			4:15 P		
	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503		6:25 A		2 stops. Kharkov Athens.
		AR. Rome			12:30 P		
		LV. Rome	PA 119		2:45 P		
		Baltimore			10:10 P		
		AR. Washington-Dulles			11:25 P		
		LV.					
		AR.	<u>O R</u>				
		LV. Rome	TW 841		2:00 P		Non-stop
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV. New York	EA 551		6:55 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington			10:09 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					
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		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS: Travel Office  
June 28, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
	Mon	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 700		9:50 A		3 stops, Asmara,
		AR. Frankfurt			5:30 P		Cairo, Athens
	Tue	LV. Frankfurt	TW 709		10:45 A		
		AR. Washington			4:15 P		
	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503		6:25 A		2 stops. Kharkov Athens.
		AR. Rome			12:30 P		
		LV. Rome	PA 119		2:45 P		
		Baltimore			10:10 P		
		AR. Washington-Dulles			11:25 P		
		LV.					
		AR.	<u>O R</u>				
		LV. Rome	TW 841		2:00 P		Non-stop
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV. New York	EA 551		6:55 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington			10:09 P		
		LV.					
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		AR.					

REMARKS: Travel Office  
June 28, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
	Sat	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 710		11:20 A		3 stops, Asmara, Cairo,
		AR. Frankfurt			7:00 P		Athens
	Sun	LV. Frankfurt	TW 709		10:45 A		1 stop, London
		AR. Washington-Dulles			4:15 P		
	Sat	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 710		11:20 A		2 stops, Asmara, Cairo
		AR. Athens			4:40 P		
	Sun	LV. Athens	OA 411		12:00 N		Non-stop
		AR. New York			4:30 P		
		LV. New York	NA 223		6:15 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington-Nat'l			7:25 P		
		OR LV. Athens	TW 841		11:20 A		1 stop, Rome
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV. New York	EA 551		6:55 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington-Nat'l			8:09 P		
	Sun	LV. Addis Ababa	MS 768		8:15 A		1 stop, Khartoum
		AR. Cairo			1:00 P		
		LV. Cairo	BA 773		1:45 P		Non-stop
		AR. London			4:35 P		
	Mon	LV. London	TW 709		1:00 P		Non-stop
		AR. Dulles			4:15 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS: Travel Office  
June 28, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
	Sat	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 710		11:20 A		3 stops, Asmara, Cairo,
		AR. Frankfurt			7:00 P		Athens
	Sun	LV. Frankfurt	TW 709		10:45 A		1 stop, London
		AR. Washington-Dulles			4:15 P		
	Sat	LV. Addis Ababa	ET 710		11:20 A		2 stops, Asmara, Cairo
		AR. Athens			4:40 P		
	Sun	LV. Athens	OA 411		12:00 N		Non-stop
		AR. New York			4:30 P		
		LV. New York	NA 223		6:15 P	stops	Non-stop
		AR. Washington-Nat'l			7:25 P	2	
		OR LV. Athens	TW 841		11:20 A	Admission	1 stop, Rome
		AR. New York			5:15 P		
		LV. New York	EA 551		6:55 P		Non-stop
		AR. Washington-Nat'l			8:09 P		
	Sun	LV. Addis Ababa	MS 768		8:15 A		1 stop, Khartoum
		AR. Cairo			1:00 P		
		LV. Cairo	BA 773		1:45 P		Non-stop
		AR. London			4:35 P		
	Mon	LV. London	TW 709		1:00 P		Non-stop
		AR. Dulles			4:15 P		
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS: Travel Office  
June 28, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ITINERARY

Traveler  <b>Mrs. George D. WOODS</b>	Title and Department  <b>Wife of the President</b>	Room No. <b>1220</b>	Home Phone  <b>CO. 5-2000</b>
		Ext. <b>2001</b>	

DATE	TIME	CITY	AIRLINE FLIGHT AND NO.	CLASS	STATUS	HOTELS
Open		Lv. Washington				
		Ar. New York				
Jul. 25	7:55P	Lv. New York (JFK)	SR 141	F	OK	
Jul. 26	7:20A	Ar. Lisbon				
Aug. 22	10:25A	Lv. Lisbon	AZ 645	F	OK	
	1:45P	Ar. Rome				
Aug. 24	1:50P	Lv. Rome	AZ 518	F	OK	
Aug. 25	12:35A	Ar. Dar-es-Salaam				
Open		Lv. Dar-es-Salaam				
		Ar. Nairobi				
Sep. 4	10:30P	Lv. Nairobi	EC 722	F	OK	
	6:30P	Ar. Rome				
Sep. 7	11:00A	Lv. Rome	PA 111	F	OK	
	2:15P	Ar. New York				
Open		Lv. New York				
		Ar. Washington				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				
		Lv.				
		Ar.				

REMARKS:  <b>Swissair: 0854 30 722 580/581 (1-4)</b>	TRAVEL REQUEST NO. <b>B 1823</b>
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

FORM No. 75  
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

7/27/64

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. H. C. Wishart

1220

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

✓

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

*W. C. H.*

From

William C. Hauenstein  
Chief, Travel and Transportation Office



PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE CO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	<del>HOTEL</del> STOPS	
Sep 6	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503	First	6:25 A		Khartoum, Athens	
	(only)	AR. Rome	(DC 8)		1:30 P			
		LV.						
		AR. ONLY OTHER DIRECT FLIGHT ADDIS ABABA/ROME IS:						
Fridays		LV. Addis Ababa	ET 708	First	7:00 A		Khartoum, Cairo and Athens	
		AR. Rome	(Boeing 720 F)		2:50 P			
		LV.						
		AR.						
		LV.						
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		LV.						
		AR.						

<p>REMARKS:</p> <p>Travel Office July 27, 1966 lv</p>	<p>APPROVED: _____</p> <p>DATE _____</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. George D. Woods

HOME PHONE GO 5-2000

TITLE AND DEPT. President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 2001

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS	
Sep 6	Tue	LV. Addis Ababa	AZ 503	First	6:25 A		Khartoum, Athens	
	(only)	AR. Rome	(DC 8)		1:30 P			
		LV.						
		AR. ONLY OTHER DIRECT	FLIGHT ADDIS ABABA/ROME IS:					
Fridays		LV. Addis Ababa	ET 708	First	7:00 A		Khartoum, Cairo and	
		AR. Rome	(Boeing 720 F)		2:50 P		Athens	
		LV.						
		AR.						
		LV.						
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		AR.						

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
July 27, 1966  
lv

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

<b>ROUTING SLIP</b>	Date <i>7-27/66</i>
---------------------	------------------------

NAME	ROOM NO.
<i>Mr. M. C. Wishart</i>	<i>1220</i>

To Handle	Note and File
Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
Approval	Prepare Reply
Comment	Per Our Conversation
Full Report	Recommendation
Information	Signature
Initial	Send On

REMARKS

*George, this is what we  
are holding for you + your  
wife.*

*W.C.H.*

From **William C. Hauenstein**  
**Chief, Travel and Transportation Office**

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wishart

HOME PHONE FE 3-7316

TITLE AND DEPT. Personal Assistant to the President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 3585

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
Aug. 22	Mon.	LV. Baltimore	PA 118 (Jet)	1st	8:15 a.	C	Lv. JFK 10:00 a.m.
Aug. 23	Tues.	AR. Rome			1:20 a.		
Aug. 24	Wed.	LV. Rome	AZ 518 (DC 8)	1st	1:50 p.	C	Athens & Nairobi
Aug. 25	Thurs.	AR. Dar es Salaam			12:35 a.		
		LV. Dar es Salaam	OPEN				
		AR. Nairobi	OPEN				
Sept. 4	Sun.	LV. Nairobi	EC 722 (Comet 4)	1st	10:30 a.m.	C	Entebbe
Sept. 4	Sun.	AR. Rome			6:30 p.m.		
Sept. 7	Wed.	LV. Rome	PAA 111 (Jet)	1st	11:00 a.m.	C	Non-stop
		AR. New York			2:15 p.		
		LV. New York	OPEN				
		AR. Washington	OPEN				
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
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		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					
		LV.					
		AR.					

REMARKS:

Travel Office  
July 26, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED ITINERARY

TRAVELER Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wishart

HOME PHONE FE 3-7316

TITLE AND DEPT. Personal Assistant to the President

ROOM NO. 1220 EXT. 3585

DATE	DAY	CITY	AIRLINE FLT. & NO.	CLASS	TIME	STATUS	HOTEL STOPS
Aug. 22	Mon.	LV. Baltimore	PA 118 (Jet)	1st	8:15 a.	C	Lv. JFK 10:00 a.m.
Aug. 23	Tues.	AR. Rome			1:20 a.		
Aug. 24	Wed.	LV. Rome	AZ 518 (DC 8)	1st	1:50 p.	C	Athens & Nairobi
Aug. 25	Thurs.	AR. Dar es Salaam			12:35 a.		
		LV. Dar es Salaam	OPEN				
		AR. Nairobi	OPEN				
Sept. 4	Sun.	LV. Nairobi	EC 722 (Comet 4)	1st	10:30 a.m.	C	Entebbe
Sept. 4	Sun.	AR. Rome			6:30 p.m.		
Sept. 7	Wed.	LV. Rome	PAA 111 (Jet)	1st	11:00 a.m.	C	Non-stop - 1304
		AR. New York			2:15 p.		
		LV. New York	OPEN				
		AR. Washington	OPEN				
		LV.					
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REMARKS:

Travel Office  
July 26, 1966

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 8, 1966

To: Mr. Woods

Re: Reminders from East African Trip

1. You want to find out more about the Japanese methods of education--through TV etc. You want to talk to El Emery about getting someone to visit Washington to discuss this for a week or so to see if the methods can be used in Africa.
2. You want to write to Alfred Matter about the elephant tusks--suggesting that a suitable plaque be put on them and they be left in the West African office.
3. Note: ~~Dr. A. Nyانبongo  
P. O. Box 19  
Kasese, Uganda~~

~~This is the man you met at the party given at the Uganda Club. You want John deWilde to make a point of getting in touch with him when the Economic Mission goes to East Africa. You also want to write to Dr. Nyانبongo with a list of the people going on that Economic Mission.~~

~~I shall follow up on this.~~

4. You want to talk to Mr. Aldewereld about power in East Africa.

GCWishart

GCW/s

PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT TO UGANDA OF MR. GEORGE WOODS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT, & MRS. WOODS

Sunday,  
28th August, 1966

Fly by charter plane from Nairobi to Murchison Falls. Night at Paraa Lodge.

Monday,  
29th August, 1966

10. a.m.

Arrive at Entebbe Airport by charter plane from Murchison Falls. Met by the Hon. L. Kalule-Settala, M.P., Minister of Finance, Mr. A.J.P.M. Ssentongo, Secretary to the Treasury and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya, Ag. Under-Secretary (Treasury).

2.30 p.m.

Meeting in the South Committee Room, Parliament Building, Kampala, with the Hon. L. Kalule-Settala, Minister of Finance, Hon. Dr. J.S.L. Zake, M.P., Minister of Education, Hon. A.A. Nekyon, M.P., Minister of Agriculture & Co-operatives, Hon. W.W. Kalema, M.P., Minister of Works, Communications and Housing, Hon. J.B. Kakonge, M.P., Minister of Planning & Economic Development, Hon. C. J. Obwangor, M.P., Minister of Commerce & Industry, Mr. S. Nyanzi, Chairman of the the Uganda Development Corporation, Mr. A.J.P.M. Ssentongo, Secretary to the Treasury, M.W. Rwetsiba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. W. M. Aguma, Permanent Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief, Ministry of Works, Communications & Housing, Mr. J.M. Byagagaire, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operatives, Mr. L. Matovu, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Mr. Z.H.K. Bikirwenkya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. L. Katagyira, Secretary for Planning and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya, Acting Under-Secretary (Treasury).

7.30 p.m.

Government Reception at Parliament Building, Kampala.

9 p.m.

Dinner <sup>given</sup> by Chairman of Uganda Development Corporation in Embassy House, Obote Avenue, Kampala.

Tuesday,  
30th August, 1966

10 a.m.

Final discussions with the Minister of Finance in Kampala.

11 AM  
2.30 p.m.

Visit to Owen Falls Dam and Bujagali Falls accompanied by the Hon. L. Kalule-Settala, Minister of Finance, Mr. Erisa Kironde, Chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya.

7 p.m.

Reception given by the Uganda Electricity Board at the Uganda Club, Kampala.

8.30 p.m.

Dinner given by the Minister of Finance, at his residence, 8, Station Road, Entebbe.

Wednesday,  
31st August, 1966.

10 a.m.

Discussions with H.E. Dr. A.M. Obote, President of Uganda (Provisional).

Depart for Nairobi by Charter plane.

*Sept 1 Luncheon at Morabasa  
Arr to Nairobi*

*Kenya to [unclear]*

Final Programme for the Visit to Dar es Salaam of  
Mr. G. Woods, President of the World Bank.

25th to 27th August 1966

<u>August 25th</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Place</u>
00.35 a.m.	Arrive Dar es Salaam Airport	
10.30 a.m.	Minister for Finance	Treasury
11.30 a.m.	U.N. Senior Officials	U.N. Office
12.15 p.m.	Chairman N.D.C.A.	First Permanent Building
3 <sup>PM</sup> 4 p.m.	<i>Finance Minister</i> The General Manager N.D.C.	<del>N.D.C. Offices, Kurasini</del>
5 p.m.	Minister/Principal Secretary Ministry of Education	Azania Hostel United Nations Road
7.45 p.m.	Second Vice-President	State House - Dinner
<u>August 26th</u>		
9.30 a.m.	Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning	Development Planning
10 a.m.	The President	State House
	After private discussions with Mr. Woods, the President will invite him to attend a special meeting of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet.	
1 p.m.	Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning	Palm Beach Hotel - Lunch
3.30 p.m.	Minister for Finance	Treasury
5.00 p.m.	The Principal	University College, Dar es Salaam
<sup>6.30</sup> 7 p.m. - 8.30	<i>Press</i> Minister for Finance	Kilimanjaro Hotel - Reception
<u>August 27th</u>		
a.m.	Leave for Ngorongoro - Crater	

Distribution list :

All Principal Secretaries, Dar es Salaam.  
Resident Representative U.N.D.P. (Miss MacKitterick) 2 copies.  
Chairman, N.D.C.A. 2 copies  
Governor Bank of Tanzania " "  
General Manager, N.D.C. " "  
General Manager, E.A.R. & H. " "  
State House, Dar es Salaam " "  
Mr. Gordon, Kilimanjaro Hotel 12 "

TREASURY  
P.O. Box 9111,  
Dar es Salaam.

24.8.66.

*[Signature]*  
FOR PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO THE  
TREASURY



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Woods - Regular Passport:

Visas - Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia (tourist)

Uganda - in NY @ Consulate Mon 25th

Mr. Woods Laissez-Passer

Visas - Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia

Uganda - NY - Mon 25th

( LTW included in L-Passer)

EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD.

NNNN

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ETK12/ASC26/021

ADDISABABA 68W 1/9 1235



R 339

INTBAFRAD NAIROBI

WOODS PARTY HAS CONFIRMED SEATS FROM ADDIS TO CAIRO ON ET 714 SEPTEMBER FOUR STOP SEATS REQUESTED ON MS 783 FROM CAIRO TO ROME AND HOPE RECEIVE CONFIRMATION FROM CAIRO THIS AFTERNOON STOP ALTERNATIVELY <sup>A</sup>PRTY CAN CONTINUE JOURNEY ON ET 714 FROM CAIRO TO ATHENS FOR WHICH SEATS ARE

CONFIRMED AND TAKE CARAVELLE ALL ECONOMY AF 603 SEATS CONFIRMED LEAVING ATHENS 1635 ARRIVING ROME 1840

BURNEY

~~COLL 714 783 714 603 1635 1840~~

~~PLS RD WA WOODS PARTY HAS RD WA STOP ALTERNATIVELY PARTY CAN CONTINUE JOURNEY ON~~

EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN EXTERNAL



WOODS PARTY HAS CONFIRMED SEATS FROM ADDIS TO CAIRO ON  
 AT 7:45 SEPTEMBER FOUR STOP SEATS REQUESTED ON MS 703  
 FROM CAIRO TO ADDIS AND HOPE RECEIVE CONFIRMATION FROM CAIRO  
 THE AFTERNOON STOP ALTERNATIVELY PARTY CAN CONTINUE JOURNEY  
 ON ET 716 FROM CAIRO TO ATHENS FOR WHICH SEATS ARE

CONFIRMED AND TAKE CHARLOTTE AND ECONOMY AT 6:00 SEATS  
 CONFIRMED LEAVING ATHENS 1955 ARRIVING ROME 1945  
 BURNBY

PLEASE NO WA WOODS PARTY STOP ALTERNATIVELY

INITIALS	TIME	RECD. E.T.C.
	1430	
	1455	
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	134	

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. EAST AFRICAN EXTERNAL

Sent. of BURNIEY at 8:45 AM  
on Sept. 3.  
fu

AMEXO - ROMA  
ITALY

FOR STRANIERO STOP WOODS  
PRESIDENT WORLD BANK ACCOMPANIED  
BY MRS WOODS AND TWO OTHERS  
NOW ARRIVING ROME ON MISRAIR  
FLIGHT 783 AT THREE TWENTY FIVE  
AFTERNOON SUNDAY SEPTEMBER FOUR  
~~STOP ARRANGE THEY BE MET~~  
WITH CA STOP MAKE  
NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS

INTRAFRA

AMERICAN EXPRESS

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. S.A.I., PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, 38, ROMA • CAS. POST.: 542 • TELEGRAMMI: AMEXCO-ROMA • TELEFONI: 688.751-689.741 • TELEX: 61095  
CAPITALE VERSATO E RISERVE LIT. 214.000.000

Rome, August 3rd 66  
Our ref. T.66 FIT. 66

Mr. William C. Hauenstein  
Chief, Travel & Transportation Office  
International Bank for reconstruction  
and development  
Washington, D.C.

100  
100

re: Mr. & Mrs. George D. Wodds  
Mr. & Mrs. Wishart.

1000001  
1000001

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 28th and confirm that all your requirements have been duly noted. We shall provide Cadillac transfer on arrival and departure according to your instructions on August 22nd and 24th and again on September 4th and 7th.

The usual private car Alpha Romeo will also be put at Clients' disposal while their stay in Rome.

For your information, upon receipt of your letter, we have checked with the Excelsior hotel Rome the status of the hotel accommodation and so far they are only in possession of a letter signed by Mr. Wishart reserving accommodation from August 21st to 24th and mentioning a possible second call in September. We figure that by now the reservation at the Excelsior has been set in accordance with the dates mentioned by your letter of July 28th. You will, of course, advise this office of any change in schedule in due time.

always at your disposal, we remain,

Yours Faithfully  
M. Straniere  
Asst. Manager Travel

~~KSA~~

W. C. H.  
S. 1/66

2/10  
3/08/66

W. C. H.  
OUR

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 IMPERIAL BOARD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
 OF ETHIOPIA



SENDING NO.
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TRANSMITTED		
DATE	TIME	INITIALS

## TELEGRAM FORM

St. George P.P.

CLASS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	WORDS	DATE	TIME	VIA
-------	------------------	-------	------	------	-----

TO: DR EL KAISSOUNI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
 CAIRO U.A.R

WILL ARRIVE CAIRO AIRPORT ON ETHIOPIAN AIRLINE  
 FLIGHT 714 ELEVEN O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER  
 4 AND WILL HAVE TWO HOUR STAY AT AIRPORT BEFORE  
 DEPARTURE ON MISRAIR FLIGHT 783 STOP 1 AM  
 ACCOMPANIED BY EL EMARY AND IF CONVENIENT 1  
 WOULD BE MOST HAPPY TO MEET WITH YOU AT THE AIRPORT  
 DURING THIS STAY OVER WARM REGARDS GEORGE WOODS

RECEIPT NO.	RECEIVED BY
COST	
ETH. \$	

የላኪው ስምና አድራሻ፡

SENDER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND TEL. NO.

*George Woods*

Room 307

SELECTED BIOGRAPHIES

KENYA

President of the Republic - The Hon. J. Kenyatta: born 1890 at Gatundu; educated Church of Scotland Mission Kikuyu, Moscow University, Selly Oak College, London University; B.A.; Post-graduate Dip. in Anthropology; General Secretary KCA and Editor of "Mwigwithania" 1928; first represented Kenya African's case to the British Government 1929; attended Pan-African Conference at Manchester 1945, acting as Representative of East Africa; returned to Kenya 1946 and assumed Presidency of KAU; arrested and imprisoned and subsequently restricted 1952-61; assumed Presidency of KANU 1961; returned unopposed at a by-election as Member for Fort Hall to Legislative Council 1962; appointed Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Planning in Coalition Government 1962-63; again returned unopposed to the House of Representative as Member (KANU) for Thika-Gatundu 1963; Prime Minister of Kenya during Internal Self-Government phase of Constitutional Development; On Kenya attaining Independence appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Security and Defence; President of the Republic, December 1964; Author of "Facing Mount Kenya" 1939.

Minister of Finance - The Hon. J.S. Gichuru: born 1914 at Thogoto; educated at Alliance High School Kikuyu; Makerere College 1933-34; Principal CSM Junior Secondary School Kikuyu 1947-51; Chief of Dagoretti 1951; elected first President of KAU; elected first President of KANU but resigned in favour of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta on his release; was elected to Kenya Legislative Council 1961; appointed Minister of Finance in Coalition Government 1962; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member (KANU) for Limuru 1963; appointed Minister of Finance since 1963. Headed the Kenya Delegation to the 1965 Bank Annual Meeting and participated in the discussions on the proposal for a Consultative Group in East Africa. Signed on behalf of the Kenya Government the \$38 million EAR&H loan documents (September 29, 1965).

KENYA

- 2 -

Minister of Economic Planning and Development - The Hon. T.J. Mboya:  
born 1930 at Kilima Mbogu; educated at Holy Ghost College Mangu 1946-47; founded KLGWU 1952; National Secretary General 1953-57; studied Industrial Relations at Ruskin College Oxford (Sir Wiliam Bowen Scholarship) 1955-56; Secretary General KFL 1953-63; first elected to Legislative Council 1957; elected to ICFTU Executive Board 1958; President NPCP 1957; founder member and Secretary General of KANU since 1960; awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Howard University 1959; Member of All Africa Peoples Conf. Executive; has travelled widely both as a delegate and privately; was appointed Minister of Labour in Coalition Govt. 1962; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member (KANU) for Nairobi Central 1963; appointed Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs 1963 and Minister for Economic Planning and Development, 1965.

Minister of Agriculture and - The Hon. B. McKenzie: born 1919 in Durban  
Animal Husbandry South Africa; educated Hilton College; Agricultural College; served SAAF 1939-45; Lt. Col; Past President RASK; Member Legislative Council 1957-63; Minister for Agriculture 1959-60; Minister for Settlement 1962-63; elected Member of House of Representatives (KANU) 1963. Has made frequent visits to the Bank.



Minister of Works - The Hon. D. Mwanyumba: born 1927 at Taita; educated at Alliance High School Kikuyu and Makerere College; Diploma in Education 1949; Teacher 1949-53; Businessman since 1953; first elected to Legislative Council in 1961; appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Agriculture 1962-63; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member (KANU) for Wundanyi 1963; appointed Minister for Works and Communications and Power 1963; was member of Taita ADC for seven years; has visited UK, USA, West and East Germany, USSR and other Eastern European countries. Headed the Kenya Delegation for negotiating an IDA credit of \$4.5 million for trunk roads (Washington, October 1964).

Minister of Power and Communications - The Hon. Eliud Ngala Mwendwa: born 1923 at Matinyani; educated at Teacher Training College Kagumo 1944-45; School Teacher 1947-55 and 1959-61; DEB Schools Supervisor 1956-58; past Chairman of KNUT, Akamba Assoc., Akamba Union; was elected to Legislative Council 1961; member of KANU; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member (KANU) for Kitui Central 1963; Minister for Labour and Social Services 1963-1965; Minister of Power and Communications since 1965.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife - The Hon. Samuel O. Ayodo: born 1930 in South Nyanza; educated at Maseno High School, Makerere College 1950-51; Lincoln University USA 1953-55; B.SC. (ED) 1955; Teacher Kisii High School 1956-59; elected Member of Legislative Council 1959; Chairman of KANU in South Nyanza; President of South Nyanza Parents Assoc.; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member for Kasipul-Kabondo (KANU) in 1963; Minister of Local Government 1963-65; Minister of Natural Resources 1965-1966; Minister of Tourism and Wildlife 1966.

Minister of Lands and Settlement - The Hon. J. H. Angaine: born 1903 in Meru; educated at Alliance High School Kikuyu; Secretary of Meru ADC 1935-48; Businessman 1948-52; Manager of Meru Traders Ltd. 1957-58; was elected to Kenya Legislative Council 1961; Member of KANU; member of Meru ADC 1959-62; was elected to the House of Representatives as Member (KANU) for Meru West in 1963; appointed Minister of Land Settlement, Survey and Town Planning 1963.

KENYA

- 4 -

Minister of Education - The Hon. J.J.M. Nyagah: born 1921 at Kigare; educated Makerere College; Teacher's Dip. (Oxon); teacher and Education Officer for 12 years; first elected to Legislative Council as Member for Embu in 1958; appointed Deputy Speaker 1960; elected as Member of the House of Representatives (KANU) for Embu South in 1963; appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power 1963; Chairman KANU Embu Branch; Minister of Education 1966.

EAST AFRICAN COMMON SERVICES  
(Headquarters in Nairobi)

Secretary General of EACSO - The Hon. D.A. Omari: born 1922 at Newala; educated at Makerere College 1942-45; DIP. ED. (EA); University College of Wales 1949-53; B.A. (HONS)(ECONOMICS); Tanganyika's High Commissioner in UK 1961-62; Permanent Secretary, President's Office 1962; Secretary General EA Common Services Organisation 1964. Visited the Bank in September 1965 for general discussions and signed on behalf of the East African Common Services Authority the \$38 million EAR&H loan documents (September 29, 1965).

General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours - Dr. E. N. Gakuo: born at Fort Hall; School of Economics University of Delhi, India 1953-55; M.A.(ECON); Lecturer Department of African Studies University of Delhi 1955-57; Universtat Freiburg, Germany 1957-60; DR.RER. POL.; Asst. Secretary/Chief Information Officer, East African Tobacco Limited; Member of the Board of Industrial Development Corporation; Director, Pulp and Paper Co. of EA Ltd. Appointed General Manager of EAR&H end 1964. Visited the Bank in December 1964 with other representatives of EAR&H for discussions on the \$38 million Bank Loan.

Postmaster General - Mr. John Keto: born 1917 at Muheza; educated Makerere College 1938-40; Edinburgh University 1950-54; M.A. (EDIN); Master, St. Andrew's College, Minaki 1954-61; Chairman, Public Service Commission and member of Police and Judicial Service Commissions 1961.

*Notes*

ITINERARY

Mr. G. D. Woods

Date	Day	City	Airline	Time	Hotel
July 28	Thurs.	lv. Wash (Balto) ar. San Francisco	AA 323	4:45P 8:08P	✓ @ Bohemian Grove
July 31	Sun.	by car to San Francisco			✓ Hilton Inn, Int'l Airport, P.O. Box 8355, S.F., Calif. Tel. Area 415--JU 9-0770
Aug. 1	Mon.	lv. San Francisco	PAA 120	10:00 A	✓ Victor Britain Car--Gorman Claridge's Tel. MAYfair 8860 Cab. CLARIDGES LONDON
Aug. 2	Tues.	ar. London		6:35 A	
Aug. 4	Thurs.	lv. London ar. Lisbon	BEA 072	10:35 A 1:10 P	✓ 33 Rua Castelo Branco Paco de Arcos, Portugal Tel. 242-0967 Cab. FORWOODS PACODEARCOS
Aug. 22	Mon.	lv. Lisbon ar. Rome	AZ 645	10:25 A - 1:45 P -	Excelsior Tel. 489.031 Cab. EXCELSIOR ROME
Aug. 24	Wed.	lv. Rome	AZ 518	1:50 P -	
Aug. 25	Thurs.	ar. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania		12:35 A -	
(Chartered plane for travel in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya)					
Sep. 4	Sun.	lv. Nairobi, Kenya ar. Rome	EC 722	10:30 A - 6:30 P -	Excelsior (see above)
Sep. 7	Wed.	lv. Rome ar. New York (JFK)	PA 111	11:00 A ✓ 2:15 P -	
(open)		lv. New York ar. Washington			

B. Schmitt  
July 29, 1966

cc: PC  
Mr. Rosen

ITINERARY - MR. AND MRS. WOODS AND PARTY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Departure</u>	<u>Airline</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Appointments Schedule</u>	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
8/24	Wed.	<sup>1.50 pm</sup> 1.30 pm	Alitalia <sup>518</sup> <del>514</del>	00.35 (25th)	<sup>12 45 AM</sup>		Kilimanjaro ✓	10 ✓
8/25	Thurs.					Meetings with Officials, etc. in Dar.	Kilimanjaro	10 ✓
8/26	Fri.				10.00 am	Meeting with President Nyerere	Kilimanjaro	10 ✓
✓ 8/27	Sat.	9.00 am	Charter	11.00 am			Ngorongoro Lodge (TANZANIA)	10 ✓
✓ 8/28	Sun.	9.30 am	Charter	12.00 noon	3.00 pm	Boat trip in Nile Gorge	Murchison Falls (Parra Lodge) [UGANDA]	10 ✓
✓ 8/29	Mon.	9.00 am	Charter	10.00 am		Meetings with Officials, etc. in Entebbe and Kampala	Lake Victoria <sup>Entebbe</sup> UGANDA	10 ✓
✓ 8/30	Tues.						Lake Victoria	10 ✓
✓ 8/31	Wed.	7.55 am	EC 725	8.55 am		Meetings with Officials, etc. Reception by Nairobi Office (?)	New Stanley <sup>Kenya</sup>	8 ✓
✓ 9/1	Thurs.						New Stanley	8 ✓
✓ 9/2	Fri.	8.00 am	By car	12.30 pm		Visit road and tea projects on way to Outspan Hotel, Nyeri 1.00 pm Lunch at Outspan Hotel 2.00 pm Depart for Treetops	Tree Tops <sup>Kenya</sup>	8 ✓
✓ 9/3	Sat.	<sup>7</sup> <del>8.00</del> am	By car	10.00 am		7.00 am Depart for Outspan Hotel 8.00 am Depart for Nairobi	New Stanley <sup>Kenya</sup>	8 ✓
✓ 9/4	Sun.	10.30 am ✓	EC 722 ✓		<sup>6.30</sup> <del>5.35</del> pm (Rome) 8.45 pm (London)		(To be reserved by Washington)	10 ✓

Nairobi, Kenya  
July 28, 1966

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT TO UGANDA  
OF MR. GEORGE WOODS, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND MRS. WOODS.

Sunday,  
28th August, 1966.

Fly by charter plane from Nairobi to Murchison Falls.  
Night at Paraa Lodge.

Monday,  
29th August, 1966.

✓ 10 a.m. Arrive at Entebbe Airport by charter plane from Murchison Falls. Met by the Hon. L. Kalule-Settala, M.P., Minister of Finance, Mr. A.J.P.M. Ssentongo, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya, Acting Under-Secretary (Treasury).

✓ 2.30 p.m. Meeting in the South Committee Room, Parliament Building, Kampala, with the Hon. L. Kalule-Settala, Minister of Finance, Hon. Dr. J.S.L. Zake, M.P., Minister of Education, Hon. A.A. Nekyon, M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Hon. W.W. Kalema, M.P., Minister of Works, Communications and Housing, Hon. J.B. Kakonge, M.P., Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Hon. C.J. Obwangor, M.P., Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. S. Nyanzi, Chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, Mr. A.J.P.M. Ssentongo, Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. W. Rwetsiba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. W.M. Aguma, Permanent Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief, Ministry of Works, Communications and Housing, Mr. J.M. Byagagaire, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr. L. Matovu, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Z.H.K. Bigirwenkya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. L. Katagire, Secretary for Planning, and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya, Acting Under-Secretary (Treasury).

✓ 7.30 p.m. Government Reception at Parliament Building, Kampala.

Tuesday,  
30th August, 1966.

10 a.m. Discussions with His Excellency Dr. A.M. Obote, President of Uganda. (Subject to confirmation).

2.30 p.m. Visit to Owen Falls Dam and Bujagali Falls accompanied by Mr. Erisa Kironde, Chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and Mr. E.B. Wakhweya. (An earlier start can be made if the discussions with H.E. the President do not materialise).

5 p.m. Final discussions with the Minister of Finance in Kampala.

7 p.m. Reception given by Uganda Electricity Board at the Uganda Club, Kampala.

8 for

8.30 p.m. Dinner given by the Minister of Finance at his residence, 8, Station Road, Entebbe.

Wednesday,  
31st August, 1966.

Depart for Nairobi by charter plane.

TELEPHONES: MINISTER 861.

OFFICE 833, 834, 835, 836 AND 837.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

P.O. BOX 103.

ENTEBBE, UGANDA.

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON  
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO. ....

MF/PERS/3/4A

8th August, 1966

AUG 12 1966

Mr. A.G. El Emary,  
Director, Africa Department,  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,  
1818 H Street,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20433,  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. El Emary,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 27th July, 1966, in which you inform me of the forthcoming visit to Uganda of Mr. George Woods, President of the Bank. I am pleased to know that you will be accompanying Mr. Woods on this visit.

We are in regular contact with Mr. David L. Gordon of your Permanent Mission for Eastern Africa in Nairobi, concerning the programme for the visit. I enclose a copy of a provisional programme drawn up so far, which has yet to be finalised.

I very much look forward to welcoming you to Uganda, as well as expecting that the visit will provide an opportunity for detailed discussions on a wide range of matters concerning Uganda's relationship with the Bank.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'L. Kalule-Settala'.

J. (L. Kalule-Settala)  
Minister of Finance.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. Hovisley', followed by the date '15'.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George C. Wishart

DATE: August 16, 1966

FROM: K. S. Venkatraman *K.S. Venkatraman*

SUBJECT:

As desired by you, I have listed below the Governors and Alternate  
Governors representing Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
Kenya	Hon. J.S. Gichuru, Minister of Finance	Mr. John Njoroge Michuki, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury
Tanzania	Hon. A.H. Jamal, Minister for Finance	Mr. A.J. Nsekela, Principal Secretary to the Treasury
Uganda	Hon. Laurence Kalule-Settala Minister of Finance	Mr. A.J.P.M. Ssentongo, Secretary to the Treasury

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Aug. 5, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

1. Mr. Calika *ce*

*Mr. Harsley*

2. Mr. Woods on return

*Norman Harsley*

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

*GW*  
G. C. Wishart

From



THE TREASURY,  
P.O. BOX 9111,  
DAR ES SALAAM.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE  
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AUG 5 REC'D

*Dear Mr. Woods,*

29th July, 1966.

I write to thank you for your letter of the 22nd instant and to say how very delighted we are all in Tanzania to learn that you will be able to visit us from the 25th to 28th August next.

We very much look forward to meeting you and the members of your party and I earnestly hope that your visit will be both enjoyable and fruitful.

With warmest regards,

*Yours sincerely*  
*A.H. Jamal*  
(A.H. Jamal)

Mr. George D. Woods,  
I.B.R.D.  
Washington, D.C. 20433,  
U.S.A.

*en - w Briefing*

1966 AUG -5 AM 8:38

RECEIVED  
GENERAL FILES  
COMMUNICATIONS

AUG 2 REC'D

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: AUGUST 2, 1966 1510

LOG NO.: RC 24 - AUGUST 2

TO: WOODS INTBAFRAD

FROM: NAIROBI

TEXT:

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. WOODS
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. EL EMARY
DECODED BY:	

T665 WE ALL PLEASED REF YOUR VISIT. HOPE  
MRS. WOODS COMES TOO

MCKENZIE MINAG

110 Please send a copy to  
Mr. Woods with next  
batch to Portugal.

JW  
2 AUG.

MT

OIC  
8/2



July 22, 1966

Dear Mr. Minister:

During the last Annual Meeting you kindly invited me to visit your country. I accepted, in principle, but I was unfortunately unable to fix a date then. I am pleased to be able to inform you that I now plan to visit all three East African countries, beginning my tour at the end of August. I shall be in Uganda from August 28 to 31.

I understand that Mr. David Gordon, Chief of our Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, has discussed these dates with your officials and I am asking him to consult further with them on the detailed arrangements for my visit.

I look forward very much to meeting you and your colleagues and seeing something of your beautiful country, although time does not permit me to see as much of it as I would like to do.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

George D. Woods

His Excellency  
L. Kalule-Sattala  
Minister of Finance  
P. O. Box 103  
Entebbe  
Uganda

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, Demuth, Wishart, Calika, Gordon (Nairobi Office)

NHorsley:jsc

July 22, 1966

Dear Mr. Minister:

During the last Annual Meeting your predecessor - His Excellency, Paul Bomani - kindly invited me to visit your country. At that time I accepted, in principle, but I was unfortunately unable to fix a date then. I am pleased to be able to inform you that I plan to visit all three East African countries, beginning my tour with Tanzania from August 25 to 28.

I understand that Mr. David Gordon, Chief of our Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, has discussed these dates with your officials and I am asking him to consult further with them on the detailed arrangements for my visit.

I look forward very much to meeting you and your colleagues and seeing something of your beautiful country, although time does not permit me to see as much of it as I would like to do.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

George D. Woods

His Excellency  
Amir A. Jamal  
Minister of Finance  
P. O. Box 9111  
Dar-es-Salaam  
Tanzania

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, Demuth, Wishart, Calika, Gordon (Nairobi Office)

NHorsley:jsc

July 22, 1966

Dear Mr. President:

In my letter to you, dated March 21, 1966, I explained that I gladly accepted your gracious invitation to visit Kenya, but unfortunately I was unable then to fix a date. I am pleased to say that I now find myself in a position to do so.

I understand that a visit from August 31 to September 4 would be convenient to the Government of Kenya. We shall consult further with your officials on the detailed arrangements for my visit.

I am very much looking forward to meeting you and to seeing something of your beautiful country.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

His Excellency  
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
State House  
P.O. Box 530  
Nairobi, Kenya

Copy to: His Excellency, James S. Gichuru, Minister of Finance  
His Excellency, Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture  
and Animal Husbandry

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, Demuth, Wishart, Calika, Gordon  
(Nairobi Office)

NHorsley:di

July 22, 1966

Dear Mr. Minister:

In a letter dated March 14, 1966, your President kindly invited me to visit Kenya. In reply, I explained that I gladly accepted, but unfortunately I was not then in a position to fix a date. However, I now find that I am in a position to do so and I enclose a copy of a letter I have today sent to His Excellency.

I understand that Mr. David Gordon, Chief of our Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, has discussed dates for the visit with officials of the Kenya Government, and accordingly I plan to visit Kenya from August 31 to September 4 following visits to Tanzania and Uganda. Mr. Gordon will be consulting further with the Kenya Government on the detailed arrangements for my visit.

I look forward very much to meeting you again.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

His Excellency  
James S. Gichuru  
Minister of Finance  
of the Republic of Kenya  
P.O. Box 30007  
Nairobi, Kenya

Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, Demuth, Wishart, Calika, Gordon,  
(Nairobi Office)

NHorsley:di



July 22, 1966

Dear Mr. Minister:

In his letter to me, dated March 14, 1966, which you brought to me during your visit to Washington, your President kindly invited me to visit Kenya. I explained in reply that I gladly accepted his invitation, but unfortunately I was unable then to fix a date. However, I am happy to say that I have now found time to do so and I enclose a copy of my letter to His Excellency.

I understand that Mr. David Gordon, Chief of our Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, has discussed dates for the visit with officials of the Kenya Government, and accordingly I plan to visit Kenya from August 31 to September 4 following visits to Tanzania and Uganda. Mr. Gordon will be consulting further with the Kenya Government on the detailed arrangements for my visit.

I look forward very much to meeting you again.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

His Excellency  
Bruce McKenzie  
Minister of Agriculture and  
Animal Husbandry of the  
Republic of Kenya  
P.O. Box 30028  
Nairobi, Kenya

Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewerald, Demuth, Wishart, Calika, Gordon  
(Nairobi Office)

NHorsley:di

A 1

# A Guide to Changing Africa: New Lands Multiply Problems

By MILTON BRACKER

The sweep toward independence in Africa, which began after World War II and reached a peak of intensity during 1960, has brought sovereignty and membership in the United Nations to twenty-five countries.

In one of them, the Republic of the Congo—formerly the Belgian Congo—the international organization has been involved in armed conflict against the secessionist province of Katanga. The protracted Congo crisis symbolizes in extreme form the problems that may follow political liberation of an underdeveloped area.

But others of the new states—such as Nigeria—present a picture of stability and hope. During 1962, at least one more former colony, and possibly three, will increase the list.

Meanwhile, the process of constitutional advance toward freedom has continued in other

areas, while some important territories with highly controversial issues remain nominally "unchanged" in regard to their political status.

Those in the latter category include Algeria and the large Portuguese overseas provinces of Mozambique and Angola. The question of Angola will be a major item on the agenda of the session of the United Nations General Assembly that resumes today.

The Congo, Algeria and Angola are the states now most prominently involved in international tension. And the pressures that have produced this tension are directly related to those that have already led to independence in neighboring areas.

The strife in Algeria has meant almost daily bloodshed not only in North Africa but

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8  
also in Metropolitan France. It is currently an immediate threat to the policies and the regime of President de Gaulle and it is of grave concern to the entire Western alliance.

The conflict in Portuguese Angola, at least for the moment, seems less active. But it has a direct bearing on the continuance in power in Portugal of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Portugal recently has been jolted by India's seizure of her former enclave of Goa, and by an uprising in the Portuguese city of Beja. In the aftermath of the loss of Goa, Premier Salazar has said Portugal will leave the United Nations.

It is hard to categorize precisely all the political changes in Africa since 1945. However, four groupings are convenient, each subject to some qualification and explanation. They are: First, the twenty-five states that became independent, and achieved membership in the United Nations, between Jan. 1, 1946 and Dec. 31, 1961. The most recent, Tanganyika, was voted into the United Nations on Dec. 14.

Second, five territories that are expected to gain independence in 1962 or 1963.

Third, territories that have undergone constitutional change, in some cases advancing them toward freedom, in

others merely changing their relations with other countries or groups of countries.

Fourth, the few states that remain basically unchanged.

Of the twenty-five states that have gained independence since World War II, four made up the former colonial territory of French Equatorial Africa, and seven were in French West Africa. On Sept. 28, 1958, they individually approved President de Gaulle's new Constitution for France's Fifth Republic. Guinea, the eighth colony in French West Africa, rejected the charter. All her ties with France were immediately cut and she became independent at once.

Thus the new French Community, which on Oct. 5, 1958 replaced the twelve-year-old French Union, soon took in twelve autonomous republics, including the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) but not Guinea, and two overseas territories.

The twelve republics advanced to full independence between June and November of 1960. Their exact relationship to the Community has varied, but with one exception, Mali, it has been close. The complex relationships between the new republics and France, among themselves, and with other African states are surveyed in an article on the adjoining page.

## March of Independence 1946-61

The twenty-five new countries, with the capital of each listed in parentheses and dates of independence also given, are:

**THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON** (Yaoundé), Jan. 1, 1960. This state is situated at the innermost bend of the Guinea coast, just below the bulge of West Africa. Cameroon consists of the former French sector of the protectorate of the Cameroons, and part of the British sector. The protectorate, originally German, was divided between Britain and France after these powers occupied it in 1916. The sectors became successively League of Nations mandates and United Nations trust territories, under Britain and France. On Aug. 16, 1958, the French gave their sector autonomy. Independence followed, at the recommendation of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. In February, 1961, plebiscites were held in the British sector, as a result of which the southern part joined Cameroon and the northern part joined Nigeria.

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC** (Bangui), Aug. 14, 1960. North of the Congo River, landlocked in the heart of the sub-Saharan, this country was formerly the colony of Ubangi-Shari in French Equatorial Africa. It achieved autonomy within the French Community on Dec. 1, 1958.

tions troops. Thirteen unarmed Italian airmen aiding the United Nations were brutally slain on Nov. 11 in Kindu, Kivu Province, by Congolese troops who took them for mercenaries.

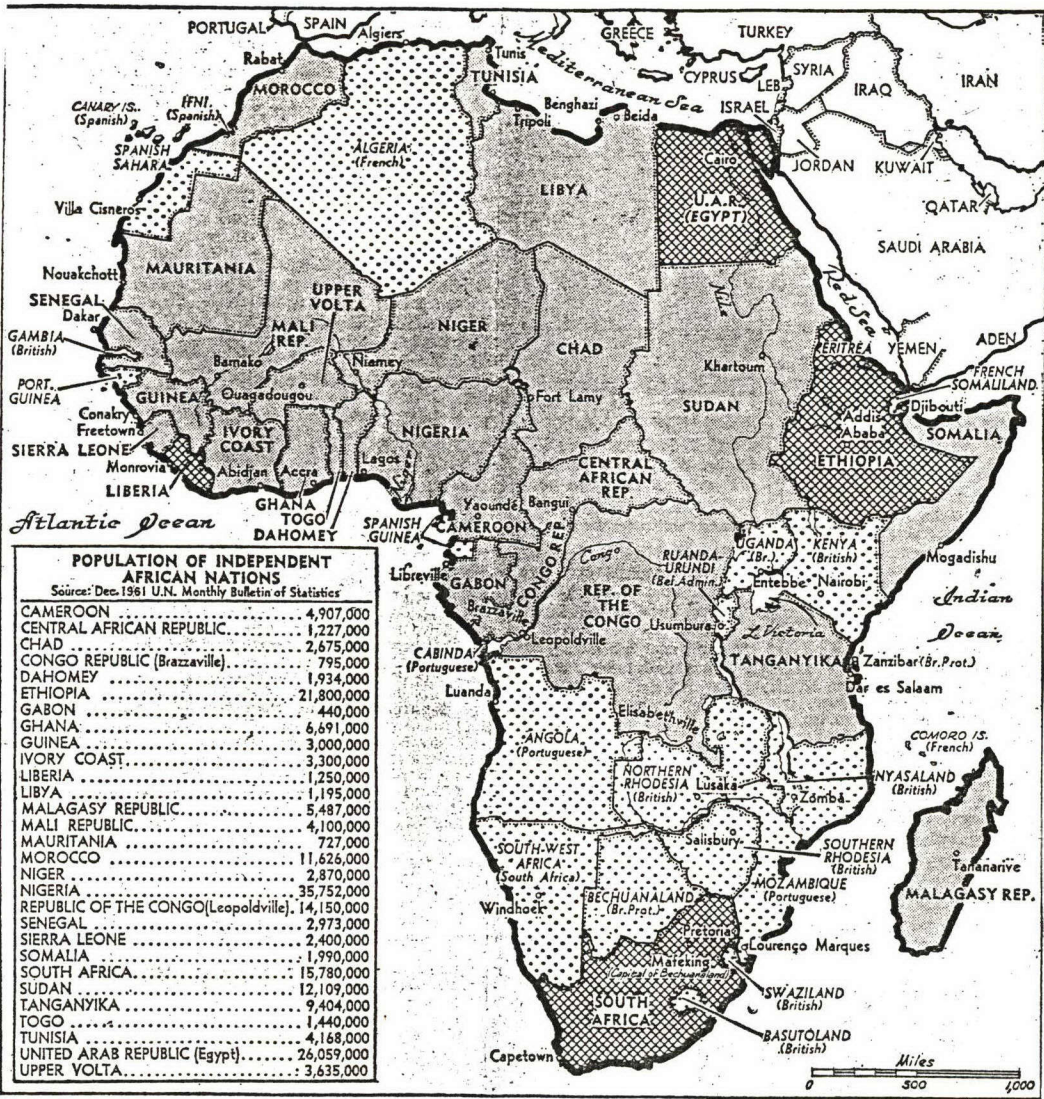
On Dec. 21, under strong United Nations military pressure, Mr. Tshombe went to Kintona, near Leopoldville, for a meeting with the Congolese Premier, Cyrille Adoula. Two days later he signed an agreement there recognizing the unity of the Congo.

However, despite the accord, few observers consider the issue of secessionist Katanga Province to be closed.

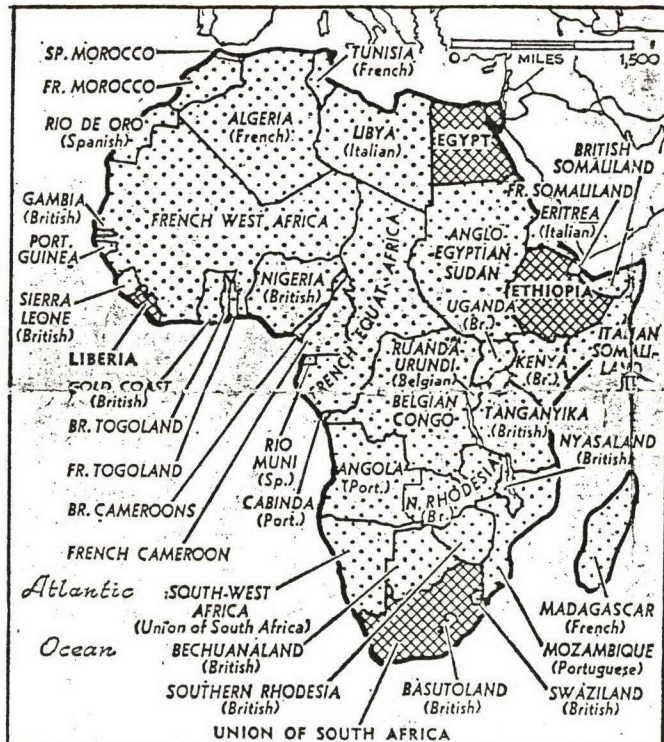
**DAHOMEY REPUBLIC** (Porto Novo), Aug. 1, 1960. On the southern edge of the West African bulge, between Togo and Nigeria, this was one of the eight colonies in French West Africa. It became autonomous on Dec. 4, 1958.

**GABON REPUBLIC** (Libreville), Aug. 17, 1960. On the west coast just below Cameroon, this country, rich in lumber and mineral resources, was part of French Equatorial Africa until it became autonomous on Nov. 28, 1958.

**GHANA** (Accra), March 6, 1957. This country, in the center of the southern shore of the bulge, was formerly the British colony and protectorate of the Gold Coast. It received new constitutions in 1946 and 1950. Britain granted self-government on April 28, 1954, with independence following three years later.



The New York Times Jan. 15, 1962  
**AFRICA, TODAY:** Twenty-five countries (gray shading) have become independent since 1945, when the continent contained only four free nations—Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa (all are designated by cross-hatching).



The New York Times Jan. 15, 1962  
**AFRICA, 1945:** Four (cross-hatched) were independent.

CHAD REPUBLIC (Fort-Lamy), Aug. 11, 1960. This is another former unit of French Equatorial Africa, situated just north of the Central African Republic. It became autonomous on Dec. 1, 1958.

CONGO REPUBLIC (Brazzaville), Aug. 15, 1960. Just across the Congo River from the Republic of the Congo, this country was formerly known as the Middle Congo in French Equatorial Africa. It gained autonomy on Nov. 28, 1953, and should not be confused with:

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (Leopoldville), June 30, 1960. This vast country, the very core of the continent, has dramatized the problems of emergent Africa. The complex tragedy of the Congo led to the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, in an air crash Sept. 18 while on a peace mission to Africa. Mr. Hammarskjöld's successor, U Thant, said on Dec. 1 that the Congo posed the most important problem facing the world body.

After nearly half a century of political backwardness, the Belgian Congo benefited by local governmental reforms instituted in 1957. In January, 1959, after disturbances in and around Leopoldville, Belgium announced a plan aimed at establishing a "democracy" in the Congo capable of exercising sovereignty and making decisions about independence.

Not quite a year and a half later — much sooner than generally had been expected — independence was proclaimed. King Baudouin of the Belgians attended the ceremonies in Leopoldville. It was perhaps symbolic of what lay ahead that, during the proceedings, an African snatched the monarch's sword and briefly made off with it.

A few days later, discipline broke down. On July 11, the mineral-rich southeastern province of Katanga seceded, posing what has been a crucial issue ever since.

While it proved to have been with grim irony that Mr. Hammarskjöld acknowledged the "problems, difficulties and even risks" of United Nations intervention, the Secretary General was strongly behind the Security Council decision of July 14, 1960, to send an international force to help the new Government in Leopoldville.

The ramifications of this decision have continued, and as the new year began the Congo problem was unsolved, although the worst of the violence seemed to be at least temporarily over.

It was a chaotic year for the Congo, a year that saw the country's first Premier, Patrice Lumumba, murdered after he had been turned over to his enemies in Katanga by the central Government in Leopoldville.

There were bloody clashes in August, and again in November and December, between the forces of Katanga's President, Moïse Tshombe, and United Na-

Ghana's achievement of independence provided impetus to nationalist movements all over Africa. On May 9, 1956, British Togoland voted by plebiscite to become part of Ghana. On July 1, 1960, the new state formally became a republic. As such, it has remained in the British Commonwealth. But like India, Pakistan and Cyprus, the Ghanaians recognize Queen Elizabeth II only as head of the Commonwealth and not as sovereign.

GUINEA (Conakry), Sept. 28, 1958. Guinea was the only part of the former French Empire to reject President de Gaulle's new Constitution in 1958 and thus gain immediate independence. Guinea is situated just below the westernmost portion of the West African bulge.

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC (Abidjan), Aug. 7, 1960. This republic, Guinea's eastern neighbor, also is a former part of French West Africa. It became autonomous Dec. 4, 1958.

LIBYA (Tripoli and Benghazi), Dec. 24, 1951. A former Italian colony in the center of Africa's Mediterranean coast, Libya was the subject of a protracted United Nations debate. On Nov. 21, 1949, the General Assembly backed her independence. A formal proclamation by King Sayed Mohammed Idris el-Sensussi came two years and a month later.

The system of alternate capitals reflects internal rivalry between the western province of Tripolitania, where Tripoli is situated, and the eastern province of Cyrenaica, site of Benghazi.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC (Tananarive), June 26, 1960. This republic is on the island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean off Africa's southeast coast. It accepted the French Constitution submitted on Sept. 28, 1958, became an autonomous republic in the next month and advanced to full independence in the pattern of the territories of French West and Equatorial Africa.

MALI REPUBLIC (Bamako), Sept. 22, 1960. This was formerly the French Sudan, another of the colonies in French West Africa, situated largely in the Sahara. It became an autonomous republic on Nov. 24, 1958, and on April 4, 1959, joined with Senegal, another former French colony, in the Federation of Mali. This achieved full independence June 20, 1960. But the federation fell apart within three months. The former French Sudan then became the independent Republic of Mali.

MAURITANIA (Nouakchott), Nov. 28, 1960. This is another large Saharan country, east of Mali in what was formerly French West Africa. It became autonomous Nov. 28, 1958. Mauritania was admitted to the United Nations last Oct. 27, as a result of a deal whereby the

Western powers and Nationalist China refrained from vetoing Outer Mongolia. Mauritania's admission was strongly opposed by Morocco, which contends Mauritania is rightfully her territory.

MOROCCO (Rabat), March 2, 1956. The French who had held this long-fought-over area as a protectorate since 1912, recognized its sovereignty in 1955. In April, 1956, shortly after the formal proclamation of independence, Spain recognized Moroccan sovereignty over the zone on the north coast that had been Spanish Morocco. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla remained as Spanish "metropolitan territories." Tangier, across the strait from Gibraltar, retained for several years some aspects of the international status it had had since Dec. 18, 1923, but on April 18, 1960, these were revoked and Tangier was integrated totally into the economy of Morocco.

NIGER REPUBLIC (Niamey) Aug. 3, 1960. This state is situated in what was formerly French West Africa, between Mali and Chad. It became autonomous on Dec. 19, 1958.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA (Lagos), Oct. 1, 1960. This former British colony is the most populous and one of the most influential of the new African states. It advanced steadily toward independence with new constitutions that became effective in 1947 and 1951. There were further changes in 1958; and in April, 1959, the Northern Region, the largest and most undeveloped of the three regions forming the federation, attained internal autonomy.

A new federal Government, chosen on Dec. 12, 1959, led the nation toward independence. In a plebiscite in February, 1961, the northern part of the former British Cameroons voted to join Nigeria. The federation is a staunch member of the Commonwealth.

SENEGAL (Dakar), Sept. 11, 1960. This is the westernmost country in Africa. It was formerly a colony in French West Africa, and later a member of the short-lived Federation of Mali.

SIERRA LEONE (Freetown), April 27, 1961. Constitutional amendments in 1953 and 1956 advanced this small British colony and protectorate—between Guinea and Liberia on the bulge — toward independence. Details were worked out at a con-

ference in London in 1960. The country belongs to the Commonwealth.

SOMALIA (Mogadishu), July 1, 1960. This republic, at the "horn" of East Africa below the Red Sea, consists of the former protectorate of British Somaliland and the former colony of Italian Somaliland. After World War II, the latter was made a United Nations trust territory, and as such was returned to Italian administration on Nov. 21, 1949.

On the basis of a recommendation by the legislative council of British Somaliland on April 4, 1960, approved by Britain a month later, the British protectorate gained independence on June 26, 1960, merging with Italian Somaliland to form independent Somalia five days later.

SUDAN (Khartoum), Jan. 1, 1956. This territory, about one-third the size of the United States, was conquered by Egypt in the early Eighteen Twenties. A Sudanese rebellion ousted the Egyptians in 1884-85. Reconquest by the Egyptians and the British—who were eager to keep out the French — led to establishment in 1899 of a British-Egyptian condominium.

Britain and Egypt signed a new twenty-year alliance in 1936. Both this and the condominium agreement were abrogated by Egypt in 1951. On Feb. 12, 1953, a new accord was signed providing a transitional period of Sudanese self-government. On Dec. 19, 1955, the last British and Egyptian troops left. An independent republic was proclaimed two weeks later.

On Nov. 17, 1958, Lieut. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, chief of the armed forces, seized the Government but said that the republican form would be maintained. On March 4, 1959, President Abboud dismissed the military council that he had headed since November, and assumed full power.

TANGANYIKA (Dar-es-Salaam), Dec. 9, 1961. This territory on the Indian Ocean was formerly the major part of German East Africa. It became a British mandate under the League of Nations in 1919 and a United Nations trust territory under British administration in 1946. Following general elections in September, 1960, it achieved internal self-government. When it achieved independence last month, Tanganyika became a

## Moving Toward Freedom in 1962-63

UGANDA (now Entebbe; will be Kampala), Oct. 9, 1962. This British protectorate, north of Lake Victoria, has been advanced toward independence through stages beginning with the first direct elections in October, 1958. A constitutional conference in London last fall provided for elections by mid-April and independence to follow. A key factor in Uganda's development will be the relation of the Kingdom of Buganda, now one of the protectorate's four provinces, to the new state. Buganda will continue to have its own Parliament, as well as representation in the Uganda National Assembly.

RUANDI-URUNDI (now Usumbura; may be Kigali, Ruanda, and Kitega, Urundi), date uncertain. This two-part territory lies between Uganda and Lake Tanganyika. It was formerly part of German East Africa, becoming successively a League of Nations mandate and a United Nations trust territory under Belgian administration. Ruanda, the northern sector, has long been troubled by fierce tribal rivalry between the Bahutu and the Watusi. Last Jan. 28, the King of Ruanda was deposed and a republic proclaimed. In September, separate elections were held in Ruanda and Urundi. On Dec. 7, a United Nations commission urged the General Assembly to endorse these elections as a final step toward independence.

KENYA (Nairobi), date uncertain. This colony and protectorate, north of Tanganyika, achieved multiracial local government in 1954. A new constitution followed in 1958 and another last spring, with still an-

other constitutional conference set for Feb. 14. This will presumably lead to general elections and complete internal self-government, with independence to follow.

But progress has been slowed recently by differences between two African political groups, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union and within the former group. The Kenya African National Union is headed by Jomo Kenyatta, who was freed last Aug. 21 after nearly nine years of detention for complicity in the Mau Mau uprising.

ZANZIBAR (Zanzibar), date uncertain. This is a protectorate made up of two islands, Zanzibar and Pemba, in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Tanganyika. An Arab sultan still rules, with the advice of a British "resident." First elections were held in 1957, suffrage was broadened in 1959 and general elections were held last January, with a run-off vote in June.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is nominal sovereign over a coastal strip of Kenya including the port of Mombasa. A special commission recommended last month that the strip should become an integral part of an independent Kenya. A conference to prepare a constitution for an independent Zanzibar will be held at the close of the Kenya conference.

There is a prospect of an eventual East African Federation that would consist of Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar. The Federation would have ties to the Commonwealth.

## Areas With Variety of Changes

This category embraces a wide range of political adjustments, usually but not always related to the question of independence.

There were three mergers, one of which was nullified last October when Syria severed the bonds that had united her with Egypt in the United Arab Republic. The union of Egypt, in North Africa, and Syria, wholly in Asia, was announced in February, 1958. Syria revolted last Sept. 29 and on Oct. 5 President Gamal Abdel Nasser accepted the break. He said, however, that Egypt would retain the name of UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

Egypt began the post-World War II period as a monarchy. An army coup ousted King

Farouk on July 26, 1952, and a republic was declared June 18, 1953. The leading figures in these changes were Gen. Mohammed Naguib, who led the original coup, and Lieut. Col. Nasser, who took control on Feb. 24, 1954.

The FEDERATION OF ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA was established on Sept. 15, 1952, when the former Italian Red Sea colony of Eritrea became an autonomous state within the ancient empire of Ethiopia. But for all practical purposes, Eritrea is simply a part of Ethiopia. The colony came under British control in World War II, and on Nov. 21, 1949, was made a United Nations trust territory under Italian administration.

At the time Ethiopia was

full-fledged member of the Commonwealth.

TOGO (Lomé), April 17, 1960. This republic, situated between Ghana and Dahomey, was the French sector of the former German protectorate of Togoland. As in the case of Cameroon, the protectorate had been divided between Britain and France after World War I. The sectors became successively League of Nations mandates and United Nations trust territories, under Britain and France.

On Aug. 16, 1958, the French gave their sector internal autonomy. Following a recommendation in February, 1959, by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, it became the sovereign state of Togo. In a plebiscite May 9, 1956, British Togoland — which had long been administered as part of the Gold Coast — voted to join Ghana.

TUNISIA (Tunis), March 20, 1956. Sandwiched between Algeria and Libya on the Mediterranean shore, Tunisia had

been a French protectorate since 1881. On July 25 of the year after independence, it was proclaimed a republic. Last July, after a long dispute with France, President Habib Bourguiba demanded that the French vacate the naval and air base they held at Bizerte. The upshot was a Tunisian move to impose a siege, broken by France with ground and air assaults. After a cease-fire on July 23, the issue was taken to the United Nations, where the General Assembly asked France to negotiate a withdrawal from the Bizerte base.

On Sept. 8, President Bourguiba said France could hold the base "during the present world crisis" (over Berlin), and ten days later France evacuated the city of Bizerte, which had been partly occupied during the fighting.

UPPER VOLTA (Ouagadougou), Aug. 5, 1960. This was another of the territories in French West Africa. Situated between the French Sudan (now Mali) and Niger, it became autonomous on Dec. 4, 1958.

conquered by Fascist Italy, in 1936, it was the oldest independent country on the continent, dating its sovereignty to Biblical days. Emperor Haile Selassie was restored to his throne by the British in 1942. In December, 1960, he survived a domestic revolt that broke out while he was on a state visit to Brazil. The Emperor, then 68 years old, returned promptly to Addis Ababa, his capital, quashed the rebellion and had its leaders hanged in public.

The third merger was the absorption by Morocco of the former Spanish protectorate of Southern Morocco, between Morocco and SPANISH SAHARA on the northwest coast.

This was an outgrowth of the complex relations between Spain and Morocco. In November, 1957, fighting broke out over Ifni, a Spanish enclave in the southern part of Morocco proper, separated from Spain's southern protectorate by a wide strip of Moroccan territory.

On Jan. 14, 1958, Spain changed the status of Spanish West Africa—which had comprised the southern protectorate, Ifni and Spanish Sahara—so that the latter two areas became African provinces of Spain, administered directly from Madrid. Then on April 10, 1958, Spain yielded the southern protectorate to Morocco.

But Spain has retained Ifni, despite continuing Moroccan claims. Ifni and Spanish Sahara continue to be considered provinces of Spain, like the two provinces into which the CANARY ISLANDS, off the coast of Spanish Sahara, are divided.

In practical effect, however, Ifni, Spanish Sahara and the Canaries are run as colonies—as are the two "provinces" of Rio Muni and Fernando Po, which make up SPANISH GUINEA, halfway down the West African coast.

Constitutional changes more directly related to the general trend toward autonomy and independence have continued in other areas controlled by Britain.

In 1953, the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia were merged into the FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. The Federation's unwieldiness is suggested by the fact that it has a Governor General, three governors, a Federal Prime Minister, a Colonial Prime Minister, a Federal Parliament, a colonial legislature and two legislative councils. A new Federal Constitution, discussed in London in December, 1960, is to be completed no later than next October.

But the revision of the Federal charter has been delayed by developments in the component territories. These have not been simultaneous; the effect rather has been of a wave of

tension washing over first one, then the other.

In white-dominated Southern Rhodesia, a new Constitution approved last July nominally gave more rights and representation to Africans. But when the new charter went into effect early in December, the reaction of the National Democratic party (successor to the banned African National Congress) was strong. Disturbances led to mobilization of troops and police units, and on Dec. 9 the National Democratic party was declared illegal too. Its leaders acted immediately to reorganize under another name.

Despite the surge of African nationalism in Southern Rhodesia, there would appear little chance of the colony's being controlled by Africans soon. Indeed, there continues to be some hard-core European sentiment for an ultimate merger of the colony with the adamantly racist Republic of South Africa.

Thus the outlook for the Federation was not clear as 1961 ended. In general the African leadership in all three components is committed to a loosening of the Federation ties and to eventual independence. The granting of a "qualified option to secede" from the Federation was recommended by the Monckton Commission, a British-appointed advisory body headed by Lord Monckton, in a report published Oct. 11, 1960.

Before the commission began its study, Prime Minister Macmillan said that British policy envisaged Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland moving toward internal self-government as rapidly as possible. This was publicly accepted by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister.

GAMBIA, a sliver of territory almost entirely surrounded by the Republic of Senegal, is the oldest and smallest British colony and protectorate in West Africa. The first general election there was held in 1954. In accord with a London decision last July, another vote next May will bring the colony internal self-government.

FRENCH SOMALILAND, across the Red Sea from Aden, was originally occupied by France in 1862 and annexed in 1897. It became an overseas territory of the French Union on Jan. 1, 1947. Upon approving the new French Constitution in 1958, it became an overseas territory of the French Community. It has internal autonomy.

The COMORO Islands, between Madagascar and Mozambique, were administratively attached to Madagascar from 1914 to 1946. In 1947, they became an overseas territory of the French Union, and on Dec. 11, 1958, their people voted to continue their status as an overseas territory within the French Community.

## Basically Unchanged Territories

The REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA was proclaimed last March 31, on the basis of a referendum in October, 1960. The country had previously existed as the Union of South Africa since May 31, 1910. Last May, as other Commonwealth members increased their pressure against South Africa because of its apartheid policy of racial separation, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd took the country out of the Commonwealth.

Other African and Asian states have sought to have South Africa ousted from the United Nations because of its rigid race policy, which the international body has frequently condemned, most recently on Nov. 28.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, a former German colony, was mandated to the Union of South Africa by the League of Nations in 1921. Since then, it has been administered in effect as a province of South Africa.

South Africa has rejected or ignored protests by the United Nations about South-West Africa. On Dec. 13, the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee overwhelmingly approved an Asian-African resolution calling for general elections leading to independence for South-West Africa.

Wholly enclosed by, or bordering on, the Republic of South Africa are the three British High Commission Territories of BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND and SWAZILAND. Prior to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, these were administered by the Office of Commonwealth Relations. On Nov. 14, Prime Minister Macmillan announced that the responsibility for the three territories would be transferred to the Colonial Office.

In the past and as recently as 1959, South Africa has sought to gain control of the protectorates. Britain has firmly rejected such moves. Last June 20, when a new multi-racial Legislative Council was inaugurated in Bechuanaland, the High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, emphasized the Commonwealth determination that "no man's place in society shall be determined by the color of his skin." Increased self-government, but not independence, is in view for the High Commission Territories.

LIBERIA, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, remains an independent republic. Liberia was founded in 1847 following the establishment twenty-five

tuguese coastal enclave of CABINDA is separated from northern Angola by a strip of the Congo Republic, but, is administered by Portugal as a district of Angola.

Last July, Lisbon announced long-range reforms to give "constitutional equality" to the large African majorities in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. The Portuguese also said that they had instituted fourteen administrative reforms during the preceding eighteen months.

On Oct. 10, Angola's Governor General declared that the rebellion was over. But in November, Holden Roberto, a nationalist leader, said his forces were simply regrouping for a new offensive. On Nov. 28, a United Nations inquiry committee said the situation was deteriorating and only the most thoroughgoing reforms could end the conflict.

The smaller territories are the province of PORTUGUESE GUINEA, between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea, and the two-island province of SAO TOME and PRINCIPE in the Gulf of Guinea. Each has a governor responsible to the Minister for Overseas Provinces in Lisbon.

The province of São Tome and Principe had included the tiny mainland fortress enclave of Sao João Baptista de Ajuda, founded in 1788, in Ouidah on the coast of Dahomey. Last Aug. 1, Dahomey—on her first anniversary as an independent nation—seized the enclave and expelled the tiny Portuguese garrison. This ended the existence of what had been the smallest political entity on the continent.

Although the thirteen Algerian and two Saharan departments in ALGERIA are still formally regarded by France as integral parts of the republic, the North African territory has been undergoing for fifteen years the bitterest and probably most significant political conflict on the continent. Indeed, because of the recalcitrance of French Rightist and military circles that oppose General de Gaulle's policy of self-determination for Algeria, the question poses a grave threat to the Fifth Republic itself.

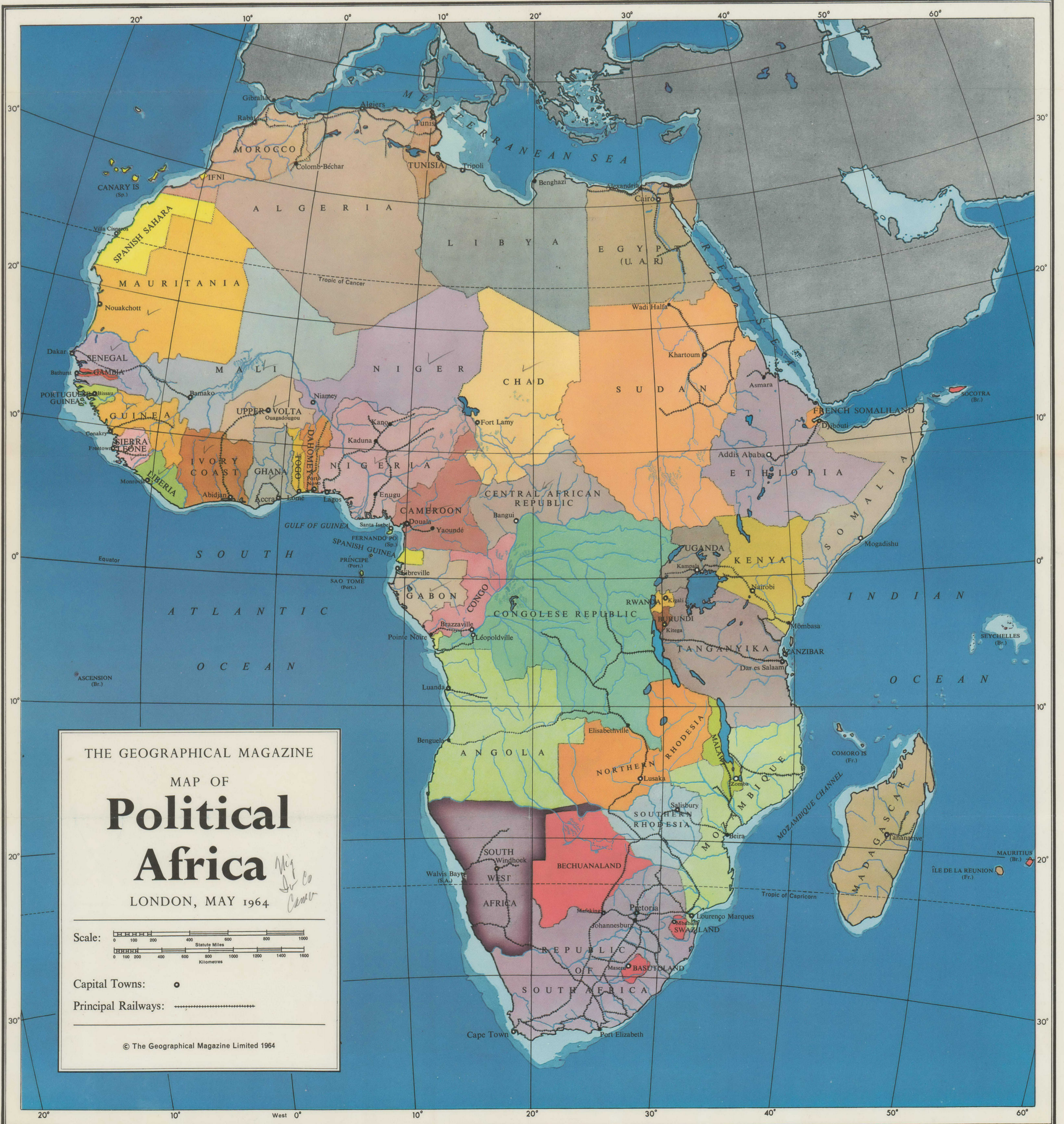
The Algerian Nationalists' struggle against the French flared into open warfare Nov. 1, 1954. On Sept. 16, 1959, President de Gaulle laid down his plan of self-determination—which could involve a partition of the territory into French and



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THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE  
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 LONDON, MAY 1964

Scale:   
 0 100 200 400 600 800 1000  
 Statute Miles  
 0 100 200 400 600 800 1000  
 Kilometres

Capital Towns: ●  
 Principal Railways: - - - - -

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# NGORONGORO'S

## First Visitor



translated by G. E. ORGAN  
annotated by H. A. FOSBROOKE  
From Dr. O. BAUMANN'S  
journal of 1892



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# NGORONGORO'S FIRST VISITOR

BEING

AN ANNOTATED AND ILLUSTRATED TRANSLATION

FROM

**DR. O. BAUMANN'S**

*DURCH MASAILAND ZUR NILQUELLE*

*THROUGH MASAILAND TO THE SOURCE OF THE NILE*

(Published Berlin 1894)

*translated by*

**MRS. G. E. ORGAN**

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## FOREWORD

Many readers of this series will, it is hoped, buy these booklets in the course of their visits to Ngorongoro, but for those who like to read about a place before they go there, or who are interested in the area but unable to visit it, the following general notes should prove of interest.

Ngorongoro is a volcanic crater, or more properly caldera, situated in the Arusha Region of Tanzania, approximately 35° 30' East and 3° 15' South, being 112 miles West of Arusha and 290 miles by road from Nairobi. The average height of the rim is about 7,600 feet and of the floor 5,600 feet, giving a depth of 2,000 feet, with a diameter ranging between 10 and 12 miles, and a floor area of 102 square miles. This makes it one of the biggest caldera in the world, others of similar magnitude being Lago di Bolsera in Italy (10¼ miles in diameter) and Mono Lake in California (15 miles in diameter). It is surrounded by most scenic volcanic highlands, with six peaks rising to more than 10,000 feet.

Apart from its scenic and geological interest, Ngorongoro's chief claim to fame lies in the number and variety of wildlife which it contains, which by the open nature of the country can be seen at all times of the year. Most conspicuous of these are the wildebeest whose numbers vary between 10,000 and 14,000 according to the time of the year. There are also large numbers of eland, zebra and gazelle — Grant's and Thompson's — as also hartebeeste, waterbuck, bushbuck, reedbuck and the like. These animals attract the usual predators, lion, leopard, cheetah, wild-dog, hyaena and jackal. One of the conspicuous features of the Crater is the rhinoceros population which varies, according to the time of year, from half-a-dozen to nearly forty. They, like the other game, can be viewed close-up from vehicles, which are permitted to descend into the Crater for a small fee. Elephant, buffalo and hippo are also present, although giraffe are conspicuously absent.

The Crater is the centre, of a 3,200 square mile Conservation Area in which the Tanzania Government is conducting a pioneer experiment in multiple land usage, reconciling the interests of wildlife, of the pastoral Masai who inhabit the Area and of general conservation, particularly in regard to the 350 square miles of forest in the Area, which acts as a source of water for the surrounding farming country.

## INTRODUCTION

Now that Ngorongoro is receiving so many visitors—some 16,000 in the 1965 season — many are asking “who was the first overseas visitor and what did Ngorongoro then look like?” As far as the records reveal, Dr. O. Baumann, the German explorer, was the pioneer who first saw the Crater on the 18th March, 1892, when he records :

*“At noon we suddenly found ourselves on the rim of a sheer cliff and looked down into the oblong bowl of Ngorongoro, the remains of an old crater. Its bottom was grassland, alive with a great number of game; the western part was occupied by a small lake.”*

The translation which follows is taken from the book describing his journey, published in Berlin in 1894. We take up the story from the time when, coming from Mbugwe by the west shore of Lake Manyara, the explorer climbed the Rift Wall, some miles north of the present village of Mto wa Mbu, and obtained, as does the present day traveller, a magnificent view over Lake Manyara, right down to Mount Ufiome, near Babati.

Each day's journey is translated in full (by Mrs. Organ) and thereafter a short commentary (by H. A. Fosbrooke) follows, explaining points in the light of our present knowledge.

Dr. Baumann's route, marked on the accompanying map, is deduced from his own description and confirmed from his own map and the map which accompanied Dr. Obst's *Das Abflusslose Rumpfschollenland in Nordostleichen Deutsch-Ostafrika* (Mitte der Geogr. Ges. in Hamburg. Bd. XXIX Karte i). This latter map is of great interest as it is possible to pick up the routes of many German explorers; those who visited the present Conservation Area are listed below, with an indication of the area they traversed. With so many routes criss-crossing on a single map there are some points of confusion, which could only be cleared by reference to original sources, which are not currently accessible to the writers. It is clear, however, that the Area had been very fully explored before the outbreak of World War I, as witness the very full details on the first British map — copied from the German maps — published by the Military in 1916.

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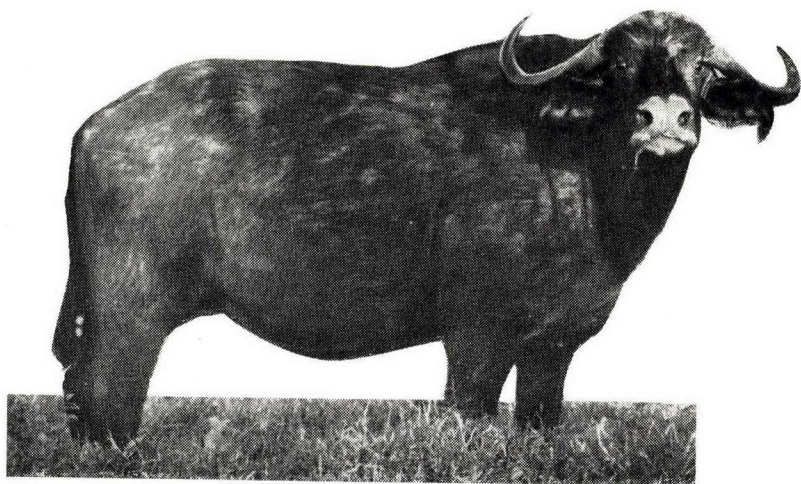
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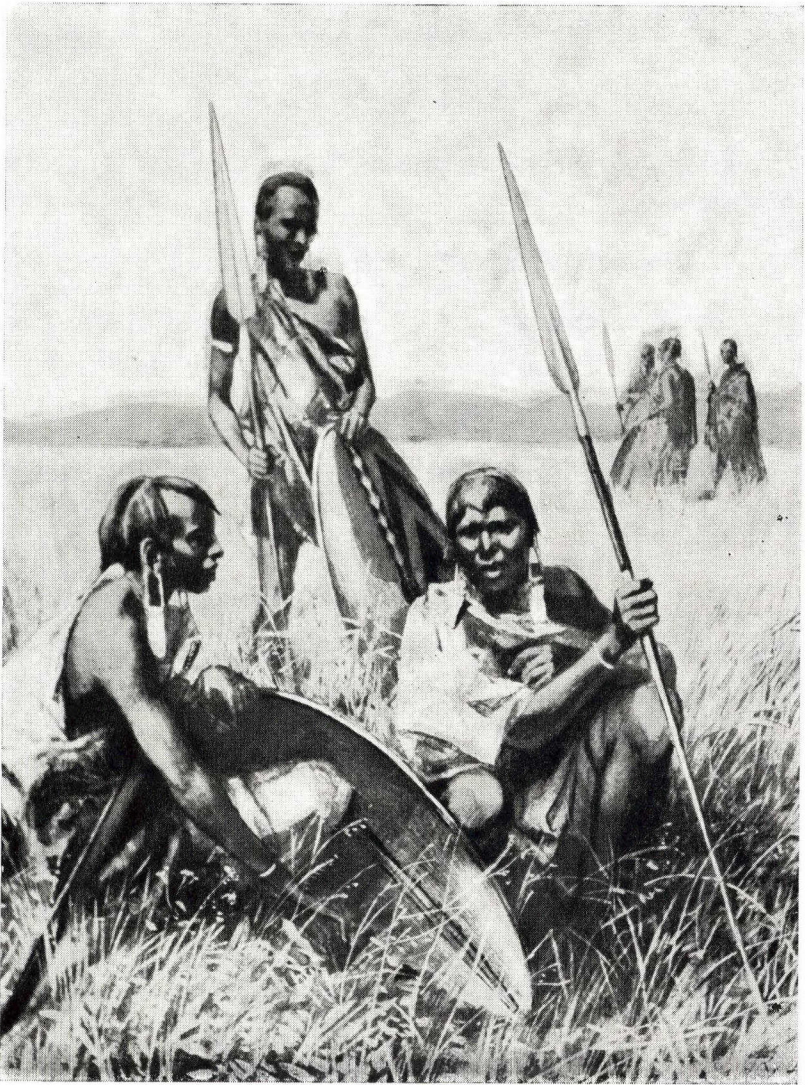
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*"The presence of two Elmoran who suddenly appeared near the Murera Stream was most opportunte." (16th March 1892.) Masai Moran (warriors) as depicted in Baumann's book. Note the difference in shape of spears referred to on page 9.*

*Cover shows Baumann's Camp in the Lerai Forest on the Crater floor.*

There were doubtless many others, but the explorers recorded on Obst's map with their dates and the areas they covered, are :—

- |                     |   |                                                                |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Baumann : 1892      | — | Rift Wall, Murera, Ngorongoro, Lairobi, Endulen and Serengeti. |
| Hoesemann : 1891    | — | Mangola and Eyasi.                                             |
| Kohlschutter : 1900 | — | Endulen.                                                       |
| Bast : 1904         | — | Ngorongoro, Endondol and Embagai,                              |
| Abel : 1904         | — |                                                                |
| Jaeger : 1907       | — | Covered the whole area.                                        |
| Methner : 1907      | — |                                                                |
| Schlobach : 1908    | — | Mto wa Mbu to Olodare.                                         |
| Zache : 1910        | — | From Murera across Crater to Siedentopf's Farm.                |
| Rothert : 1911      | — | Malanja, Balbal to the west.                                   |



So, having paid tribute to these, and doubtless many other unnamed pioneers, let us take up the story of the first of these in March, 1892.



1. *"A wonderful view over shimmering Lake Manyara compensated us for our efforts."*

## BAUMANN'S JOURNAL

Baumann writes of his climb up the Rift Wall :

### 13th March

*“March 13th was taken up by an exhausting climb to the plateau. A narrow Masai cattle track led along a slope which had an outcrop of enormous basalt boulders and up which men could advance quite well, but donkeys and cattle only with difficulty. When, after a strenuous ascent, we arrived at the magnificent plateau, it was almost evening.*

*There, on the top, a wonderful view over the shimmering Lake Manyara compensated us for our efforts. From this point the lake is visible in its whole extent, showing the steep Western banks and the distant Ufiomi Mountain to the south. With its discovery one of the main missions of the Masai Expedition was fulfilled.*

*Cool, clean air refreshed us, at this height clear streams rushed between slopes covered with fine grass; a dark forested mountain range appeared to the north.”*

The point at which Baumann climbed is considerably to the north of the motor road ascent and the Manyara Hotel, but the description tallies exactly with what the present-day traveller sees from the observation point at the top of the scarp. “The forested mountain range” which Baumann observed is now included in the Northern Highlands Forest Reserve, a part of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

### 14th-15th March

*“Next morning we set out for a short march only and camped at Lmorro stream, where we spent one complete day repacking our loads. The loss of men since Umbugwe had now become noticeable, also our pack donkeys had suffered from the bites of the ndorobo fly. This insect is to be found near streams and is dangerous for donkeys as they bite the animal's anus which causes swelling and leads to the animal's death. We urgently required new herdsmen for our cattle herd and our loads were not substantially reduced.*

*To reduce the number of loads, the weight of some bundles containing clothes was increased and various pieces of clothing were distributed to the porters, as an advance for their services.*

*Even then, too many loads remained and I came to the conclusion that I would have to dispose of some loads, as by delaying our safari, the whole success of our expedition might be endangered. We, therefore, proceeded to dig a pit and put in it glass beads, brass wire, various musical boxes and other junk which may come in useful when one travels in Africa, but on the other hand one might be just as well without it.*

*We filled in the pit and lit a fire over it, following Kiburandgop's advice, as he maintained that the ashes would mark the place even after many years.*

*We had now recovered our former mobility and it only remained to replace the five dead askaris from the ranks of the porters. I had earmarked some people for such a situation long ago. Their extraordinary efficiency had drawn my attention to them. One man, by the name of Bakari Juku, deserves a particular mention. He was a real Digo, who hardly knew any Swahili.*

*"He was a thickset fellow possessed of extraordinary strength. His large jet black head was set between broad shoulders almost without a neck. The face bore a striking resemblance to that of a hippopotamus. Sharp, enterprising eyes looked from this face which was not improved by small-pox marks, but in spite of this, one immediately took a liking to him. He proved himself later to be an excellent askari. Whenever there was an attack or other dangerous event, Juku went in front of everybody. He was also an untiring worker. Once, when circumstances demanded it, he carried two loads on his head and a sick fellow askari on his back for many hours."*

"Lmorro" stream, appearing on Obst's map and the first British map as *Olmoro*, is the northernmost of the streams which, rising in the highland forest, drain into Lake Manyara; Baumann's camp lay well to the north of the present motor road.

Tsetse fly is still present below the Rift, as visitors to the Manyara National Park may have observed. It was through the area now included in the Park between the Lake shore and the Rift that Baumann travelled and where doubtless the donkeys became infected with trypanosomiasis, indeed a disease fatal to donkeys, but not manifesting the symptoms recorded.

## 16th March

*“The newly appointed askari were issued with their uniforms and on 16th March the journey was continued over the Plateau.*

*The absence of a guide was very hampering as everything was completely strange to Ndaikai, and also Kiburdangop could no longer remember the details of the route. As long as the march led over open grassy hilltops, progress was comparatively easy, but as we had to pass through a forest we definitely required a guide.*

*The presence therefore of two Elmoran, who appeared suddenly near the Mureru stream was most opportune. They told us that they had been attracted by the smell of our cattle. I need not mention that we did not release such welcome guests. One of the warriors was the leader (Leigwenan) of the young people of Mutyek. He was a strikingly good-looking fellow having delicate, attractive features and a slim, perfectly proportioned body. He told us that his people were at present engaged in a fight against the Ubugwe and asked whether we had met them. We thought immediately of the incident at Lake Manyara, and declared that we had in fact made a “flying acquaintance” with these gentlemen.*

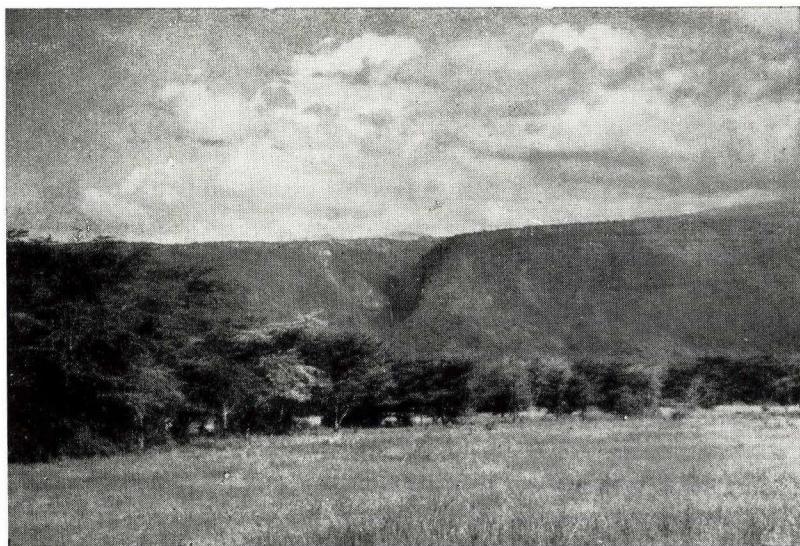
*It impressed the Leigwenan enormously that we had beaten the Wambugwe and had taken away a lot of their cattle as the Masai had never managed to accomplish this.*

*He became thereafter our enthusiastic friend and even proposed to start a partnership of cattle pilfering.*

*He naturally had never seen a white man before. Even now, he had no idea that I was a representative of another race, but he thought that I was a different type of coastal negro, this being also presumed of Dr. Fischer. (Laschomba Neibor — white coastal negro).”*

The word “elmoran”, now spelt *il Muran*, indicates warriors of the Masai tribe, whilst the word “Leigwenan” is properly *ol Aigwanani*, the leader or spokesman of a group. The same social organisation as Baumann found exists today whereby all Masai youths, on being circumcised in their mid-teens, belong to an age set which is given a name, as might be the name of a regiment. After seven years as junior warriors, a promotion ceremony elevates all





2. "March 13th (1892) was taken up by an exhausting climb to the plateau". The Rift Wall in the vicinity of Baumann's ascent.



3. The Murera Valley, where Baumann camped on the 17th March, as seen from to-day's motor road, with Mbulu farms in foreground and Lolmolasin Mountain (11,969 ft. 3,700 m.) in background.

members of the group to the rank of senior warrior. After another seven years there is a standing-down ceremony by which elderhood is attained. Meanwhile, of course, further youths have been circumcised and promoted to fill the ranks in the warrior group.

The area called "Mutyek", properly *Ngotiek*, is the plateau country bounded by the Rift on the east, the Northern Highlands Forest on the north and the Marang Forest on the south. In the past this was Masai country, as the presence of a warrior spokesman with jurisdiction over the area indicates. After the famine described below and the introduction of German Administration, an endeavour was made to concentrate all Masai south and east of the Great North Road.

When, in early British times the Masai re-entered the *Ngotiek* area, they were driven out by cattle disease, possibly trypanosomiasis carried by the tsetse which meanwhile had invaded the area. In 1929 a Land Commission established by Government allocated the area to the Iraqw i.e. the Mbulu, a rapidly expanding tribe living to the south. At first reluctant to pioneer into these fertile lands, wheat production during World War II emphasised the value of the area, which has now become one of the best examples of mechanical farming by advanced Africans. The tsetse has been removed by self-help labour turnouts, many thousands of workers being employed annually in the 1940's.

The Mbugwe referred to in the above passage are a Bantu tribe living to the south of Lake Manyara, one of the few Bantu tribes to stand up to the Masai. This is by virtue of their prowess as spearmen and the fact that they lived in villages set on open plains where cultivation was prohibited by tribal law. This meant that no enemy could approach under cover of high standing crops, and if they did succeed in rustling any cattle, there was open country over which they could be chased and the cattle recovered.

### **17th March**

*"On the morning of 17th March, the warriors marching vigorously ahead, had soon found a red cattle track, which climbed through beautiful grass covered slopes and brought us into thick, tropical forest. Entangled herbaceous vegetation and numerous nettles covered the ground.*

*Thick but not very high trees stood here and there, their branches covered with moss and lichen on the windswept side*

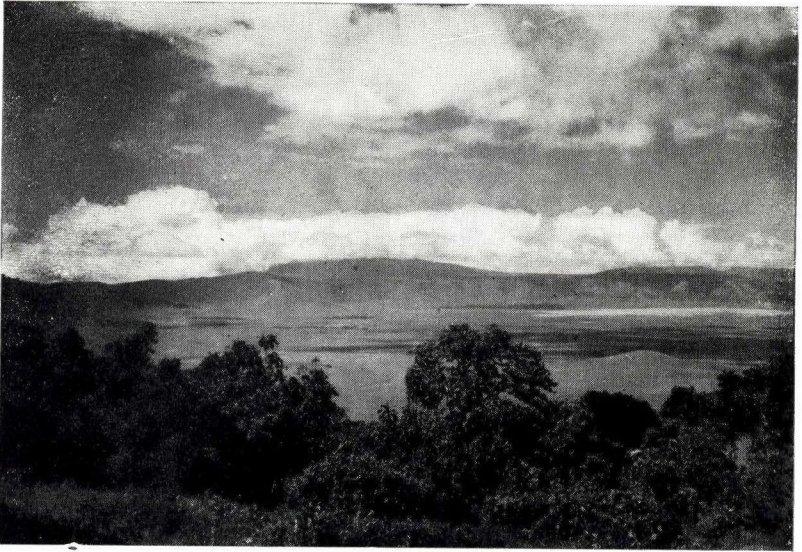
*and entwined by numerous creepers. We camped in the forest near a murmuring stream, over which lovely butterflies fluttered. In the evening thick mist descended and it became quite cold."*

The Murera river by which Baumann camped on the night of the 16th/17th is that crossed at the bottom of a long descent where a P.W.D. camp is seen adjacent to the bridge. From the fact that Baumann soon entered the forest it can be deduced that he camped well up-stream from the present road crossing. The route which he followed is that used today by trade stock being driven from the cattle auctions to the west.

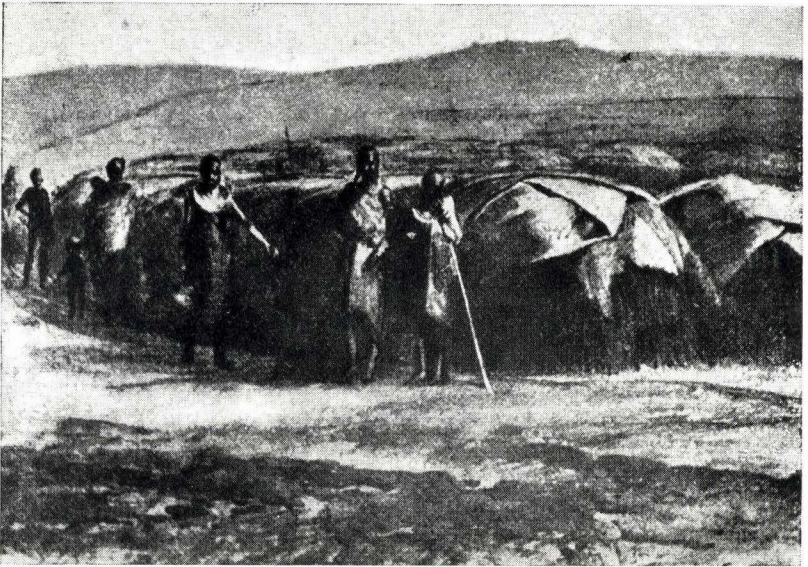
### **18th March**

*"On 18th March we pushed on through the mountain woods over a good, even cattle track flanked on either side by thick walls of herbaceous vegetation. Starting at 9 a.m. we passed through open grassland with marshy rills and with charming scattered groves. At noon we suddenly found ourselves on the rim of a sheer cliff and looked down into the oblong bowl of Ngorongoro, the remains of an old crater. Its bottom was grassland, alive with a great number of game; the western part was occupied by a small lake. We went down the steep slope and started to pitch our tents at the foot of the precipice. The tents were not quite erected when the camel-driver Mohamed appeared, apparently most distressed and reported that the camel had collapsed and was dying. At Lake Manyara and in the hot plains north of it the condition of this excellent animal had recently improved. The cold region of the plateau, however, and in addition the damp tropical forest, was too much for the poor ship of the desert. It developed a cough, which brought up blood and it only managed to drag itself along with a tremendous effort.*

*I therefore was not surprised by Mohamed's message and gave him a few people to assist him to save the camel. But several hours later the Arab returned very disturbed and handed to me the halter of the camel. The poor animal had ended its suffering. It was really touching to see how much Mohamed took the loss of the camel to heart, he became very depressed and it was noticeable that he lost weight.*



4. *“At noon (18th March, 1892) we suddenly found ourselves on the rim of a sheer cliff and looked down into the oblong bowl of Ngorongoro”* The Crater from Baumann’s Point.



5. *“I took the chance to look at some Masai kraals (20th March) ... the yard was surrounded by low, hide-covered tent-like huts.”*

A reproduction from Baumann’s book.



6. *A hunger stricken Masai as seen by Baumann in 1892.*

*At nightfall several Masai warriors were seen prowling around the camp, probably with the intention of stealing cattle. The number of sentries was accordingly doubled and the rest of the night was quiet."*

This day's march proceeded through the Nailangalanga series of glades. It is significant in relation to those who claim to detect evidence of severe forest destruction over recent years that Baumann speaks of open grassland with charming scattered groves, rather than of forest broken by occasional glades.

Then after a steady climb came the great moment, Ngorongoro spread out below Baumann like a map. The spot on the East Rim Road is marked by a board, where the present day visitor can share Baumann's experience, without necessarily agreeing that the Crater wall is a "sheer cliff".

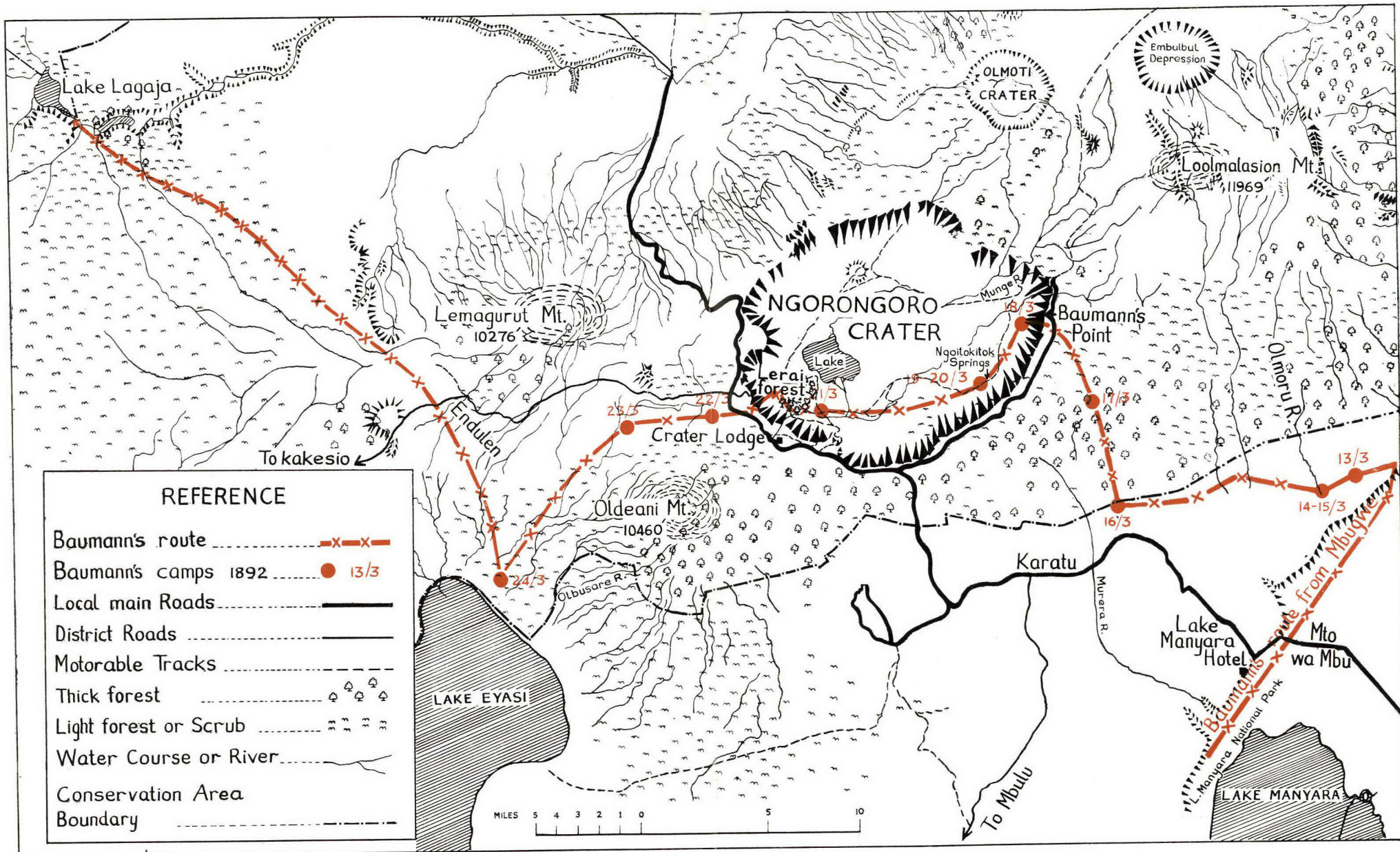
### **19th March**

*"Early at dawn we marched over a gently undulating slope. The soil was black humus covered with good grass and in places with volcanic rubble. We were escorted in the morning mist by a great number of warriors, strong-bodied picturesque fellows with colourful shields and bright broad-pointed spears. The Laibon appeared in a cloak of monkey-skin. All these people were showing no arrogance since the Leigwenan (chief of our local guides) had told them that we were not to be trifled with. They looked fairly well-fed, as they still owned some small livestock and the plains were full of game. The abundance of game was really magnificent. Large herds of antelope roamed around and long-maned gnus, light-footed zebras, and, singly or in pairs, appeared the broad backs of rhinos.*

*Although I am not at all a great Nimrod, during the day I shot one wildebeest and three rhinos; the latter we left to the Masai. From the neighbouring kraals, which appeared like dark circles in the grass, a crowd of thin Masai women arrived, their heads shaved and their iron ornaments rattling; they had come to get meat.*

*We made our camp near a small wood in the shade of a giant tree. The air is always cool and fresh on that mountain range, doubly appreciable at noon when the sunrays were*

# NGORONGORO



Map of the Ngorongoro Crater Area, showing Dr. Oscar Baumann's route, and the places where he camped between 13th and 24th March, 1892.

*penetrating the damp morning mist. There was really nothing to remind one of the tropics but swarms of flies which often infect the Masai with a kind of trachoma.*

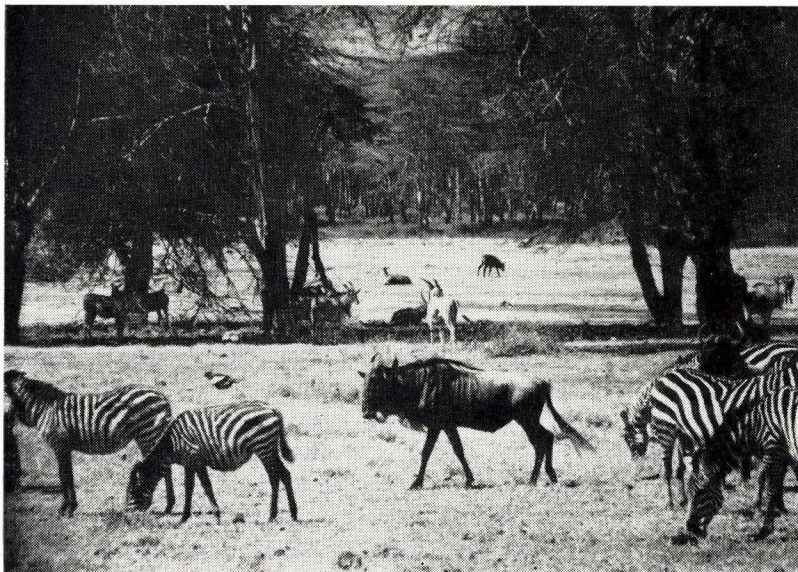
*For a hunter our camp would have been paradise. Close to the small wood were numerous guinea-fowl, of which I shot a few for breakfast. Hippopotami snorted in a pool and terrific herds of game were roaming in the wide plains; they were hardly shy at all, although they had been hunted by the Wando-robo and recently also by the Masai. The latter hunted game mainly by using their spears. They follow the wildebeest, which do not run very fast and kill these with their spears. They approach the sleeping or grazing rhino in a snake-like fashion and spear it at close range."*

Baumann refers to the "fairly well-fed" condition of the Masai he met, for at the time he was travelling through Masailand the whole area was suffering from the most appalling famine. Rinderpest had swept down from the Horn of Africa, and was not halted till it had decimated the cattle and game throughout East Africa, Rhodesia and finally South Africa. In addition, smallpox was rampant in the land, and, as an additional plague, locusts had descended on the country and ruined the grazing. This explains why the Masai of Ngorongoro were living on game and why Baumann, having disposed of three rhino during his first day in the Crater, left the meat for the Masai.

Only a detailed study of their accounts reveals what havoc the early explorers caused amongst the game, particularly elephant and rhino. Further to the East Count Teleki's Expedition, travelling from Kilimanjaro to Lake Rudolph in 1886, disposed of 99 rhino, whilst a group of Indian Army officers, Capt. Willoughby and two others, hunting around the eastern slopes of Kilimanjaro, killed 66 rhino in four months! Although I know of no early explorer who admits the fact, the reason for killing so many rhino was doubtless for profit. For in those days, as today, rhino horn fetched a good price on the Coast for export to India and the East for medicinal purposes.

The state of the Masai was pathetic at this time, see particularly Baumann's description of the Masai in his diary entry of 20th March—"women reduced to walking skeletons", "children resembling deformed frogs", "warriors who could hardly crawl on all fours". One critic considered that Baumann was exaggerating and pointed to the





7. *"The abundance of game was really magnificent. Large herds of antelope roamed around and long-maned gnus, light-footed zebra . . . . We made our camp near a small wood . . . ."* Baumann, 19th March, 1892. Wildebeest and zebra, also eland and waterbuck, at edge of Lerai Forest (Baumann's "small wood").



8. *"The Rhinoceros is not shy, and if the wind is favourable, one can easily approach to within thirty paces, without disturbing them"* Baumann, 21st March, 1892. Protective measures have further reduced this shyness as witness the placid rhino "Horace", photographed in coy mood, October, 1965.

fact that when he first met the Masai in the Crater on the 19th he referred to "a great number of warriors, strong-bodied fellows. . . . They looked fairly well-fed as they still owned some small livestock. . . ." (See supra.) How can one reconcile these two pictures, recorded on successive days? The answer is that the well-fed were *Ngorongoro residents*, whilst the scarecrows were "refugees from *Serengeti where starvation had depopulated whole districts. They had fled to their countrymen of Mutyek (Ngotiek) who had barely enough to eat themselves.*" (See infra.) In other words the more favourable habitat of the Highlands had permitted the inhabitants to weather the storm more successfully than the plainsmen, who fell back on the Highland area as a last resort. This explains the extreme regard which the Masai have, even today, for Ngorongoro. Their resistance to the National Parks authorities was a manifestation of this feeling: when they felt that their security in the area was under attack, they resisted violently. For this reason present policy is not "to kick the Masai out of the Crater", but rather to provide alternative security in the form of pumped water, improved grazing and artificial salt licks so that the need for these three essentials can be met outside the Crater: thus the dependence of the pastoralists on the Crater will in time fall away.

Another interesting point in Baumann's description is the record of Wandorobo in the Crater (see also 21st March where the safari passed "a Wandorobo camp, the surroundings of which were littered with game refuse. . . .") The word Wandorobo is the Swahili version of the Masai *ol Toroboni*, pl. *il Torobo*, meaning hunting folk. In this general term are included the click-speaking bushman remnants living in the Lake Eyasi trough, the Nandi-speaking hunters of the Ruvu valley, and the Masai-speaking Dorobo who, with the metal-working smiths, form a lower caste amongst the Masai, and who doubtless migrated with them from the north. It is to the last named category that the "Wandorobo" met by Baumann probably belong. The writer has visited a Masai-speaking Dorobo camp at Engare-Nanyuki in the bush fringe to the north of the Serengeti Plains and Baumann's description of a camp littered with game refuse was as true as it had been 50 years before.

One final point of interest to pick up from Baumann's record of the 19th is the reference to the "*many coloured shields and bright broad-pointed spears*". The "many colours" in fact consisted of red from red ochre, white from ash or lime deposits, and black

from charcoal; it is these colours which are used on the shields, all of indigenous pattern, used as signs on the Crater rim. Little change has taken place in the shields carried today except in the introduction of blue and pink, bought as dyes from the shops. The spears, however, have undergone drastic change; instead of the broad-bladed type (see frontispiece and back cover) the fashion now requires a slender blade, (as shown on the front cover). The change took place in a very short time, around the turn of the century; it may have been due to the importation of iron bars, or even wire, which permitted the smiths to beat out longer blades than they could do from indigenously smelted iron.

### **20th March**

*"We rested for a day at Ngorongoro and I took the chance to look at some Masai kraals. I was received in the friendliest fashion.*

*In the yard, which was surrounded by low, hide-covered tent-like huts, the Elmcran (warriors) called their "Sowai" to me. In front of the huts squatted old men, whose features were sharply defined, while the Inditos (girls), decked out with iron ornaments and glass beads, peeped from within the huts with shining black eyes.*

*My constant companion during these walks was Leigwe-nan, whom I had pleased by giving a present of a calf.*

*In the meantime a crowd of tattered scare-crows, now typical of the Masai country, gathered outside the thorn fence of our camp. There were women reduced to walking skeletons, out of whose sunken eyes looked the madness of hunger, children resembling deformed frogs rather than human beings, warriors who could hardly crawl on all fours, and moronic, emaciated greybeards. These people ate everything available; dead donkeys were a delicacy for them; but they also devoured the skins, bones and even horns of cattle. I gave these unfortunate people as much food as I could, and the good-natured porters shared their rations with them but their hunger was unappeasable and they came in ever greater numbers. They were refugees from Serengeti where starvation had depopulated whole districts. They had fled to their countrymen at Mutyek who had barely enough to eat themselves. Swarms of vultures followed them waiting for victims. We were daily confronted*

*by this misery and could do almost nothing to help. Parents offered us their children in exchange for a piece of meat. When we refused to barter they artfully hid the children in our camp and escaped. Soon our caravan was swarming with Masai children and it was touching to see how the porters cared for the little urchins. I employed some of the stronger men and women as cowherds and thus saved quite a number from death by starvation."*

Baumann's friendly reception by the Masai is typical of what the visitor may expect today. These people are satisfied with their own way of life, and in consequence respect others who have different standards and different values. It is those who envy the visitors' higher standards who are, understandably, apt to resent and be jealous of these. The term "*Elmoran*" is properly *il muran*, singular *ol murani*, whilst the greeting "*Sowai*" is perhaps better rendered *soba*. The girls, "*Inditos*", should be spelt *en dito pl. ndoiye*.

The famine conditions have been commented on under the record of the 19th. Suffice it to say here that no such calamity has befallen the Masai during the period of the European tutelage, German and British. Though successive droughts have led to a severe diminution in the number of stock, human life has always been safeguarded. A system of cattle markets has enabled the Masai to turn some of his stock into cash (some 6,000 head per year are sold from the Conservation Area) whilst a network of trading settlements has insured that maize meal and other foodstuffs are available for purchase. Only in the severest conditions, as in 1960-61, has the Tanganyika Government been compelled to issue any famine relief in Masailand. But the Crater Highlands are so favourably placed that even in the worst years they have been able to support themselves through the normal marketing and trading system.

### **21st March**

*"On March 21st, 1892, we penetrated into the Ngorongoro Crater, passing a Wandorobo camp, the surrounding of which was littered by game refuse, over which ravens, marabus and vultures were fighting. We halted in a pleasant acacia forest near the lake. The plain around us was again populated by numerous rhinoceros, amongst which there were magnificent snow-white specimens, one of which I shot. In the afternoon,*

*Mzimba went hunting for the first time in his life and shot a rhinoceros. Several others in my expedition have also shot these beasts, as hunting them is not nearly so difficult or dangerous as it is claimed to be by professional Nimrods. The rhinoceros is not very shy, and if the wind is favourable, one can easily approach to within thirty paces, without disturbing them. To hit a rhinoceros at thirty paces, you do not have to be a spectacular shot and if the bullet hits the chest or (with a smaller calibre gun) the head, the animal usually collapses without further ado. If wounded anywhere else, it either runs away at such speed that there is little hope of catching it, or it attacks the hunter. This moment is usually the one described with vivid horror by the Nimrods. The companions flee and only the hunter bravely faces the charging colossus. This sounds terribly dangerous but the "charging colossus" is nearly blind and one step aside is sufficient to make it miss and it charges past. When it stops and looks around for its enemy the hunter has plenty of time to kill it with another bullet at close range.*

*In the evening, Wandorobo arrived in our camp and told us in confidence that some warriors of the neighbouring kraal intended to attack us. I doubted very much that someone would dare to attack us, nevertheless, I ordered the thorn fence to be built particularly carefully and increased the sentries during the night.*

*I had hardly retired to my tent when I heard the crack of a rifle. Everyone ran to the fence and I lit a magnesium flare, specially brought for such a purpose. We captured two stark-naked Masai warriors who had tried to get into the cattle enclosure. We feared that we might be attacked, but there were no further incidents of this kind, except that our sentries once fired in the dark on some approaching figures. Next morning we were horrified to see two dead starvelings outside the fence. Beside them stood a thin old man with untidy white hair heaping furious curses on our heads. "You wallow in milk and meat," he cried, "and shoot at us, who are dying of hunger. Curses on you!". I arranged for some meat to be given to the poor old man, which he swallowed raw, only to start cursing us again. Even after the caravan had moved off, the cries of the pitiable fellow followed us for some distance."*

The "*pleasant acacia forest near the lake*" is doubtless Lerai, which still harbours elephant, waterbuck, baboon and other forest-loving species for the enjoyment of today's visitors.

One is sorry to see that another two rhino were shot on this day's safari. It is perhaps a pity that Baumann passed through the Crater in March, for it has been noted recently that the rhino population seems to reach its peak in that month (37 were observed in the Crater by 20th Century Fox in March, 1962) and then decrease to a meagre half dozen in the dry season.

The "magnificent snow-white rhino" seen by Baumann were not of the white rhino species — which are in any case black. They were doubtless common black rhino fresh from a bath in white alkaline mud, such as can frequently be observed today.

The unfortunate incident of the shot Masai typifies the period during which Baumann travelled. East Africa was opened up by armed caravans, originally Arab and Swahili, and the explorers took over the organisation they found in the country. The Masai had a tremendous reputation for frightfulness amongst the Swahili porters and caravan leaders, so it is quite understandable that they should try to get in the first shot, even though the Masai of Ngorongoro were in such a pitiable condition at this time.

## **22nd March**

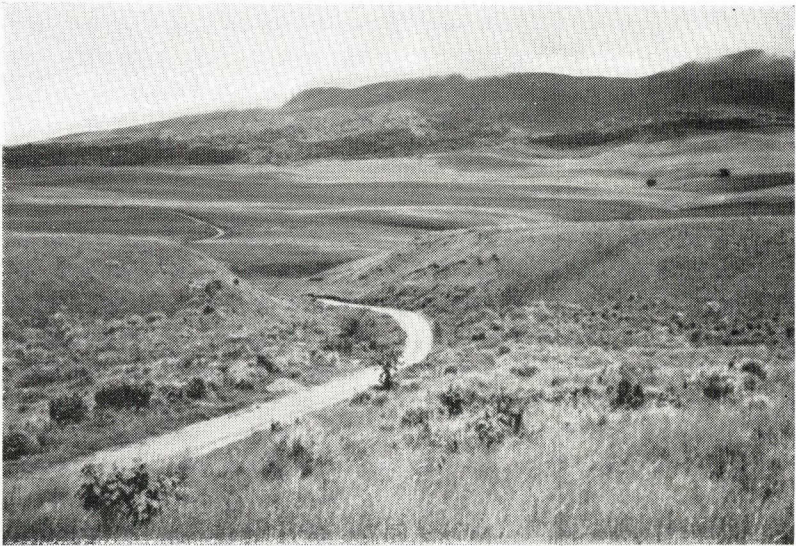
*"We climbed the steep western slope of the Crater bowl along a good cattle track and reached the Nairobi plateau, which is 2,400 metres (approximately 7,500 feet) above sea level. Long streaks of mist stretched over green pastures of lush grass with here and there a solitary gnarled tree covered by lichen.*

*Former Masai kraals could be recognised by lighter coloured grass and thickets of stinging nettles.*

*Their inhabitants appeared to have either completely disappeared or they were wandering about lost and starving. A few of them joined us. The Masai element appeared to be on the increase in the caravan. It was amusing to watch how quickly the proud Elmoran could change into a "Lashomba" (Swahili) with fez and loin cloth. Even a whole family came with us, consisting of a mother, a pretty young daughter, two youths and one baby who hardly ever cried and was fed on cow's milk."*



9. "Green pastures of lush grass with here and there a solitary gnarled tree covered with lichen." The modern visitor sees the same view as did Baumann seventy years ago.



10. "The plateau of Nairobi, which was crossed by deeply worn cattle tracks." One such track is now utilized by the motor road to the Serengeti.

Baumann's route brought him out of the Crater between the Conservation Office and the Endulen Turn-off. This three miles of grassland can be reached by three different cattle tracks, so it is uncertain which one the safari used. The "*green pastures of lush grass*" may reveal a little poetic licence, as the present pasture is particularly unpalatable, consisting largely of two tough grass species, *Elusine jaegeri* and *Pennisetum schimperi*. However much an explorer may be in error in the matter of pasture, he is unlikely to mistake forest for grassland, so when Baumann talks of "*here and there a solitary gnarled tree covered by lichen*" he is likely to be correct. This is the situation on the Lairobi rim of the Crater today, so those who accuse the Masai of denuding that area of forest have difficulty in sustaining their charge in the face of this evidence. There is, unfortunately, sufficient grounds of believing that the forest is receding (but not at the rate which was at one time feared) and it is the concern of the Conservation Unit to arrest and, if possible, to reverse this process. The solitary giants are obviously remnants of what was once solid forest; they are not renewing themselves by a succession of seedlings, which makes it all the sadder to witness the gradual attrition of these survivors. In the exceptional rains of 1961-62 a couple were so heavily weighed down by their moisture-laden lichen that they crashed without the aid of human agency: others are dying back, and their dried branches eagerly seized on by the local residents for firewood. This situation is being met by the establishment of plantations, but these can never achieve the grandeur of the indigenous forest, which is now safeguarded by fire protection measures.

### **23rd March**

*"On the morning of the 23rd March (1892), we were walking gradually uphill, over the cold misty Plateau of Nairobi, always through beautiful pastureland, the rich soil of which was crossed by deeply worn cattle tracks. To our left rose grass covered hill tops. Although the land was beautiful and fertile, the everlasting repetition of low grass slopes became monotonous, especially as nothing indicated a change.*

*Suddenly I noticed a movement at the head of the caravan, the porters put down their loads and pointed to the south. I hastened my steps and could not suppress a cry of surprise as I reached the hilltop. Below us, flanked by steep rocks, was*



*an enormous cleft, a rift valley from the geological point of view. One could almost see how part of the plateau must have slipped down 1,000 metres (3,000 feet approx.).*

*In the bottom of the rift was a blue lake, surrounded by sandy shores, its southern part seemed to disappear into the horizon. Rising to the west of the lake shore were the mountains forming the Serengeti Plateau. At the eastern shore a range of parallel mountain chains continued, which culminated in the Iragu mountains, which stood out like a wall against the horizon. Above these, almost directly to the south, towered a mighty, dark, cone-shaped mountain. It was called the Gurui Mountain as I learned later. I had already seen it from Umbugwe, but I had not recognised it as such, on account of the mountain range in the foreground.*

*We camped at a dominant peak on the brink of a steep drop and I enjoyed looking from my tent, having the most wonderful view of the lake glittering in the sun, which I was the first European to see."*

Nairobi, present usage *Lairobi*, meaning cold, is well applied to the area in question. This high grassland area is called on subsequent German maps "Baumann Hochland". It is of interest that Baumann notes the "*deeply worn cattle tracks*" so obvious to the visitor today. Indeed the main road passes along one of these as it ascends from the grasslands to the Endulen Road. Further examples are to be found upstream in the same water course, where some observers suggest that a series of prehistoric dams may be seen. As these "dams", which certainly hold water in the rains, in each case correspond to the point at which a cattle track descends into the stream-bed, it is the writer's view that the "dams" are formed by the wash of silt down the cattle tracks, gradually forming deltas in the stream-bed, which eventually join in the middle and so form a "dam". This phenomenon can be observed even in the case of footpaths through grassland. It can only take place, of course, when the scour action

down the path deposits material at a greater rate than the main stream can carry it away: this condition in fact pertains on the Lairobi plateau where the heavy growth of bamboo on the watershed followed by the grassland insures against damaging flash floods. This natural dam formation process can be observed where the road passes over two such dams in quick succession at the west end of the Lairobi plateau, where it approaches the Endulen Road turnoff.

The other problem for consideration is, whose cattle wore down these tracks? It is significant that Baumann noted them as a feature 70 years ago. It is known that the Masai first entered this area about 1850. This would mean that, if they were responsible, they made such an indelible mark on the country in a period of 40 years! Since Baumann's visit they have been here a further 70; even assuming that the period till 1920 entailed very light land usage, owing to recovery from famine and the upset of World War I, there has passed a period of 40 years of "typical" Masai usage, without apparently any increase in the severity of erosion along the cattle tracks.

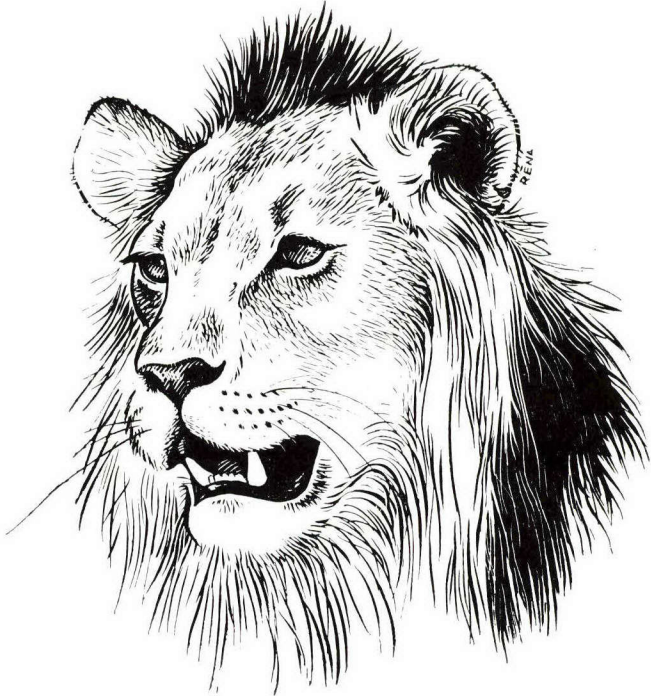
There is further evidence that such tracks were there when the Masai arrived. One of the very conspicuous graded roads down the west rim of the Crater bears the name of the Masai age set which was of the warrior grade around 1850. It is unlikely that the name would be applied to the track if in fact it didn't exist at that time.

Again, all through the Northern Highlands area many similar tracks are known, some with old gnarled forest giants *growing in the bottom of the track*. This indicates that the tracks have been in their present state (more or less) for the life of the trees, possibly up to a century.

Thus the whole picture suggests that a century or more ago the area was subjected to greater erosion than occurs at present. This may be explained in more than one way. Perhaps the climate was different at that time, so that an equal weight of pressure on the land led to more serious effects; a longer dry season followed by heavier rains, would bring this about. Again, the previous inhabitants may have had more cattle than the Masai, thus causing more erosion: or they may have utilised the land in a different manner. If in fact they had been settled agriculturists, with herds of cattle, it would be unlikely that they would move down to the plains during the rains. This would mean that constant trailing to and from their static villages throughout the year, through the rainy season and the dry, would enable equal or even smaller numbers of cattle to cause more damage

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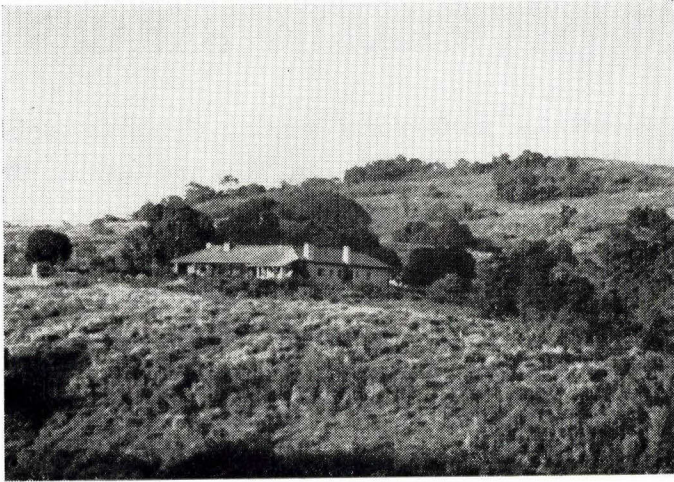
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than the present stocking rate. Further research is required before a definite reply can be given to this problem.

One last comment on the events of 23rd March, 1892; the spectacular view over the Eyasi Rift can be obtained from the Endulen motor road, three miles beyond the road junction but only at those times when the dry season haze or smoke from the burning grass and bush is absent. The distant mountain "Gurui" is the extinct volcano, 12,000 feet high, which rises below the rift in Tatog country, called by the Barabaig, Gurui and by the Mbulu, Hanag.

### **24th March**

*"On March 24th I started to descend to the lake, accompanied by a number of askaris and one Masai guide. We clambered through ravines, covered by dense vegetation and crossed streams; there being no sign of a path. Finally we camped near the last steep drop which was densely covered by aloe, euphorbia and thornbush. We fought our way through this thick bush and had to pass an almost vertical sandy wall of volcanic ash. In the afternoon, we arrived near a stream close to the lake, completely exhausted by the burning heat.*

*A violent attack of fever forced me to remain there and I sent a few askaris to the lake shore to collect samples of water and salt. Pestered by mosquitoes, surrounded by the howling of numerous hyaenas, we spent the night by the stream."*

Baumann's route towards Eyasi lay through particularly tough country, even today inaccessible except by foot. The change in the vegetation is noticeable, changing to the dry, low altitude species such as aloe, and euphorbia. Though identification is uncertain, it seems probably that Baumann camped by the Ol Busare stream, which today forms the boundary of the Conservation Area.

### **25th March**

*"The following day we climbed up to the top again, using a better road, which led through a beautiful valley in which Phoenix palms grew. During the ascent we met some people from our camp who had come to search for us, as we had been expected to return the previous day. At the camp we received*

*a hearty welcome, as the members of the expedition were seriously concerned about us and earnestly requested us not to undertake an excursion, even the shortest one, without their company in the future."*

Baumann's fever was fortunately insufficient to incapacitate him, as the neighbourhood of Eyasi would have been an unpeasant place to be stranded in. Having camped once more in the Highlands, Baumann led his safari over the Serengeti, passing Lake Lgarja, and thence to the Lake Victoria region.

When one reads the accounts of the early explorers of other areas one is struck by the changes which have taken place in the last hundred years. Rebmann (1848) and Baron von der Decken and Richard Thornton (1862) found the Chagga composed of small isolated groups of forest dwellers, each chiefdom being a small clearing divided from its neighbour by a thick primaeval forest; now dense contiguous settlement crowds the mountain slopes from east to west. The lower areas of the Kilimanjaro District, now taken up with Chagga maize *shambas* and large sisal plantations, were uninhabited as late as the 1880's, when Sir Harry Johnston described the area round Lake Jipe as follows :—

*"Here I saw more game at once than I have ever seen in Africa. It was a sportsman's paradise — a delicious dream of happy hunting-grounds hardly to be realised in this life. Hundreds and hundreds of giraffes scudded before us; herds of elands (the bulls a deep dun colour with glossy hides that looked like satin in the noonday sun) sauntered along, now nibbling the sweet grass, now trotting off as we advanced. Myriads of red hartebeeste, sable antelopes, mpalas, and zebra studded the undulating plain, while a small group of ostriches might be observed on our left-hand side, and a rhinoceros stood under the shade of a mimosa to the right of the path, flicking his short tail from side to side, and watching the movements of our caravan with suspicion."*

But it is not only the spread of civilisation and development which reduced the wildlife : the introduction of weapons of precision, used by both the immigrant and indigenous population played havoc with the game. Capt. Sir John Willoughby and two brother officers from the Indian Army disposed of 350 head of game, including 66 rhino,



in a shooting trip around Taveta of four months duration: Count Teleki and his party (the discoverers of Lake Rudolph) shot 99 rhino in the course of their safari, whilst Sir Frederick Jackson gives details of similar slaughter around Machakos. Speaking of the party working on Sclaters Road he says “ . . . their combined bag of game, if a record had been kept, would have been little less than staggering; their slaughter of rhinoceroses alone in the open thornbush country between Sultan Hamud and Machakos Road was only equalled by that of a man named Gardener Muir and his Scots ghillie, who between them killed over eighty round about Machakos in 1893 in less than three months.”

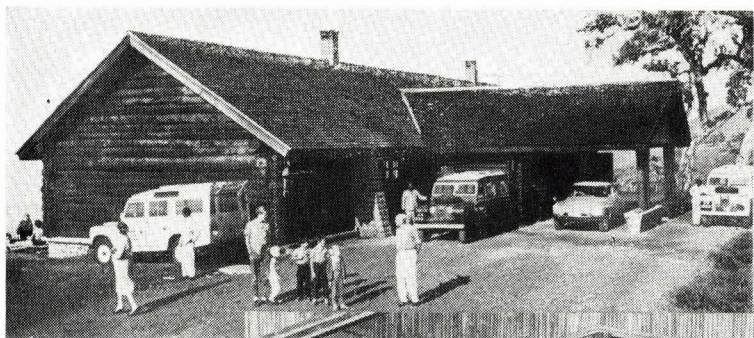
Luckily for the present-day visitor Ngorongoro was distant from the main areas of development, whilst the presence of the Masai pastoralists kept agricultural intrusion at bay. This means that even today our visitors can see Africa through the eyes of the early explorers with the teeming wildlife population of the Crater easy to view from the comfort and safety of a Land-Rover, unperturbed by the intrusion. Further to the west, where the Conservation Area and National Park meet, an equally spectacular display is provided for those lucky enough to visit the plains when the great migration of wildebeest is occurring. In these two features, the miniature world of the Crater and the vastness of the Serengeti Plains, Tanzania’s conservation policy has carried the late 19th century into the middle of the 20th and, one hopes, indefinitely into the future.



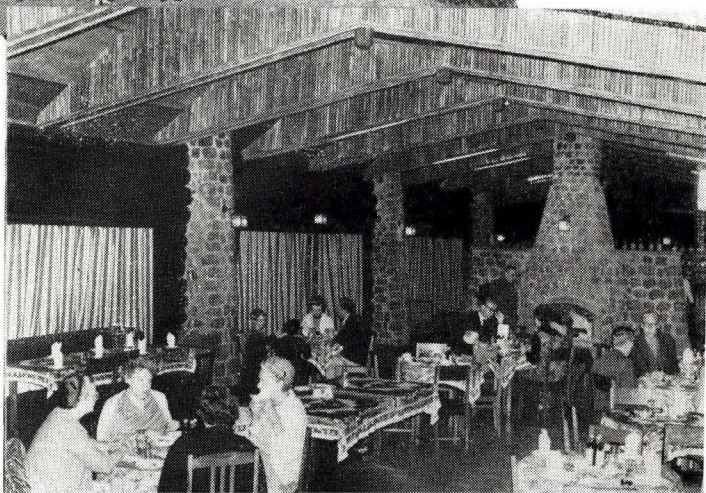
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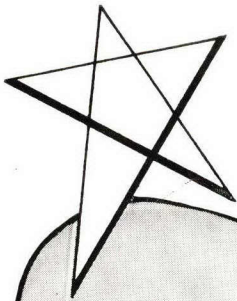
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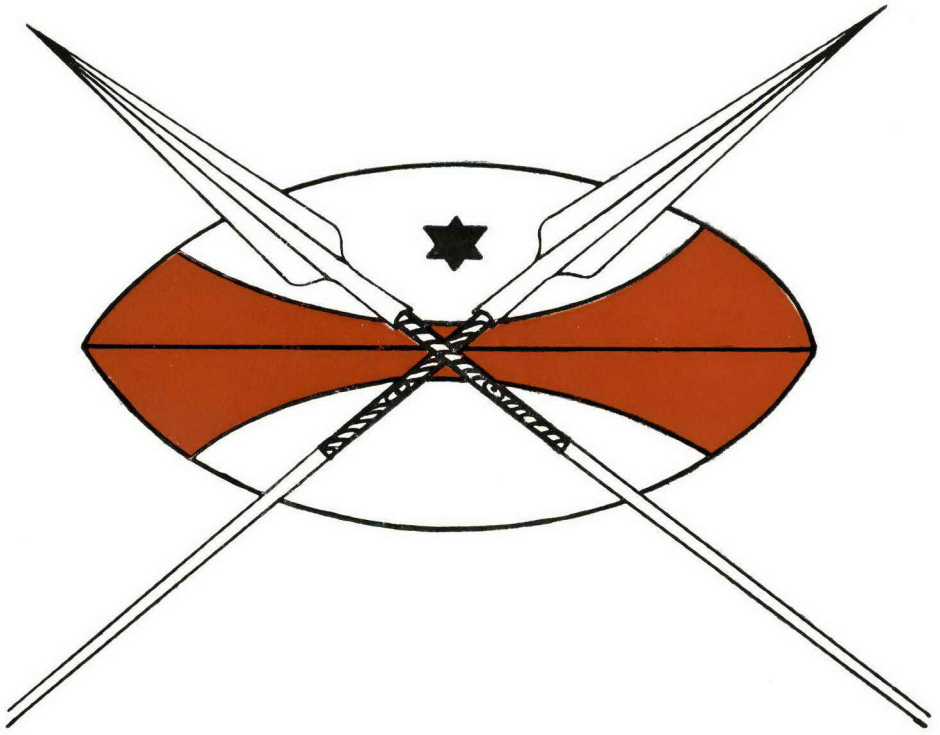
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*The Masai shields which are used as signs on the Ngorongoro crater rim today, are Very similar to the ones seen by Dr. Baumann in 1892. But the shape of the Masai spear has changed. The broad-pointed blades above are the ones seen by Baumann. The narrow spears of today are depicted on the front cover which also carries the shield-shaped emblem of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.*



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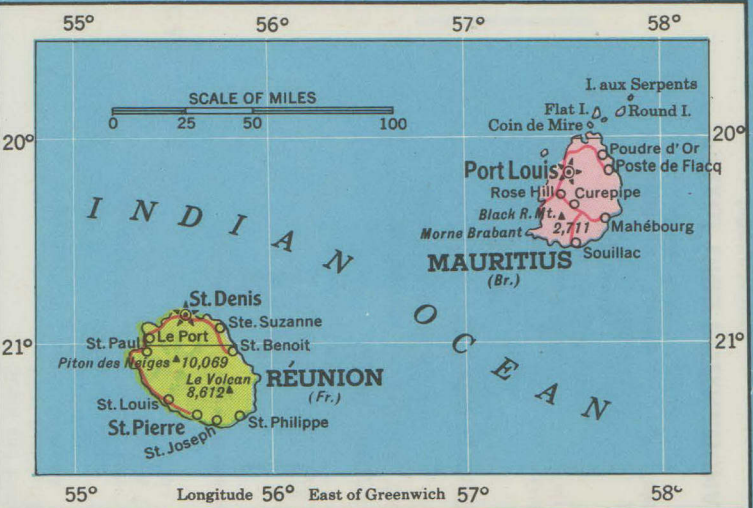
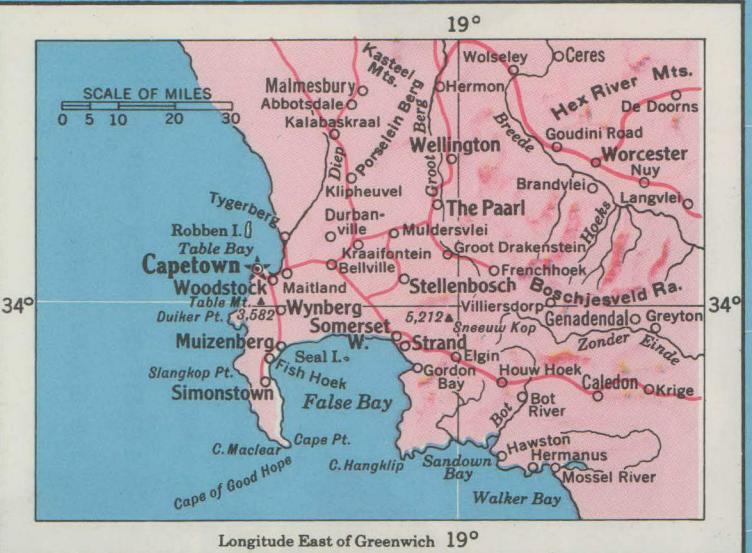
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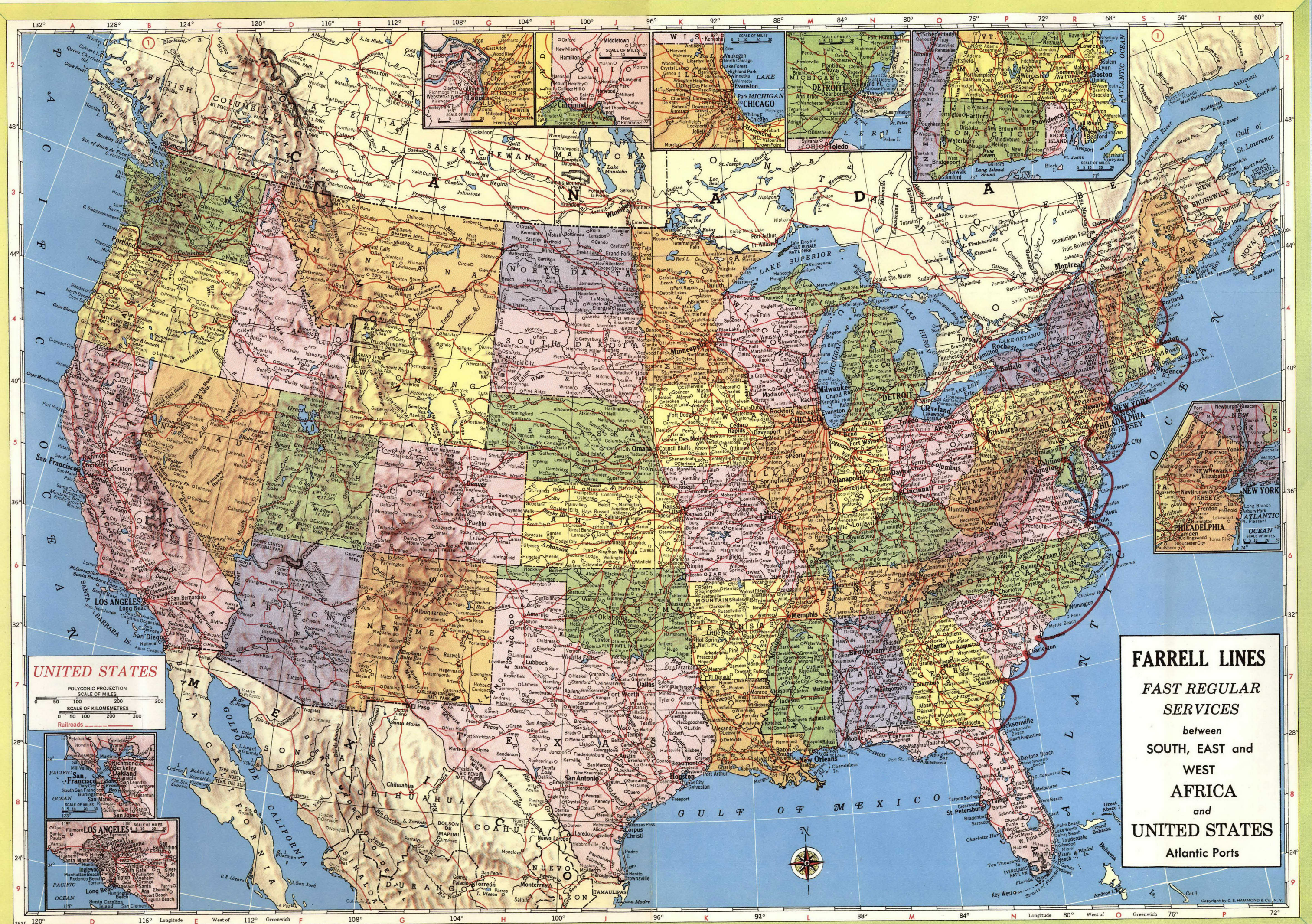
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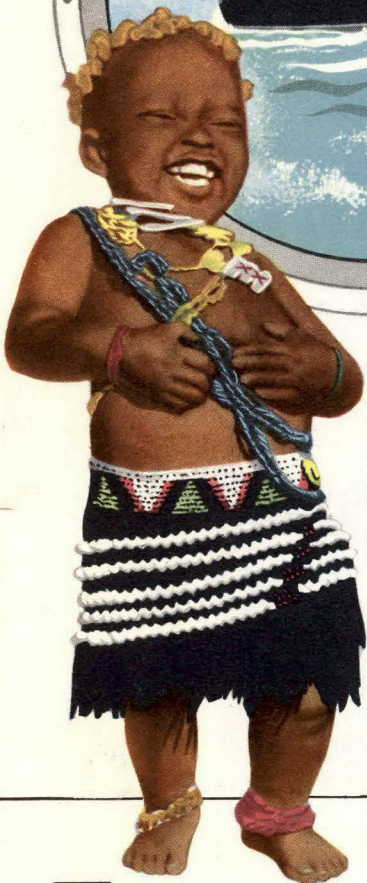
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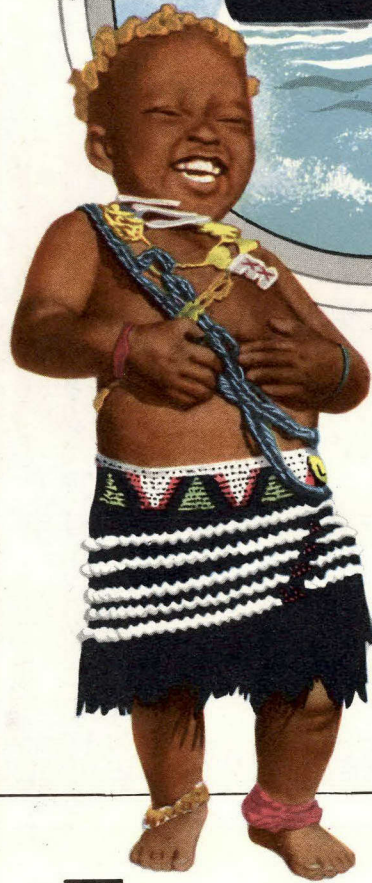
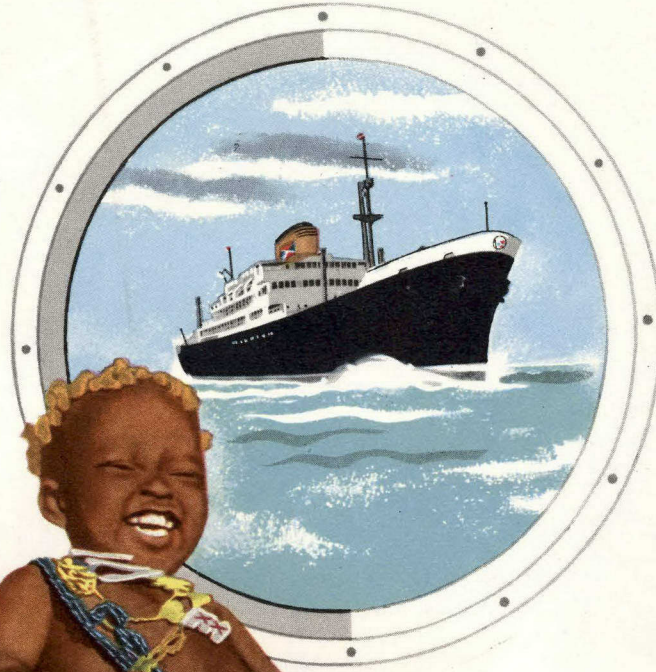
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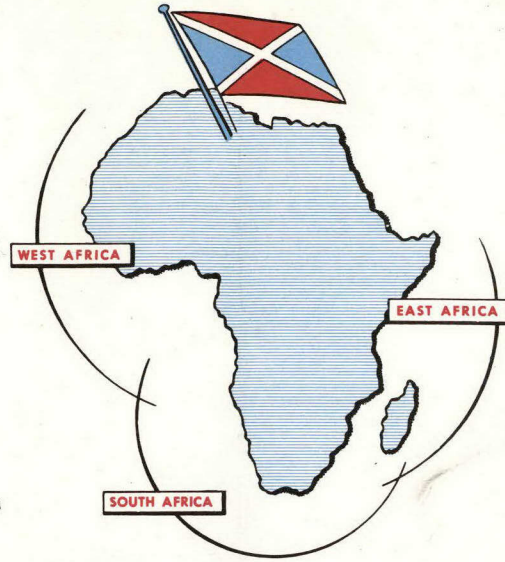
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ON SAFARI IN  
EAST AFRICA  
WITH

*Bata*

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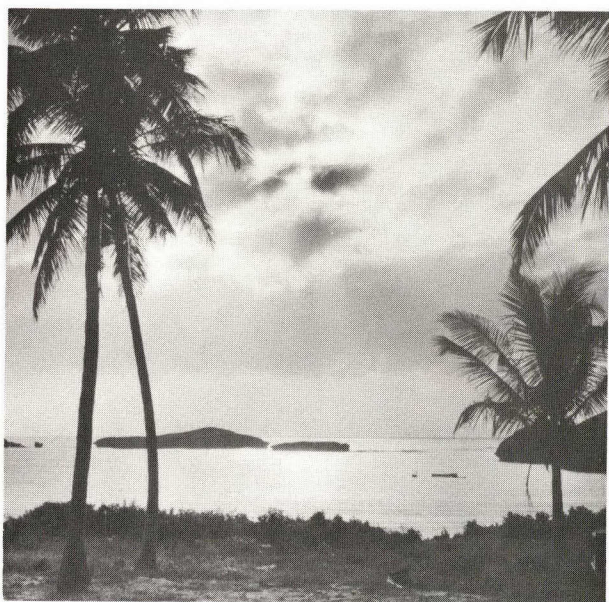
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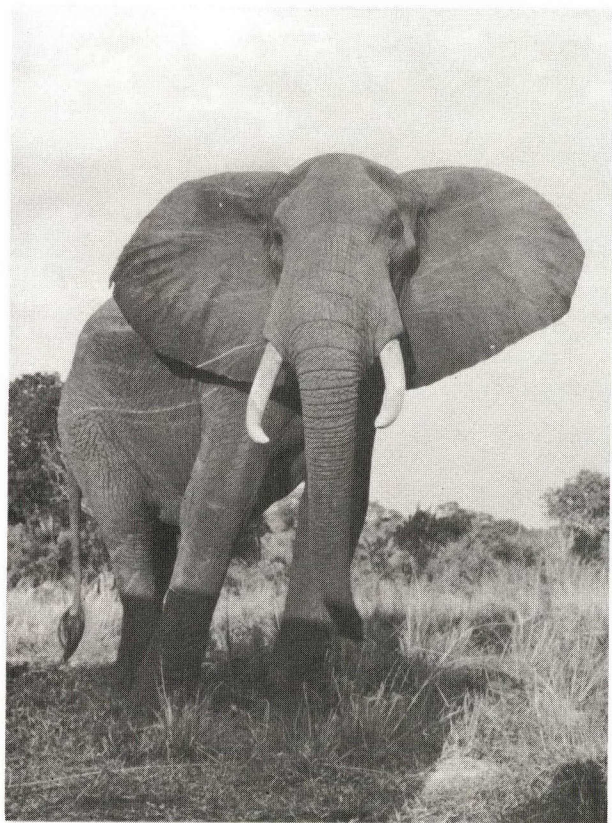
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# East Africa - land of big game, scenery and sunshine



Imagine a land of tremendous variety. An exotic land, where the mantles of snow on Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Kenya and the Mountains of the Moon contrast magnificently with the sub-tropical climate and lush vegetation of the lowlands. A land of dense forests, wide plains and cool Highland trout streams, and where you will find palm fringed beaches lapped by the warm waters of the Indian Ocean.



This is East Africa. It is in this setting that you can see the world's most wonderful assortment of big game roaming free on the vast areas of the bushland. Elephant, lion, rhinoceros, giraffe and herds of zebra and buck plus thousands of species of birds living undisturbed in their natural habitat. To go into one of these exciting game parks is to visit one of nature's unspoiled kingdoms. A virtual paradise for the hunter who is armed only with a camera.



East Africa is truly cosmopolitan. Peoples of African, Asian and European origin form a colourful patchwork of customs, festivals, dress and languages. There are the tall warrior Masai with their immense herds of cattle; the Wakamba, who are famed for their amazing acrobatic dancing; the Arabs of the coast, sailing their ancient dhows; and the bearded Sikhs wearing their carefully wound turbans. All these various races and nationalities add further picturesque interest to East African life.



The time you spend in East Africa will never be uninteresting. For when you tire of one climate or scene you can quickly change it for another. What's more, East Africa is ideal for most sports. You can play golf, tennis, go horse riding, mountain climbing, yacht, water ski, swim, skin dive, fish (both stream and deep sea) and, of course, go on safari. And don't forget when you set out on your first safari to take along a pair of Bata Safari Boots. You'll find that they are perfectly designed for East Africa's wide variety of conditions and terrain.



**DESIGN 23:**

A smaller version of Design 24.

Ideal play shoes for the junior members of the family.

In dark brown, sand and olive.

In children's sizes 11-5.



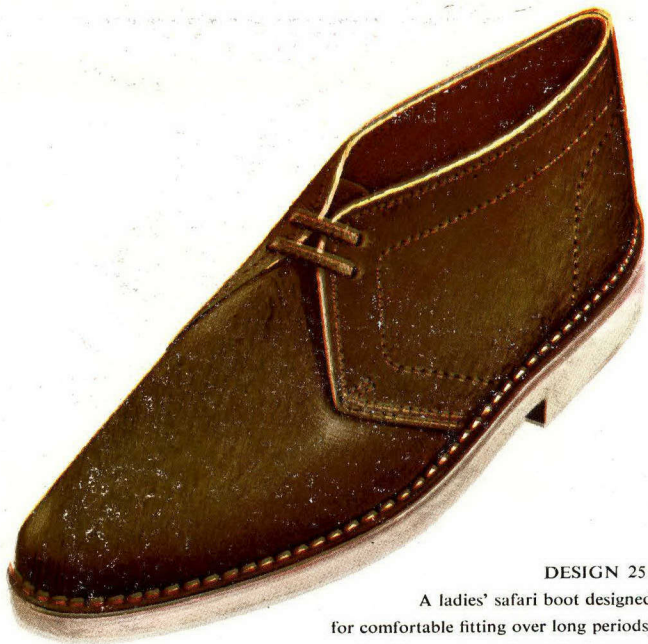
**DESIGN 24:**

A rugged safari boot in a wide comfortable fitting with soft hunting calf uppers and plantation crepe or light poroflex soles.

In dark brown and sand.

Men's sizes 6-11.

The safari boot has become a very popular form of footwear in East Africa. It is ideally suited for use over rugged territory and at the same time its flexible construction makes for comfortable wear under arduous conditions. When you buy your safari boots make sure they're made by Bata, because Bata Safari Boots are renowned for their long wearing qualities and comfortable fitting.



**DESIGN 25:**  
A ladies' safari boot designed  
for comfortable fitting over long periods.  
In olive green, sand and dark brown.  
Ladies' sizes 2-8.



**DESIGN 26:**  
A more stylish boot with lower cut quarters.  
Here again the durable plantation crepe sole is  
combined with soft hunting calf uppers.  
In olive green, sand and natural brown.  
Men's sizes 6-11.

**Overseas visitors can save valuable luggage space by purchasing their Bata Safari Boots in East Africa, where they are made.**

**A complete range of safari boots is available at the many Bata Shoe Shops situated throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.**







THE  
MOUNTAINS OF  
**UGANDA**



*Snow on the  
Equator!*

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# RUWENZORI or the MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

FOR the mountaineer and for the hill walker the mountains of Uganda provide magnificent opportunities for expeditions in unique and fascinating scenery. There are three main attractions: the legendary Ruwenzori mountains, a high snow-covered range rising on the western border out of the Western Rift Valley; Mount Elgon, a vast extinct volcano on the eastern border with Kenya; and the Bufumbira volcanoes on the south-western border of the country.

## RUWENZORI

Here, if you are a mountaineer, you can undertake climbs rivalling the Alps in character and severity and the three main peaks, Mounts Stanley, Speke and Baker, are well served for this purpose by mountain huts. The highest points are the twin summits of Margherita (16,763 ft.) and Alexandra (16,703 ft.) on Mount Stanley. There are, besides these, three other snow-covered groups which offer interesting climbing and exploration. All the main peaks have glaciers.

For the walker Ruwenzori has its fantastic pre-historic vegetation, the giant lobelias, groundsels and heathers, and fine mountain scenery with views of the glaciers and peaks. No special skill is required for this, only a good pair of legs and warm, waterproof clothes.

For a mountaineering trip ten days is the minimum, and two weeks or more desirable. For a walking trip six days is the minimum; the most popular trip is an eight-day tour of the huts, including a visit to the glaciers.



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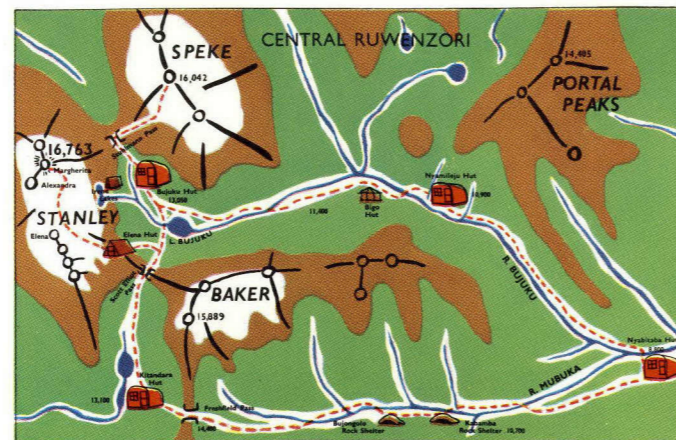
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### FACILITIES

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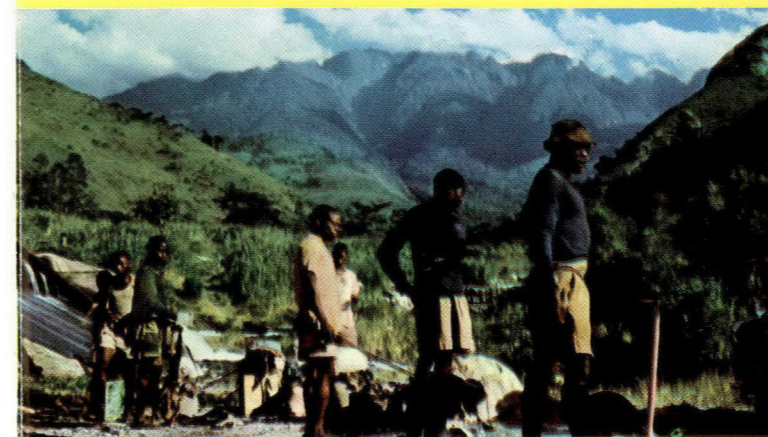
You can approach the Ruwenzori by road from Kampala and Entebbe, via Fort Portal, or by rail from Kampala to Kasese. There are hotels at Fort Portal, Kasese and in the nearby Queen Elizabeth Game Park, which borders on the southern spur of the mountains. Thus you can combine your trip to the mountains with a visit to this game paradise.



View of the west face of Mount Baker (15,889 ft.) in the Ruwenzori showing the high altitude hut at Elena on Mount Stanley.



Step-cutting on a steep snow slope on Margherita (16,763 ft.) in the Ruwenzori.



Porters assembled at the road head at Ibanda for a Ruwenzori expedition. At least 10-14 days must be allowed for a mountaineering trip.

# MOUNT ELGON

Mount Elgon is a vast extinct volcano, rising to 14,178 feet and with a base some fifty miles across. Three days is sufficient to reach the summit and return. The trip gives fine scenic walking, especially on the lip of the huge crater which is four miles across. No special mountaineering skill is needed. Much of the extraordinary vegetation is common to Ruwenzori, but Elgon is more open, and the going is easier.

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The best approach from Uganda is from Mbale (170 miles on a fine road from Kampala), where there is a fine hotel. The route is served by huts owned by the Mountain Club, the higher of which is situated in the summit crater. Further information and advice can be given by the Secretary of the Mountain Club, together with assistance in arranging huts and porters.



Camp in the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 ft.) on the Uganda-Kenya border. The mountain is an easy climb offering spectacular views.

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# BUFUMBIRA VOLCANOES

The Bufumbira volcanoes are situated on the extreme south-west border of Uganda, some 300 miles from Kampala, astride one of the main routes to Ruanda-Urundi and the Congo.



The three summits in Uganda, Muhavura (13,547), Mgahinga (11,960) and Sabinio (11,400 ft.), provide no special mountaineering difficulties; the first two can each be scaled in a long day from Kisoro, where there is a small hotel, the Travellers Rest; Sabinio, which is a more remote and unexplored mountain, can be climbed in two days from a hut owned by the Mountain Club.

This is truly staggering scenery: from the summits, which again harbour some of the weird vegetation of Ruwenzori, you look down on the hills and lakes of Kigezi, and often further to Lake Edward and Ruwenzori itself.



*View of Muhavura (13,547 ft.) highest of the Bufumbira volcanoes in south-west Uganda on the Rwanda, Burundi and Congo border. These volcanoes are the home of the rare mountain gorilla.*

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# OTHER INFORMATION

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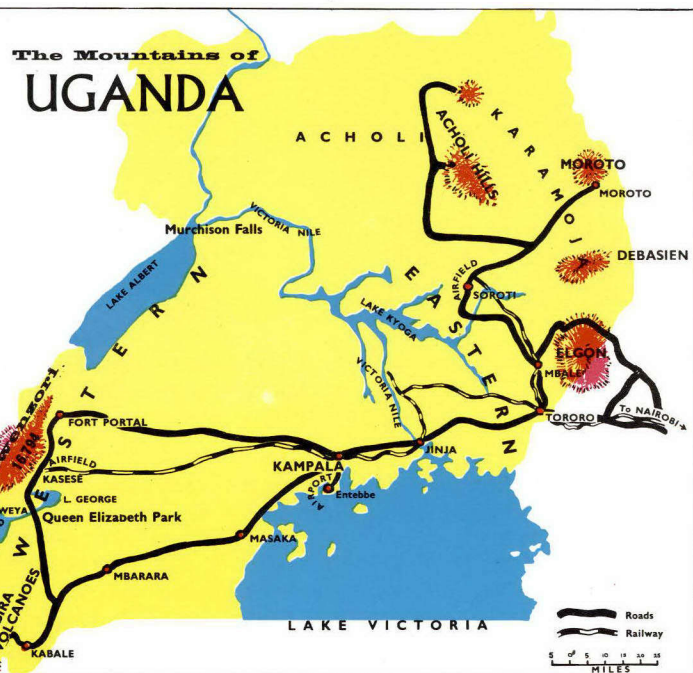
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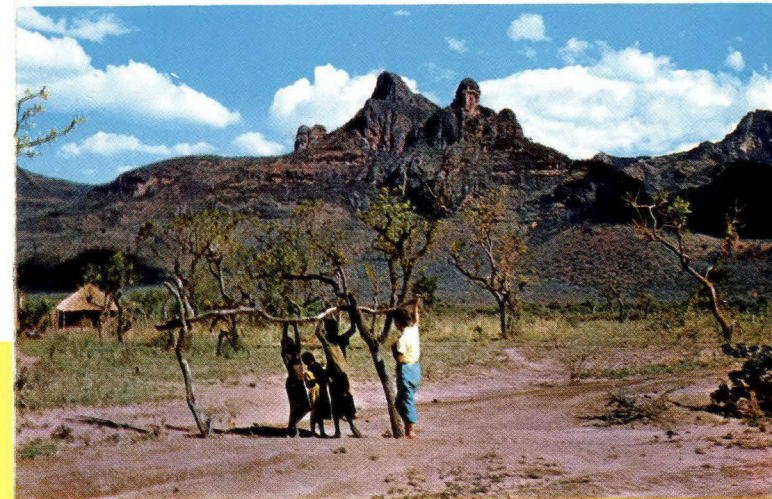
*Costs:* The cost of an expedition is likely to work out at 25/- to 30/- per day per person, including hut fees and cost of porters but excluding equipment and travel.

As a rough guide to normal tourist costs it may be reckoned that with full board, a hired car and all travelling expenses, a ten-day holiday for two people would cost from about £150.



## OTHER MOUNTAINS and Rock Climbing

A number of mountains in Karamoja and Acholi districts offer fine walking and in some cases rock climbing, although the latter is so far little explored. Kadam (Debasien) 10,014 ft., and Mt. Moroto, 10,116 ft., in Karamoja are fine walks with long views. The two rock pinnacles Amiel and Rwot in S.E. Acholi offer rock climbing, and the Imatong hills and the Dodoth hills on the northern border of Karamoja deserve further exploration. In the Kampala area there is little rock climbing; Nakasongola, 70 miles north of Kampala, provides two small cliffs with a few climbs on good rock.



*View of Kadam (10,014 ft.) in Karamoja, north-east Uganda. There are a number of similar isolated peaks in this part of Uganda between 7,000 and 10,000 ft. which offer a good mountain holiday.*

*Photographs by courtesy of Mrs. M. Champain, Miss J. Donisthorpe, Messrs. Bill Cowan, J. Coggins, F. Goldthorpe, E. Jones, T. Morris and D. Pasteur. Published by the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Kampala, and printed in Gt. Britain by Messrs. W. S. Cowell Ltd., Ipswich.*



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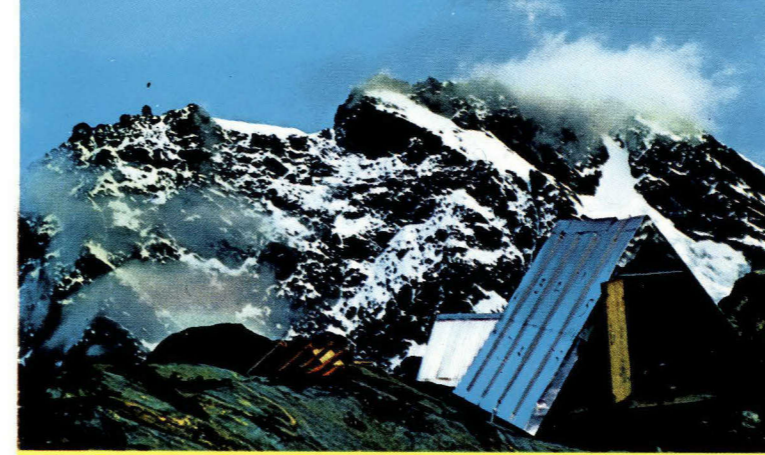
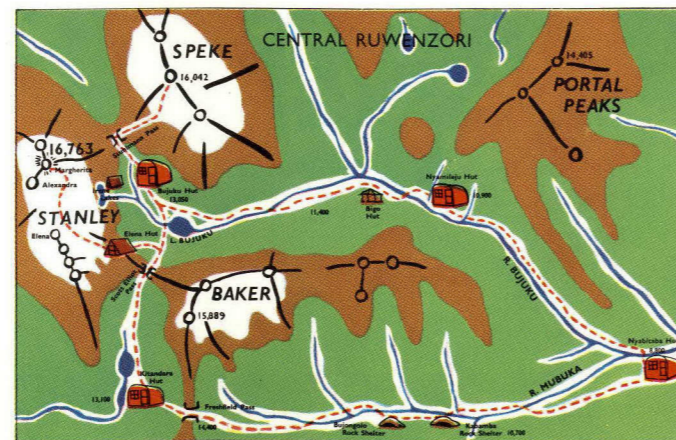
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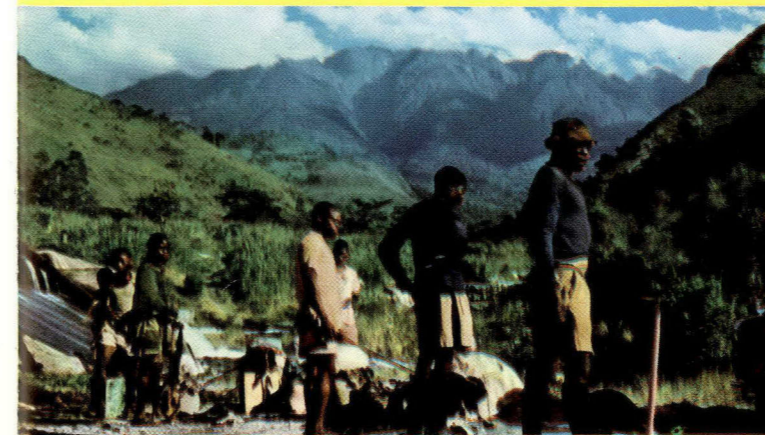
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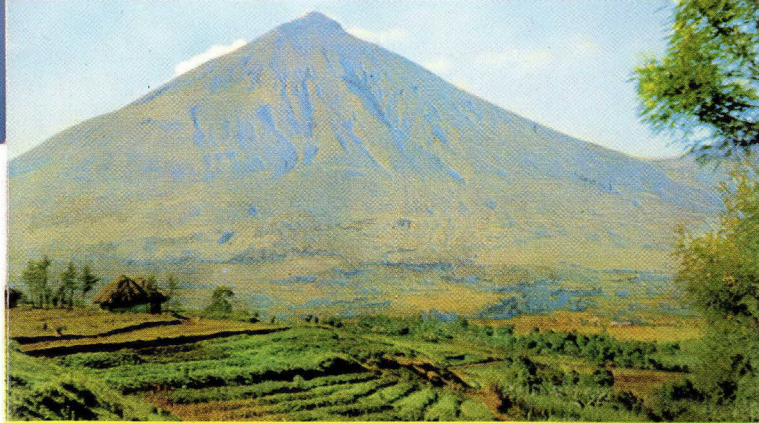
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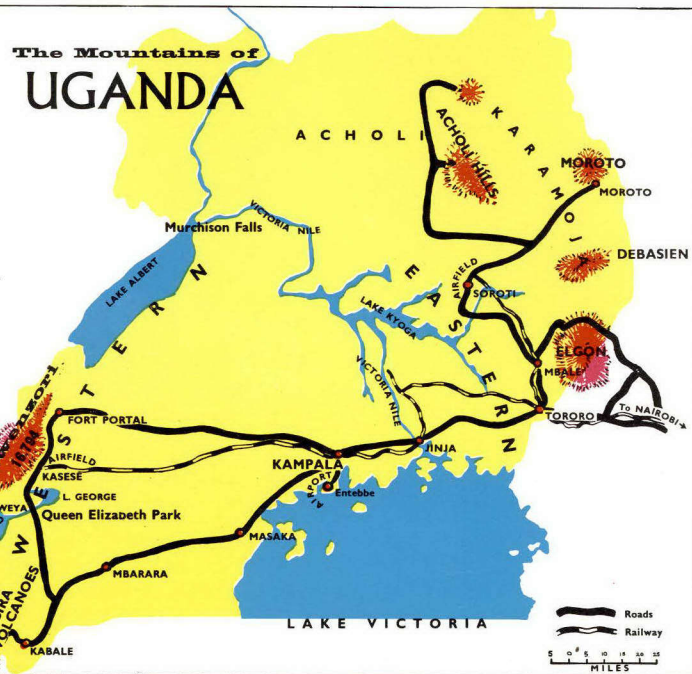
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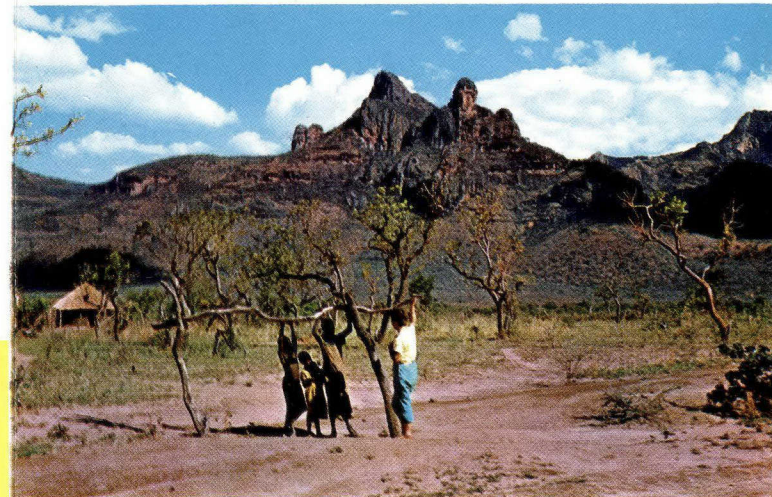
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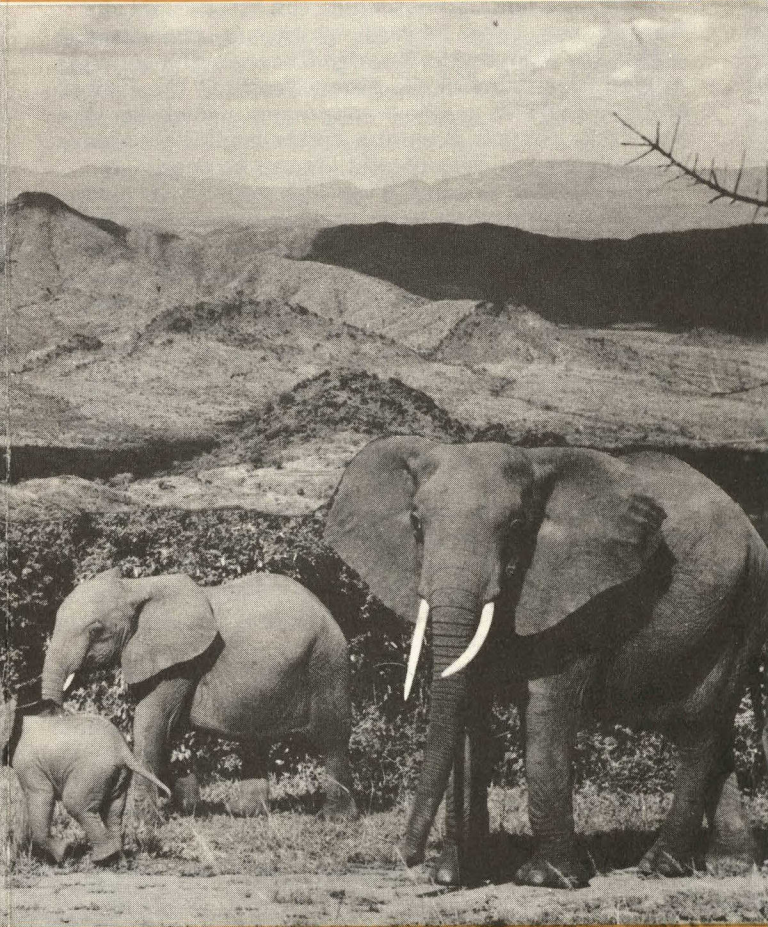
A number of mountains in Karamoja and Acholi districts offer fine walking and in some cases rock climbing, although the latter is so far little explored. Kadam (Debasien) 10,014 ft., and Mt. Moroto, 10,116 ft., in Karamoja are fine walks with long views. The two rock pinnacles Amiel and Rwot in S.E. Acholi offer rock climbing, and the Imatong hills and the Dodoth hills on the northern border of Karamoja deserve further exploration. In the Kampala area there is little rock climbing; Nakasongola, 70 miles north of Kampala, provides two small cliffs with a few climbs on good rock.



*View of Kadam (10,014 ft.) in Karamoja, north-east Uganda. There are a number of similar isolated peaks in this part of Uganda between 7,000 and 10,000 ft. which offer a good mountain holiday.*

*Photographs by courtesy of Mrs. M. Champain, Miss J. Donisthorpe, Messrs. Bill Cowan, J. Coggins, F. Goldthorpe, E. Jones, T. Morris and D. Pasteur. Published by the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Kampala, and printed in Gt. Britain by Messrs. W. S. Cowell Ltd., Ipswich.*

# UGANDA



# The National Parks



# QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK

This Park lies within the Kingdom of Toro, the Kingdom of Ankole and the District of Kigezi in the Western region of Uganda.

The Park boundaries include the littorals of Lake George and Lake Edward which are connected within the Park by the Kazinga Channel. The snow-capped Mountains of the Moon overlook the Park and the foothills of these mountains, which lie in the Park, contain a unique crater explosion area where many varieties of wild life can be seen.

The Kazinga Channel is world famous for its bird life, which together with various animal species watering in the channel, can be viewed or photographed with ease and safety from Park launches.

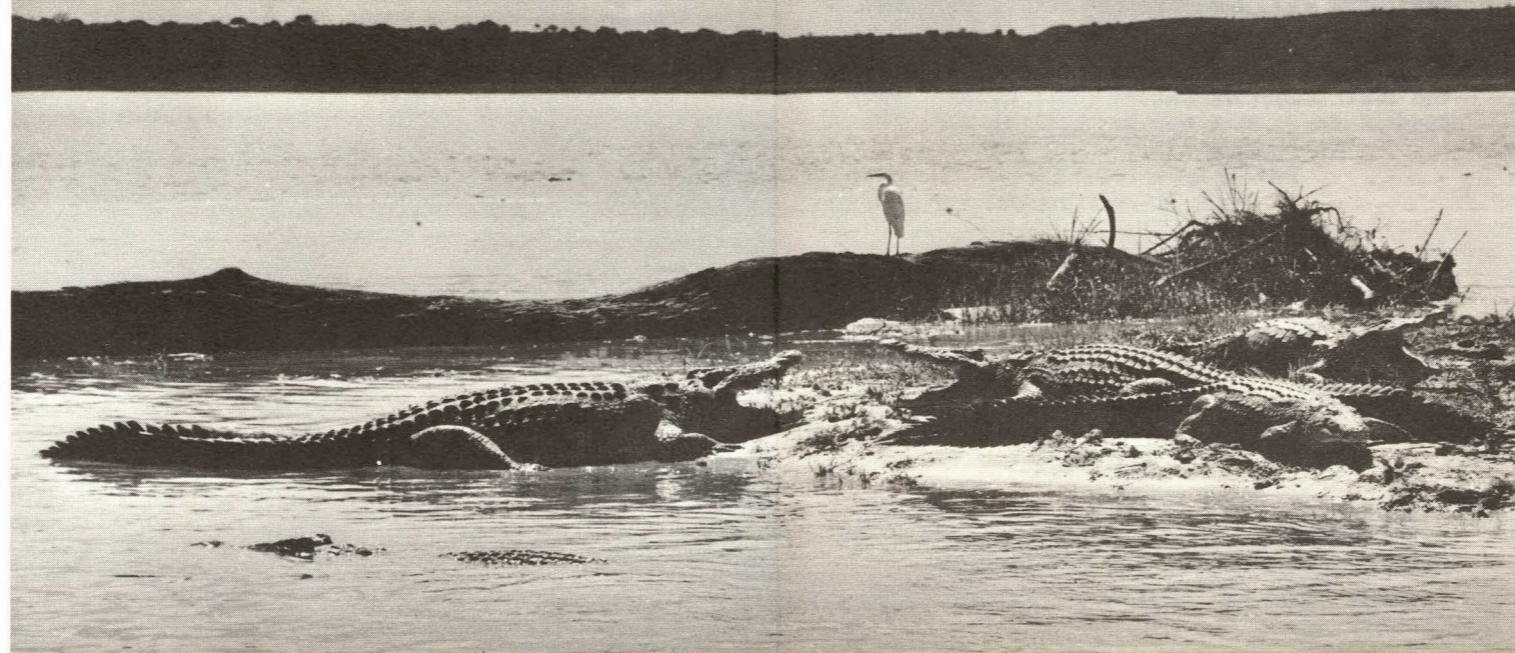
Visitors to the southern end of the Park pass through the Maramagambo Forest which gives sanctuary to chimpanzees, colobus monkeys and baboons, whilst the southern area provides rolling plains, the home of vast herds of topi, buffalo and kob whose movements are frequently watched by the famous tree-climbing lions of Kigezi.

Everywhere in the Park are found elephant and hippopotamus with a variety of other game including water buck, bush buck, Uganda kob and warthog.

The Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology is based in this Park and carries out research into the many problems connected with wild life preservation and management.

Ranger guides are available to assist visitors in spotting game and a Museum/Information Room contains a comprehensive collection of bird skins and much historical and geological information.

The Park is open all the year round and the climate is always equable.



# MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK

This Park, divided by the Victoria Nile, lies in the Northern and Western regions of Uganda within the district of Acholi and the Kingdom of Bunyoro.

Sixty miles of the river Nile lie within the Park boundaries and close to the Park Headquarters are the world-famous Murchison Falls, discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, where the whole output of the Nile, stemming from Lake Victoria, forces its way through a narrow cleft some twenty feet wide.

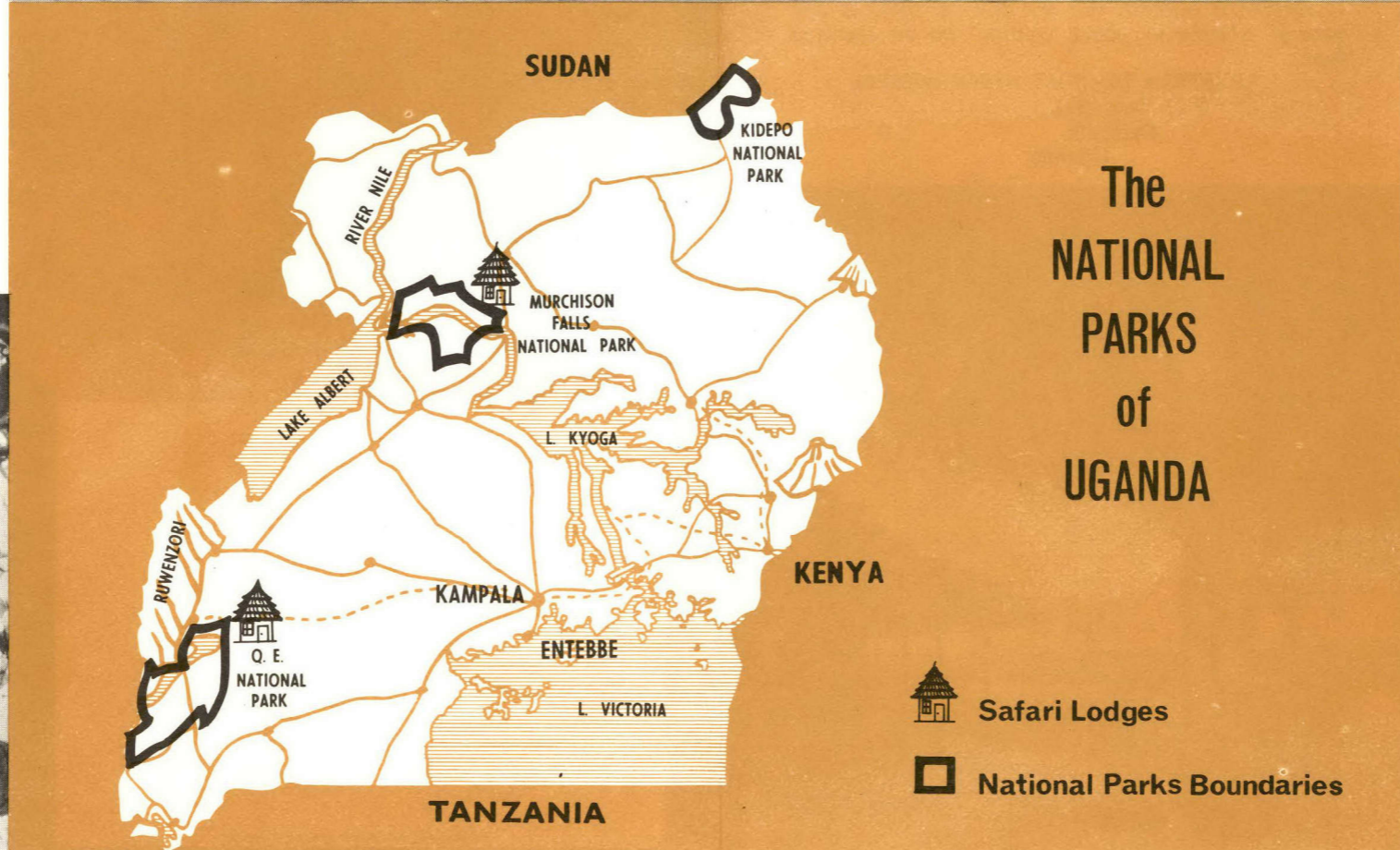
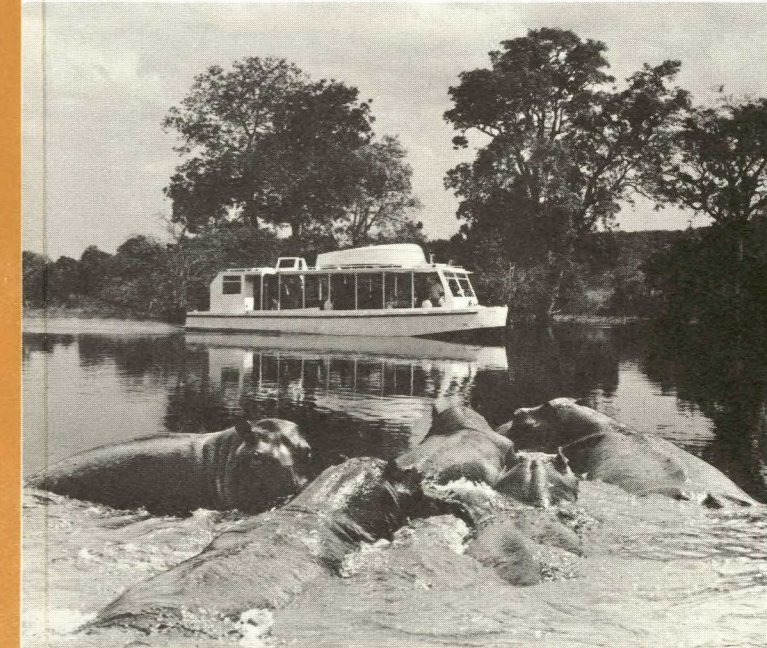
On the Nile itself is a great variety of bird and animal life which can be viewed in comfort and safety from Park launches. Here can be seen at close quarters great numbers of basking crocodile and schools of hippopotamus as well as many other varieties of wild life which come to water in the Nile.

At the eastern end of the Park in the Chobi area, rhinoceros and giraffe can be viewed and the Nile in this area presents an unforgettable scene of cascades and rapids hurtling along towards the Falls. Two famous salt licks in this area provide an interesting collection of wild life consorting together.

At the western end of the Park, part of the littoral of Lake Albert lies within the Park boundaries and here great herds of buffalo and kob abound, whilst also to be seen are elephant, water buck, reed buck, oribi in profusion, warthog and many varieties of bird life.

Ranger guides are available to assist visitors in spotting game and a Museum/Information Room contains a comprehensive collection of bird skins, much historical information and a small collection of live reptiles.

The Park is open all the year round and the climate, though pleasant, can be hot at times.



## The NATIONAL PARKS of UGANDA

-  Safari Lodges
-  National Parks Boundaries

## HOW TO GET THERE

### QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK

*by road* from Kampala — 272 miles via Masaka and Mbarara.

from Murchison Falls Park — 300 miles via Masindi and Fort Portal.  
from Kabale — 142 miles.

*by air* a regular schedule thrice weekly East African Airways flight from Entebbe to Kasese where Parks transport meets the plane by arrangement.

*by rail* a regular first class service three times a week from Kampala to Kasese where Parks transport meet the train by arrangement.

### MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK

*by road* from Kampala via Nakasongola and Masindi — 190 miles.

from Queen Elizabeth Park via Fort Portal and Masindi — 300 miles.

from Gulu — 74 miles.

Visitors entering the Park from Masindi are reminded that the ferry over the Nile closes at 6.30 p.m.

*by air* a regular schedule thrice weekly East African Airways flight from Entebbe to Murchison Falls where Park transport meets the plane by arrangement.

## ACCOMMODATION

### QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK MWEYA SAFARI LODGE

34 rooms, 60 beds. All rooms with private bath and toilet. Launches and vehicles for hire — fully licensed. For tariff or bookings apply to:

The Manager,  
Mweya Safari Lodge,  
P.O. Queen Elizabeth,  
Uganda.

### MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK PARAA SAFARI LODGE

33 rooms, 60 beds. All rooms with private bath and toilet. Launches and vehicles for hire. Fully licensed. For tariff or bookings apply to:

The Manager,  
Paraa Safari Lodge,  
P.O. Murchison Falls,  
Uganda.

Both Safari Lodges are under the management of National Park Lodges (U) Ltd., a subsidiary of Uganda Hotels Ltd., P.O. Box 3473, Kampala.

Lodge Bookings Telephone Kampala 3822.  
Mornings only.

*Details of aircraft, rail and hire car services and general information about Uganda can be obtained from:*

UGANDA TOURIST ASSOCIATION,  
P.O. Box 1542,  
Kampala,  
Uganda.





## CAMPING

Camp sites are available in both Parks, the charges are shillings 5/- per night per person. Campers must come fully self contained as to tentage, food, drinking water, etc. Applications for permission to camp should be made to the Park Warden of the respective Parks.

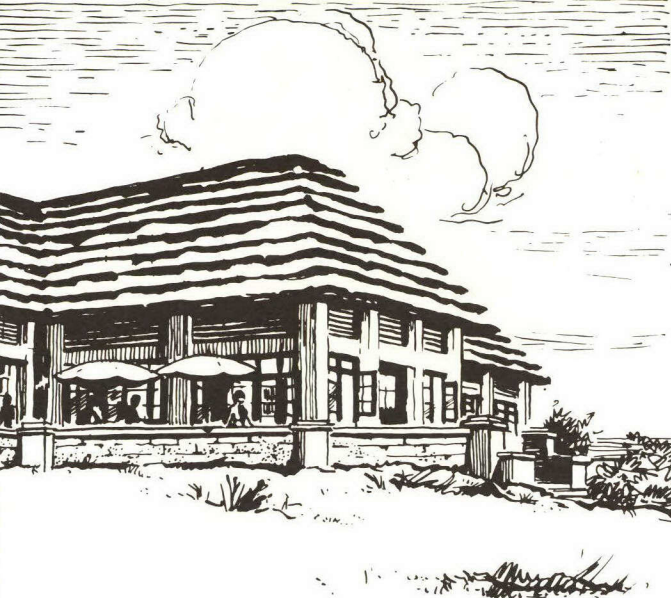


# Paraa Safari Lodge

Murchison Falls  
National Park

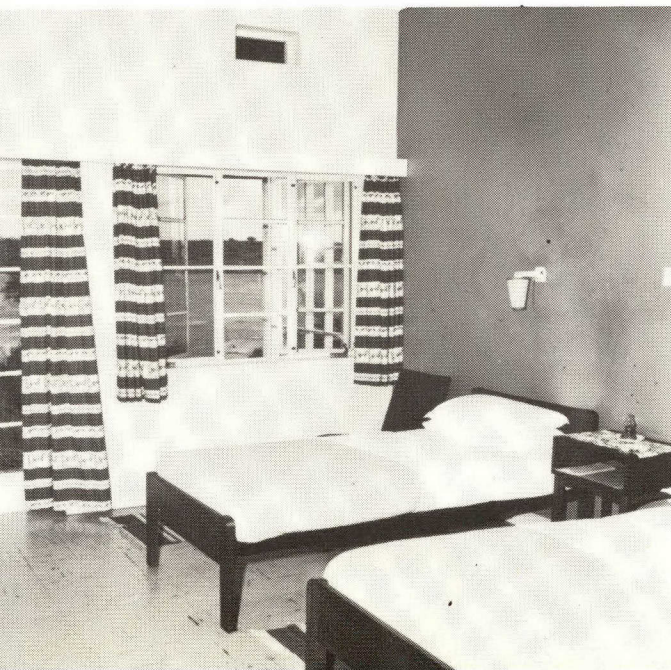


**Uganda Hotels  
Ltd.**



A visit to Paraa Safari Lodge is a "must" for all tourists in Uganda for it is a thrilling experience amounting to high adventure.

**Bedrooms . . . . with all modern comforts.**



# The Lodge

Paraa Safari Lodge stands on the right bank of the Victoria Nile in the middle of Murchison Falls National Park, which covers 1,000 square miles. The lodge, although fifty miles from the nearest human habitation, prides itself on its ability to provide guests with every comfort in the wilderness.

At Paraa Safari Lodge, Game Ranger guides and vehicles are available to take visitors on exciting overland excursions through the Park.

Nowhere in Africa is there such a concentration of game; nowhere else in the world can herds of one thousand or more elephants still be seen.



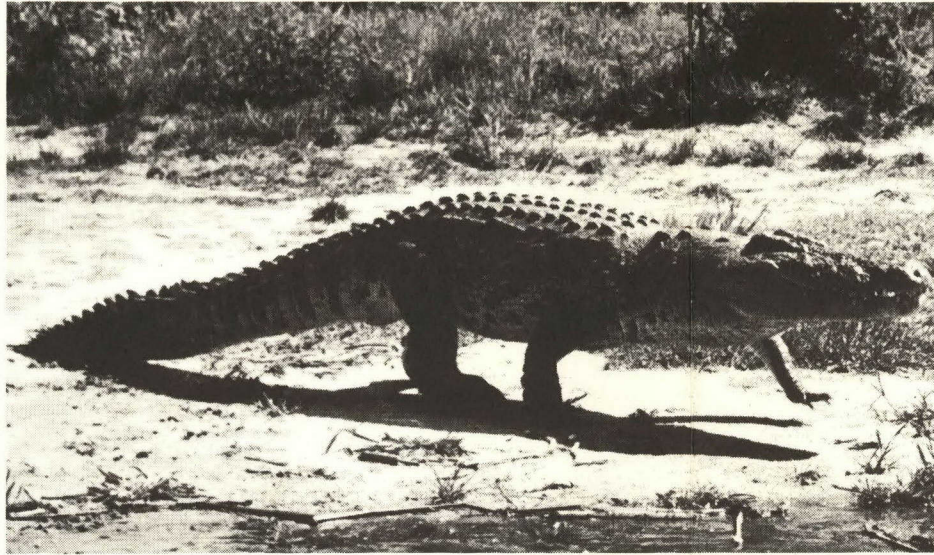
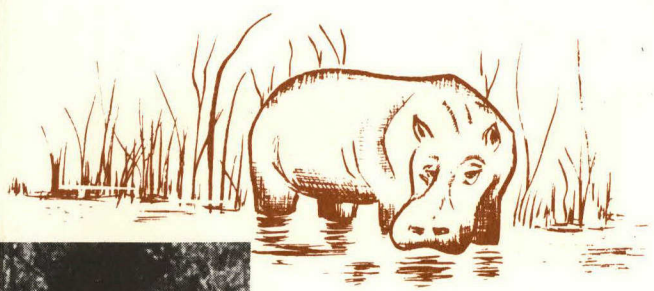
**A well-stocked bar.**



**. . . . impeccable service and cuisine.**



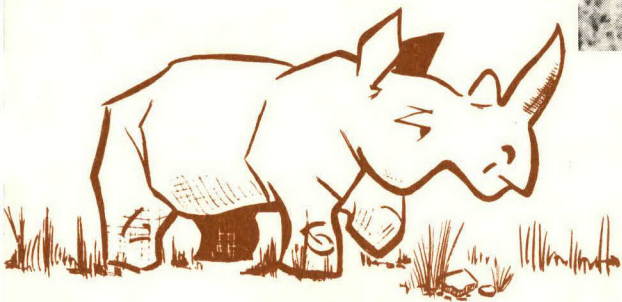
# The Falls



From Paraa Safari Lodge launch trips up the Nile to Murchison Falls are a quite unforgettable experience. At the Falls, the full body of the Nile compresses itself through a gap only twenty feet wide and descends in a great arching leap to find its level 140 feet below. The phenomenon is rated as one of the greatest natural wonders of the world.

# Game

Hippo, crocodile, buffalo, lion, rhino (including specimens of the now almost extinct white rhino), giraffe, buck and many other animals also abound.



# **TREETOPS**

## **INFORMATION FOR**

### **VISITORS**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Treetops is primarily a large "Hide" or "lookout" for game watching. The "Hotel" is built high among the upper branches of several Cape Chestnut trees, overlooking a water-hole. The area beneath the building and around the water-hole is floodlit and over many years the big game has become accustomed to the light, and drink and dig for salt around the water-hole in front of the building. This high vantage point provides a facility for game watching under extremely comfortable conditions which is unique in the entire African continent.

**Situated** in the Aberdare National Park, ten miles from the OUTSPAN HOTEL, where all visitors should assemble.

#### **DISTANCE**

The Outspan Hotel, Nyeri, is 100 miles due north of Nairobi on a good tarmac road.

#### **DEPARTURE FOR TREETOPS**

Assembly point is at the Outspan Hotel, Nyeri, where visitors have lunch between 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. Safari trucks are used and all visitors should be ready by 2 p.m. In order not to disturb

the game, and as a safety measure, visitors cannot be taken to Treetops after the specified times of departure.

## CLOTHING

Warm comfortable clothing is required, dark colours are preferable. Comfortable shoes are essential for walking up to Treetops, and slippers for use while at Treetops. On no account should stiletto heel shoes be worn.

## LUGGAGE

This should be kept to a minimum. Overnight bags are obtainable from the Treetops Luggage Room at the Outspan Hotel. Main luggage required:—

Slippers, night attire, toilet requisites, overcoat or pullovers, binoculars and cameras.

Visitors should ensure that their overnight bags are put in the safari trucks. All other luggage may be left in the Treetops Luggage Room at the Outspan Hotel, which is locked. Valuables should be handed in to the Reception Office.

## ARRIVALS BOOK

On arrival at the Outspan Hotel visitors are asked to sign the Treetops book at the Reception Desk.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Colour films are recommended during daylight. At night time only still photography is

possible. Tri X black/white 400 ASA is recommended, with a tripod if possible. Flash photography is satisfactory only with professional electronic equipment. Visitors are requested to consult the hunter about this in order not to disturb the game and inconvenience other guests.

## BAR

There is a well-stocked bar. White wine should be ordered one hour before dinner please.

## MEALS

Tea, dinner, early morning tea and coffee are served at Treetops. Breakfast is served at the Outspan Hotel from 7.30 a.m.

## ACCOUNTS

Visitors are requested to pay the balance of their accounts if any, and bar bills from Treetops at the Outspan Hotel Reception Desk after breakfast.

**Changing Rooms and Bathrooms** are provided at the Outspan Hotel.

## BOOKINGS

Treetops Booking Office. Box 30251, Nairobi. Telephone 22869 or through your Travel Agent.

## TARIFF

Shs. 160/-, including all meals, National Parks fees, and transport from the Outspan Hotel, Nyeri, to Treetops and return.

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Children under 12 years of age are not accepted.

Handicapped persons and invalids will be accepted only at the discretion of the Hunter-in-charge.

## ANIMALS THAT CAN BE SEEN

Elephant	Waterbuck (defassa)
Rhino (black)	Bushbuck
Buffalo (Cape)	Bongo Antelope
Giant Forest Hog	Harveys Duiker
Warthog	Baboon
Leopard	Sykes Monkey
Hunting Dog	Colobus Monkey
Hyaena	Genet Cat
Bushbaby	White-tailed Mongoose

And over 100 varieties of birds.

**IMPORTANT:** Guests are advised that they should take lunch at the Outspan Hotel before departure for Treetops, and it is essential that they are ready to leave for Treetops by 2 p.m. at the latest. It is regretted that Accommodation at Treetops cannot be guaranteed for guests arriving at the Outspan Hotel later than 2 p.m.

*"It is impossible to give a fair description of the size and beauty of the Crater, for there is nothing with which to compare it. It is one of the Wonders of the World . . . ."*

— Dr. Bernhard Grzimek, in  
"Serengeti Shall Not Die"



# NGORONGORO

**crater**



## NGORONGORO CRATER

This world-famous Crater is described by Katharine Drake of *Reader's Digest* as Africa's *Garden of Eden!*

The first view of the Crater is breathtakingly lovely—it is one of the most fabulous sights in the world, truly as Dr. Bernhard Grzimek describes it in his splendid book *Serengeti Shall Not Die*—"... one of the Wonders of the World"!

It is the heart of a Conservation Area of 3,200 square miles, containing 10,000 Masai pastoralists with 100,000 cattle. These run peacefully alongside the wild life, and so provide a pioneer venture in multiple land usage, being carefully watched by ecologists and conservationists throughout the world.

## WHY IS NGORONGORO WORLD-FAMOUS?

Because it contains the greatest permanent concentration of wild life in Africa, against a backdrop of unsurpassed natural scenic grandeur.

The Crater is 2,000 feet deep and ten miles across, with an area of 102 square miles. Visitors can move freely amongst the 14,000 wildebeeste, 5,000 zebra, and numerous gazelle and other plains animals.

A visitor seldom returns from a day in the Crater without seeing most of the "Big Five"—elephant, rhino, lion, hippo and buffalo. No other wild life area offers such a healthy and bracing climate (at 5,500 to 7,500 feet), or such a beautiful setting, with six 10,000 ft. mountain peaks constantly in sight. Nor can any other area in Africa offer such a variety of attractions to the informed traveller: the famous Olduvai Gorge, where the earliest human remains, 1,750,000 years old, have been found; the neolithic graves and rock-workings in the Crater; the teeming bird life of the perennial swamps; the pastoral Masai herding their cattle as did Abraham and his forefathers; the many natural phenomena, such as deep crater lakes (Embagai), waterfalls (Munge), active volcanoes (Oldonyo Lengai), and shifting sands.

All these and many other attractions can all be visited from Ngorongoro as a base, so making a holiday here a unique experience.

## HOW DO I GET THERE?

Arusha, the capital of the Arusha Region of Tanzania, is the best jumping-off place. It can be reached by air (frequent East African Airways services), rail (East African Railways), and road, being situated on the Cape-to-Cairo route. There is an all-weather 5,000 ft. airstrip on the Crater floor, suitable for light charter aircraft up to the twin-engined Aerocommander standard.

A spectacular drive, for little more than three hours, with the first 50 miles on bitumen, takes the visitor to the base of the Great Rift Wall (3,000 feet), past the entrance to the Manyara National Park, then on to the Mbulu Plateau, past the Karatu and Oldeani wheat and coffee farms, and finally through the temperate forest up to Crater View (7,500 feet), and along the Crater rim to the Lodge.



## WHERE SHOULD I STAY?

The Ngorongoro Crater Lodge (105 beds), with its superb view over the Crater is believed to be the oldest, largest, yet most up-to-date Lodge in East Africa. The earliest buildings date back to 1937. The latest—the magnificent new log-style dining room and lounge, providing full restaurant and bar facilities—was completed in July, 1963. Most buildings are of log construction with shingle roofs, their rural aspect contrasting strongly with the internal appearance of comfort, with log fires, gas-heated bath water, and indoor sanitation. The area is mosquito- and tsetse fly-free as the Lodge is situated at almost 8,000 ft. Guests are advised to bring warm clothing for early mornings and evenings.

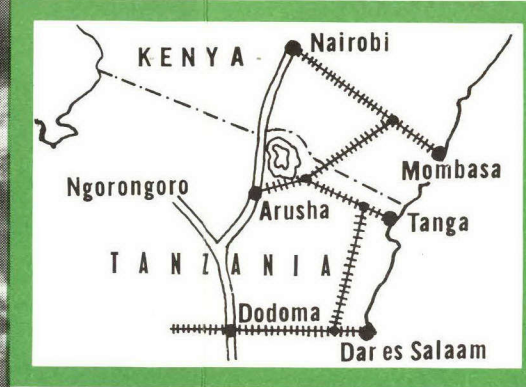


## IMPORTANT MILEAGES FROM THE CRATER LODGE

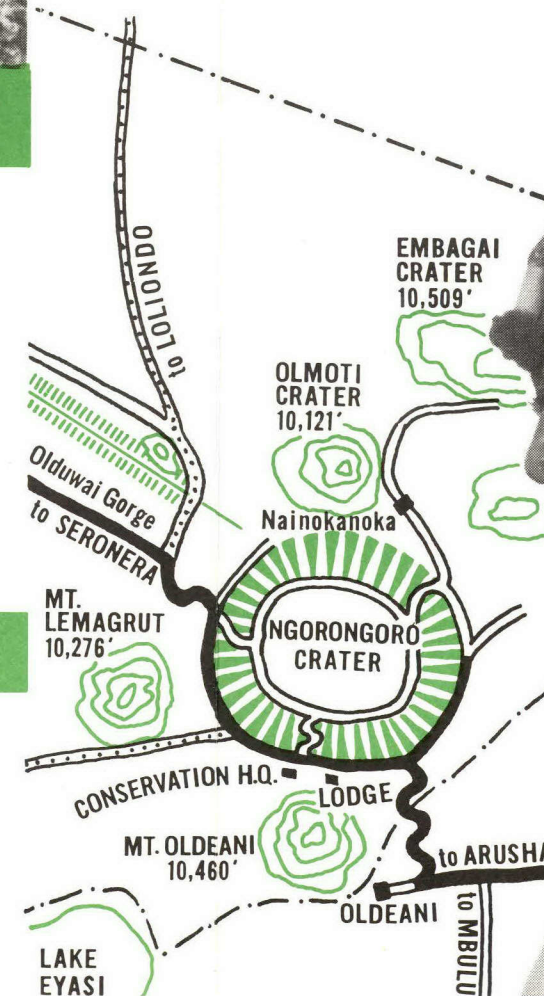
INTERNAL		
To	Crater View	9 miles
"	Baumann's Pt.	16 "
"	Nainokanoka	29 "
"	Embagai	39 "
"	Eyasi View	6 "
"	Windy Gap	9 "
"	Olduvai Gorge	32 "
EXTERNAL		
To	Arusha	112 miles
"	Seronera	87 "
"	Loliondo	112 "
"	Manyara	37 "
"	Nairobi	290 "
"	Dodoma	289 "

## IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

1. Ngorongoro Crater Lodge Booking Office, Hassanali Building, Arusha. Telephone 2193, P.O. Box 751. Crater Lodge at Ngorongoro, Radio Call System Arusha 503.
2. Conservator's Office, India Road, Arusha. Telephone 2304, P.O. Box 3102. Conservator's Office, Ngorongoro, Radio Call System Arusha 529.
3. Forest Resort Booking Office, Barclay's Bank Building, Arusha, Telephone 2294, P.O. Box 792.



LOCAL MAIN ROADS  
DISTRICT COUNCIL ROADS  
CONSERVATION TRACKS  
AREA BOUNDARIES



## NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA

GREAT RIFT VALLEY WALL



## HOW SHOULD I PLAN MY VISIT?

Holiday visitors should stay in the area at least three days to gain full advantage of all there is to see, while specialists in ornithology, archaeology, or ecology can spend weeks here without exhausting the possibilities.

The ideal three-day visit would be as follows:

**1st Day.** Descend into the Crater, taking picnic lunch, to view and photograph the vast variety of animals and bird life. **2nd day.** Into the Highlands, via the Crater's East Rim road, with magnificent views over farmlands to Lake Manyara, over grasslands to the lower waterfalls at Nainokanoka, to the Olmoti Crater and upper waterfalls—and superb views all the way.

**3rd Day.** To the great Serengeti Plains, home of the great herds. With luck, the stupendous wildebeeste migration might be witnessed, but even without this, the chances of seeing lion and rhino and the usual run of plains animals, including giraffe, are excellent. Olduvai Gorge, home of ancient man, must be visited, and the shifting sands and massive Nasera Rock, where klipspringers are usually seen. The return journey, if time permits, can include a run along the Crater's West Rim road, for a new and attractive view of the Crater.



## WHAT FEES DO I PAY?

Entry into the Area costs Shs. 2/- for a day visit or Shs. 5/- overnight. To descend into the Crater, the fee is Shs. 15/- per head (free to local residents); vehicles cost Shs. 10/- per day (light) or Shs. 20/- (heavy).

Forest Resort, 15 beds with do-it-yourself resthouse conditions, costs Shs. 25/- single, Shs. 40/- double.

Camping in the Lodge or Resort grounds costs Shs. 5/- per person per night. Accommodation is available for drivers and personal servants at the Youth Hostel annexe.

## WHAT ABOUT MY CAR AND THE ROADS?

Access to the Crater is normally by four-wheel-drive vehicles, but all other local main roads, district roads, and tracks can be crossed by normal saloon cars. In the case of tracks inquiries should be made about possible seasonal restrictions or closure before visiting the back-blocks.

The Crater Lodge has a fully-equipped garage which can undertake all types of vehicle repairs. A fully trained mechanic is available, but spare parts are of necessity limited. The Lodge has a fully-equipped kiosk at which all grades of automotive fuels and lubricants are marketed and compressed air and water are available.



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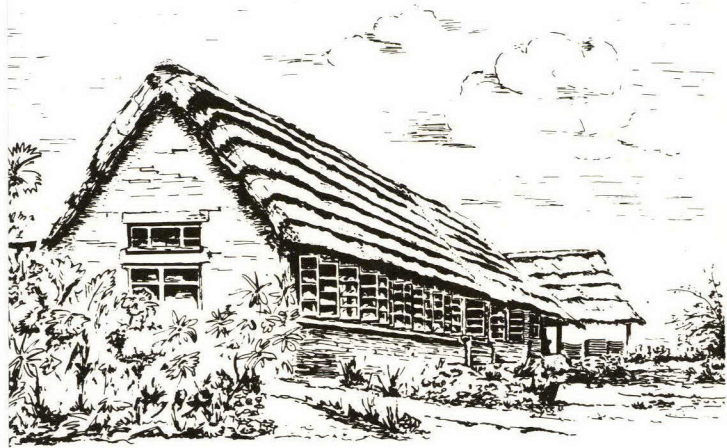
PHONE 24091  
TANZANIA

# MWEYA SAFARI LODGE

Queen Elizabeth  
National Park



*Uganda Hotels  
Ltd.*



**Mweya Safari Lodge: 60 beds.**

From the porch of the lodge, as evening falls, one may witness a great variety of animals making their way to the lake-side to drink.

Visitors can take a launch trip along the Kazinga Channel which connects Lake Edward with Lake George or view the vast herds of elephant, buffalo, kob, waterbuck and topi and also a variety of bird life, which abounds in the Park. One may also see Uganda's famous tree climbing lions which live towards the south end of the Park.

**The Bar—a perfect setting for relaxation in cool comfort after a strenuous safari.**



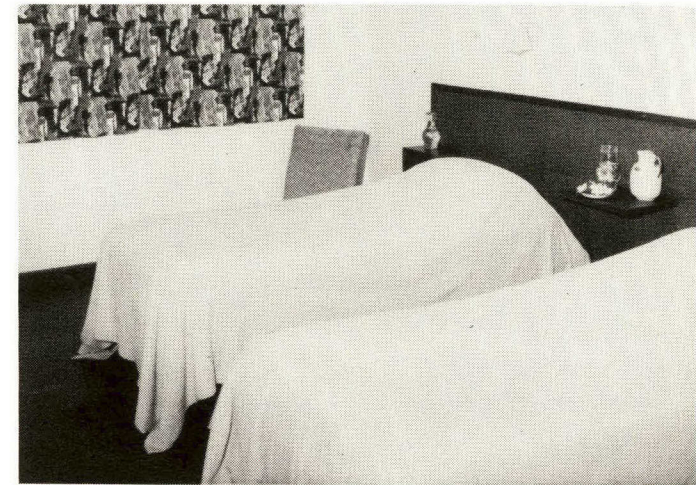
# The Lodge

This very comfortable lodge, built on a slight eminence in the heart of the abundant game country of Queen Elizabeth National Park, commands superb views in all directions. To the West, across the deep blue waters of Lake Edward, rise the purple ranges of the Congo mountains.

To the North, the eye travels upwards above forest-clad foothills to the ethereal ice-capped summits of the Ruwenzori Range, the legendary "Mountains of the Moon". Eastwards stretch the tawny plains, seamed along their water courses with vivid green vegetation, of the western arm of the Rift Valley.



**Lounge—luxurious in design, where you can take your ease whilst you wait.**



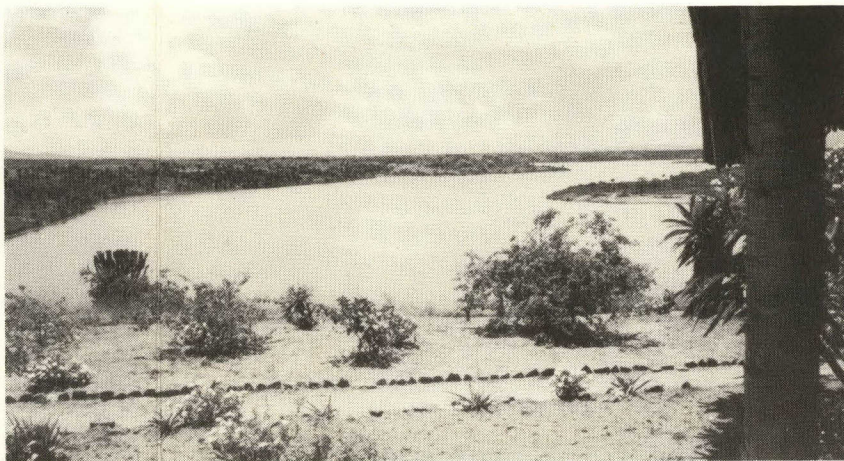
**Bedrooms—have most of the modern amenities.**

**Dining Hall—for the tourist who has little time but still enjoys our food and service.**



# Queen Elizabeth National Park

View from the Lodge.



Mweya Lodge can be reached in a fairly long day's car drive from Kampala. Air package tours to Mweya from Entebbe of three or four days can be booked with East African Airways. Or a comfortable overnight rail journey can be made from Kampala to Kasese, leaving the remaining forty miles to be covered by hired car.

# Tariffs

WITH EFFECT FROM 1/5/63

## THE OUTSPAN HOTEL

TEL. No. NYERI 9

Daily terms inclusive of all meals:

\*

**AA** Suites

SINGLE      DOUBLE

70/-      130/-

**A** Large rooms with bath

60/-      110/-

**B** Smaller rooms with bath

55/-      95/-

**Weekly rates on application**

**Children:** up to 5 years:

6/- per day

5-12 years:

$\frac{1}{2}$  single rate

over 12 years:

full single rate

Swimming Pool available free  
for residents of both hotels

## THE WHITE RHINO HOTEL

TEL. No. NYERI 31

\*

Daily: Rooms with bath:

SINGLE      DOUBLE

50/-      90/-

Rooms without baths:

40/-      75/-

**Weekly rates on application**

**Children:** up to 5 years:

6/- per day

5-12 years:

$\frac{1}{2}$  single rate

over 12 years:

full single rate

\*These rates supersede  
previous tariffs and are liable  
to change without notice.

The charge per person is 130/- plus 10/- Royal National Parks fee: Total—140/-.

## TREETOPS



This charge includes lunch at the Outspan, transport, tea, dinner and accomodation at Treetops, and breakfast the following morning at the Outspan Hotel.

### WE REGRET THAT

—in no circumstances can children under 12 years of age be accepted for Treetops.

—bookings cannot be accepted for people suffering from any physical disability.

—no reduction on rates quoted above can be given for any unused portion.

—a **deposit** of Shs. 40/- per person is required to confirm bookings: it is refundable if four clear days' notice of cancellation is given.

—the absolute maximum number of people which can be accommodated at Treetops is 22 and it is not possible for any extra space or facilities to be made available.

### BUT—

*no charge at all is made if no elephant or buffalo or rhino are seen during the visit.*