

Rhodesian COMMENTARY

Vol. 3, No. 11

(Published Fortnightly)

2nd June, 1969

Constitution seeks maintenance of stable, progressive government

THE proposed new Constitution epitomized a sincere search for a formula which would reconcile radical differences of race, culture and society of all the people and it sought to allow development of conditions under which the two main races could live in harmony without fear of dominance or subjugation, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, in a radio and television speech.

"The very essence of the Constitution is the maintenance of stable and progressive government. This is offered to you in large measure for as far ahead as we can see: thereafter it will be lodged safely in the hands of future generations."

Referendum Day will be Friday, 20th June.

Mr. Smith said he and Mr. Wilson, after the Fearless talks, agreed that the only point of difference was the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

But after Mr. Thomson (the British Minister at the time responsible for Rhodesia) had talked with African leaders, this single point had grown into nine non-negotiable conditions.

Almost contempt

The new "obstacles" were unacceptable to the Rhodesian Government, and the Fearless proposals were left lying on the table. Since then, Mr. Smith said, Britain had shown no desire to explore the possibility of negotiating any of the Fearless terms.

Mr. Smith said his Government's last two messages to the British Government were treated "with indifference amounting almost to contempt".

Britain was obsessed with the question of majority rule and all else was subservient. The fact that Rhodesians did not want it and that it would be harmful was irrelevant.

The Government was not prepared to accept conditions which the British con-

ceded were not necessarily in Rhodesia's best interests, but which would help Britain in her "ceaseless and vain" effort of trying to placate the Afro-Asian extremists.

(The main aspects of the proposed new Constitution are outlined on pages 2, 3 and 6.)

£4.7m. grant for the university

IN March this year the Treasury established a committee known as the Triennial Grants Review Committee to report on the plans for the triennium 1970/72 submitted by the University College of Rhodesia.

The Committee, chaired by Sir Douglas Logan, the Principal of London University, convened in Salisbury in March.

It has been agreed with the College authorities that Government intends to provide over three years £4,330,000 for recurrent purposes and an additional sum of £405,000 for capital purposes.

Soccer players call in witchdoctors

Because the players in general believed more in the witchdoctor than in him, a European player-manager with an African soccer team has given up his post with the club, according to a Press report.

He said there were a number of top clubs in Rhodesia which used the services of witchdoctors.

A pre-match spell, "pronouncing doom on the opponents", could cost a club £5. Players often went to the witchdoctor's hut to have their boots marked, or a lucky charm was taken to their dressing room before the game.

When the players blamed the witchdoctors when they lost, the latter would say they should have taken a different route to the ground, or something like that.

Included in the former provision is some £500,000 to meet certain pressing new developments in the academic field, equipment needs and research development.

In endorsing the recommendations of the Review Committee, Government was pleased to note the steady and favourable development in academic and research activities bearing directly on the immediate needs of the Rhodesian community.

The principal of the U.C.R., Mr. Terence Miller, described the grant as exceedingly generous.

He said: "Not only will we be able to carry on happily with existing commitments, but we will be able to set up some exciting new developments."

Africans can earn increasing part in government

THE INTRODUCTION TO THE WHITE PAPER ON THE PROPOSALS FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR RHODESIA STATES:—

"The Government believe the present Constitution is no longer acceptable to the people of Rhodesia because it contains a number of objectionable features, the principal ones being that it provides for eventual African rule and, inevitably, the domination of one race by another and that it does not guarantee that government will be retained in responsible hands.

"The proposed new Constitution will ensure that government will be retained in responsible hands and will provide Africans with the right to play an increasing part in government as they earn it by increased contributions to the

national exchequer. Moreover, the new Constitution will recognize the right of the African chiefs, as the leaders of their people, to take part in the counsels of the nation.

"The existing inequality in the treatment of the land rights of the races will be remedied. Provision will be made for the same protection to be given to the European Area as that given to the African Area. New Bills governing land tenure, which will replace the Land Apportionment Act [Chapter 257] and the provisions relating to Tribal Trust Land in the present Constitution, will be introduced into Parliament at the same time as the new Constitution. The provisions of the new Bills which are designed to protect land rights of Europeans and Africans will be entrenched in the Constitution.

"Power will be vested in the Legislature to delegate to provincial or regional councils or other bodies certain

functions of government as and when such delegation is considered to be appropriate.

"The new Declaration of Rights will not be enforceable by the courts. The rights enshrined in the Declaration will be entrenched and will be safeguarded by the creation of a Senate and the vesting in it of power to delay legislation. In this important function the Senate will be advised by a special committee.

"As the Senate will be entrusted with the duty of upholding the Declaration of Rights no provision will be made for a Constitutional Council.

"In addition, the proposed procedure for constitutional amendments will ensure that the Senate will play a significant part in protecting the Constitution and the rights conferred by it."

manner that when the contribution of Africans amounts to half the total contribution of Europeans and Africans at that time the number of African members will be equal to the number of European members.

The Delimitation Commission will be charged with the duty of calculating, from evidence supplied by the Commissioner of Taxes, whether there has been an increase in the contribution of Africans as compared with the total contribution of Europeans and Africans sufficient to warrant an increase in the number of African members.

In calculating the contribution of Europeans and of Africans, income tax will be deemed to include supertax. Taxation on companies will not be taken into account.

Language in Parliament

Proceedings in the Assembly will be conducted in English. Proceedings in the Senate will be conducted in English but, for the convenience of the Chiefs for an interim period, debates may be in Chishona and Sindebele as well as in English and provision will be made for the translation of any language used into the other two languages.

Legislation

Any Bill may originate in either House except a Money Bill or a private Bill, which may originate only in the House of Assembly.

Procedure: After a Bill originating in one of the Houses of Parliament has been passed by that House, it will be sent to the other House for consideration. That other House may pass the Bill with or without amendment or may reject it, provided that the Senate will not be able to amend or reject a Money Bill. If the Bill is passed without amendment, it will be presented to the Head of State for assent. If the Bill

(Continued on next page)

Main aspects of proposals outlined

Part 1—Provisions of the Constitution

CHAPTER I—HEAD OF STATE

Under a republican form of government he will be chosen by the Executive Council. Whatever form of government is adopted he will hold office for five years and be eligible for re-election for one further period.

Under a republican government he will be removable only on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the House of Assembly.

CHAPTER II—LEGISLATURE

A Senate with 23 members—10 European, elected by electoral college consisting of the European members of the House of Assembly from candidates nominated by European voters' roll; 10 African Chiefs, five each from Matabeleland and Mashonaland; and 3 persons of any race appointed by the Head of State taking into account the requirements of the Senate Legal Committee.

Senate Legal Committee: Not fewer than three members, majority being senators with legal qualifications. Function will be to examine legislation and statutory instruments vis-a-vis Declaration of Rights.

House of Assembly: Initially, 66 members—50 Europeans elected by Europeans on rolls of voters for 50 constituencies; and 16 African members, eight elected by Africans in four constituencies in Matabeleland and four in Mashonaland and eight elected by four

tribal electoral colleges in each of the two areas.

Increase in African Members

In principle the number of African members in the Assembly will be in the same proportion to the total number of members as the contribution by way of assessed income tax on income of Africans is to the total contribution by way of assessed income tax on income of Europeans and Africans until the contribution by Africans amounts to one-half of the total contribution.

When the contribution of Africans exceeds sixteen sixths of the total contribution of Europeans and Africans the following procedure will ensue.

African members will be increased two at a time being one additional member for Matabeleland and one for Mashonaland, until the number of African members is equal to the number of European members.

The first increase of two African members will be allocated to the African members elected by tribal electoral colleges and the number of colleges will be increased accordingly. The second increase of two African members will be allocated to the members elected by the voters on the African rolls and the number of African constituencies will be increased accordingly. Subsequent increases will be made in a similar manner.

Every increase of two African members will be made in direct proportion to the increase in the contribution of Africans compared with the total contribution of Europeans and Africans in such a

Delaying powers of the Senate

(Continued from previous page)

is amended, it will be returned to the House in which it originated, which House may accept or amend or reject any amendment made by the other House. After the Bill has been returned to the House in which it originated either House may by message to the other House, pursuant to a resolution, agree to any amendment or withdraw any amendment which has been made to the Bill.

Delaying Powers of Senate

The Senate will have the power to delay for 180 days the enactment of a Bill which has originated in the Assembly. Thereafter the Assembly may resolve that the Bill be presented to the Head of State for assent.

Where a Bill originating in the Senate has been rejected by the Senate or has lapsed and an identical Bill is introduced into and passed by the Assembly, if the Senate has not passed that latter Bill within a period expiring 180 days after the original Bill was introduced into the Senate or, if this period has expired, within eight sitting days, the Assembly may resolve that the Bill be presented to the Head of State for assent.

The proposals deal with the functions of the Senate Legal Committee in regard to Bills and to subsidiary legislation and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Parliament.

CHAPTER III—THE EXECUTIVE

Executive powers: The executive government will be vested in the Head of State. He will act on the advice of the Executive Council or the Prime Minister or a Minister, as the case may require, except where the Constitution or any other law otherwise requires.

The Head of State will appoint the Prime Minister and in doing so will appoint the person whom, in his discretion, he considers to be best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly.

The Head of State, on the advice of the Prime Minister, will appoint Ministers and Deputy Ministers who and may be removed from office by the Head of State acting on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Executive Council: To advise the Head of State. It will consist of the Prime Minister and such other Ministers as the Head of State, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, may appoint.

CHAPTER IV—JUDICATURE

The judicial authority will be vested in a High Court and having such jurisdiction as will be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER V—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The new Declaration of Rights will follow the general pattern of the existing Declaration. It will be in a form which is more appropriate to a non-justiciable Declaration.

The preamble will state that it is desirable to ensure that every person enjoys fundamental rights and freedoms but will point out that there are responsibilities and duties expected of an individual who receives the protection of the State. The duty to respect the rights and freedoms of others and the public interest and to abide by the Constitution and the law and, in the case of citizens, to be loyal to Rhodesia will be included.

Right to life: The existing exceptions to this right will be extended to permit the use of force where it is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances for the purpose of suppressing terrorism.

Right to personal liberty: In order to cure an omission the exceptions to this right will be extended to cover arrests ordered by statutory tribunals, quasi-judicial authorities and commissions of inquiry in appropriate circumstances.

Preventive detention and restriction will be authorized in the interests of national defence, public safety or public order. An impartial tribunal will be established to review the case of a detainee within a period of three months, if he so requests, and in any case at intervals of not less than 12 months.

An accused person will not be entitled as of right to be released on bail before and during his trial.

The rights to protection from slavery, and forced labour and from inhuman treatment will be retained as will the freedom of conscience.

Protection from deprivation of property: The existing provisions will be redrafted to provide that no person shall be deprived of his property unless such deprivation is authorized by law. As at present compulsory acquisition of property by the Government in circumstances where no compensation is payable will be restricted, but provision will be made for the compulsory acquisition of property by the Government in any circumstances so long as adequate compensation is paid.

Protection from search and entry: The existing provisions will be retained save that it will be specifically provided that a law may authorize the search of a person or the entry into or search of a dwelling-house in circumstances where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the entry, or search is necessary for the prevention or detection of a criminal offence or for the lawful arrest of a person.

Protection of law: The existing provision will be retained except that the requirement that a person shall not be compelled to give evidence at his trial will be omitted. This requirement is, in

any case, contained in the criminal law and should be subject to regulation by ordinary legislation to reflect current trends in criminal procedure.

Freedom of expression and of assembly and association: The existing provision permitting laws made for the purpose of regulating telephony, telegraphy, posts, wireless broadcasting and other matters will be extended to permit laws for the regulation of newspapers and other publications.

Freedom from discrimination: The existing provisions will be revised. Every person will be entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms in the new Declaration without unjust discrimination on the grounds of race, tribe, political opinion, colour or creed. Specific provision will be made permitting laws relating to African customary law, jurisdiction of tribal courts and restrictions on the ownership, occupation or use of land.

Public emergencies and disciplinary laws: As in the existing Declaration provision will be made that laws authorizing the taking of justifiable measures during a period of public emergency and disciplinary laws may contain provisions which are inconsistent with certain rights in the Declaration.

Oath of Loyalty

If a republican form of government is adopted persons required under the Constitution to take an oath of loyalty will take an oath to be faithful and bear true allegiance to Rhodesia.

CHAPTER VII—AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Ordinary provisions: A Bill to amend the Constitution will require to be passed by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the total membership of the House of Assembly and two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate:

Provided that, if such a Bill does not receive the required majority in the Senate, it may be reintroduced into the Senate after a period of 180 days, whereupon it may be sent to the Head of State for assent if it has received the affirmative votes of more than one-half of the total membership of the Senate.

Specially entrenched provisions: The procedure to amend the ordinary provisions of the Constitution will be followed in the case of specially entrenched provisions, save that, if the Bill does not receive the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate, the Bill will lapse.

Provisions specially entrenched:

- the composition of the Senate and the House of Assembly;
- the judicature;
- the official language;
- the Declaration of Rights;
- the procedure for amending the Constitution and the provisions of the laws concerning certain provisions of electoral and land tenure laws.

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A Chiweshe Tribal Trust Land farmer in the African Farming Development Scheme, with his wife, compares his fine stand of maize with that of a neighbouring subsistence farmer.

Far-reaching results of help to African farmers

A NON-PROFIT-MAKING company, African Farming Development, in its report for 1969 says an analysis of the past four years of operations in the Tribal Trust Lands has revealed "the undeniable fact of the creation of a stimulant in the desire for advancement by the African people."

The purpose of African Farming Development is to enhance the productivity of farmers in the Tribal Trust Lands so that they may produce from their plotholdings not only a sufficiency of foodstuffs for their own consumption, but also a surplus which will earn them a reasonable cash income.

A.F.D. believe the achievement of this purpose will not only raise significantly the standard of living of the farmers themselves (a development which will bring in its train a number of economic and social advantages), but which will also, by establishing a great new internal market, make a massive contribution to a more general prosperity of the Tribal Trust Lands.

Modern techniques

The annual report states that A.F.D. therefore sets out to educate selected farmers in the Tribal Trust Lands in modern agricultural techniques. It supports this training in better methods of production by arranging for the provision of finance to meet crop costs, transport, marketing and other services,

and in particular for guidance and help generally in the management of a small but modern farming enterprise. A.F.D. Staff also assist in the management of the co-operative societies into which participants are organized.

The view is expressed that there is a possibility for Tribal Trust Land farmers on an average size smallholding of six to eight acres of arable land to make a cash income of anything from £100 to £300 in a good year.

Rate of expansion

From its experience in both good seasons and bad, A.F.D. has tried to learn useful lessons.

"Although we should like to push ahead and expand at the fastest possible rate, we are always conscious of the fact

Earnings of Africans

The latest income tax statistics released by the Government give some idea of the wealth of some Africans.

Of the 986 African taxpayers listed one earned more than £9,000 a year and four were in the £7,000 to £8,000 a year income bracket. Another four earned between £5,000 and £6,000, and 30 between £3,000 and £4,000 a year.

that our rate of expansion must be governed by the over-riding consideration that human attitudes are deeply involved, and by the requirement that our educational activity can only be regarded as successful if it attracts a willing response and a new approach from the farmers.

"If we are not satisfied that this requirement is being met, we do not hesitate to slow down our expansion and review our problems as comprehensively as we can."

The desire for advancement can be observed in several such as the recent building of a supermarket at Chiweshe. The idea of a modern supermarket in the middle of the African Tribal Trust Lands was unheard of a few years ago.

A second example is the desire of many African farmers, not at present in the A.F.D. scheme but who are supervised by the very widespread Government Extension Services, to develop their plotholdings along modern lines with the contouring of their lands, utilizing their own slender cash resources to pay for this work to be done.

It is most interesting to note that in 1964 the Chiweshe area actually imported its requirements of maize whereas today it has a hitherto undreamt of surplus.

Village-type community

A.F.D. is constantly reviewing its projects and seeking new avenues for expansion.

"We now envisage self-help schemes in which a group (as opposed to individuals) will form the basis of our operations, and we are particularly keen to help our farmers to diversify their activities as widely as possible; in particular we would like them to move from an almost complete reliance on arable cropping to a broader based plan.

"We believe that with the promotion of self-help schemes we will be forming the nucleus of a village-type community which can then be reinforced by schools, clinics, shops, etc., thus establishing an economically stronger community than exists at present."

Capital needed

A.F.D. is confident that the potential of its scheme is unlimited and can only lead to the betterment of the African people's standard of living.

Unless active strides are taken now to develop the Tribal Trust Lands, where the economy is so dependent upon agriculture, the population explosion would

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Closer co-operation by S.A. and Rhodesia urged

IT was patently clear to every realist that the interdependence of Rhodesia and South Africa was growing yearly and the need for closer co-operation between the two countries in the face of terrorist incursions was becoming increasingly urgent, said Air Vice-Marshal A. O. G. Wilson, new Rhodesian Chief of Air Staff.

Opening in Bulawayo the 24th Annual Congress of the South African Air Force Association, the Air Vice-Marshal said both were threatened by subversion and terrorism actively supported by the "ill conceived" OAU and international Communism "and indeed, sadly, by the naive and weak attitudes of some administrations and Governments without our own Western environment."

Rhodesia's Security Forces, together with elements of the South African Police, had had remarkable success so far, he said, "but as we have constantly warned, there are no grounds for complacency".

Protracted

Rhodesia remained poised to counter any new threat, and was fully aware that the campaign was likely to be protracted.

"We have a good knowledge of the aspirations of the enemy, both OAU and Communist, and know that their ultimate target in Africa lies in the heart of the Republic."

Insurgency and guerilla action were only the first steps leading to revolutionary war, and must therefore be defeated at the outset, he said.

Insidious plans

"The Communist Powers may not be ready for overt or more sophisticated action at this time but they are assiduously laying their insidious plans."

The free world, and particularly the peoples of the Southern Hemisphere, must take a long, hard look at the growing menace and must condition themselves so that in close association they could present a deterrent sufficient to enable them to live in peace.

Control of bilharzia snails

A pilot trial has been launched near Salisbury on the control of bilharzia snails with highly productive strains of ducks.

The object of the study is, firstly, to ascertain whether laying ducks under semi-natural conditions will consume snails in a quantity sufficient to reduce the snail population and break the host/parasite cycle; and secondly, whether and to what extent a reduction in feed requirement or egg production occurs with a highly productive laying duck managed under these conditions.

If the pilot scheme proves successful, the results will be used to formulate field-scale trials on large-scale bilharzia control and duck production.



Air Vice-Marshal Wilson

"In forming a credible deterrent to aggression, we must with a single purpose create a viable bastion here in Southern Africa. Our kin in the nations of the West will have cause to thank us in such an accomplishment.

"Indeed one senses at last the first, albeit barely perceptible stirring in a change of heart concerning our strategic value."

But the security of Southern Africa's heritage lay in the hands of the new generation, said Air Vice-Marshal Wilson. "To my mind, it is in the patriotism of its youth that is to be found the barometer of a nation's worth."

International race circuit for Bulawayo

Work on the £65,000 first phase of Bulawayo's new motor racing circuit will be completed in readiness to hold an important international event—the Three-hour Endurance Race, part of the South African Springbok series—in December. This race should attract the cream of racing drivers available in Southern Africa and some drivers from Europe.

Businessmen urged to participate in mining industry

Within the next three to five years the mining revenue of Rhodesia could exceed that which South Africa derives from gold mining on the Rand, said a Member of Parliament, Mr. D. Fawcett Phillips, speaking in Bulawayo.

He urged businessmen, who regarded mining as a gamble, to take part in the industry, saying: "After all, somebody has to take the primary gamble and do the exploration."

That interest in mining prospecting continues is indicated by applications for new exclusive prospecting orders.

In the Gwelo district one company intends searching for emeralds. Another company will prospect for nickel and copper in three areas in Matabeleland and yet another, in addition to these two metals, seeks to locate gold, diamonds and platinoids.

Help to African farmers

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result in a formidable increase in poverty, disease and feelings of frustration.

A.F.D. could assist in alleviating the present position provided it had the financial and technical resources at its disposal.

During 1968 the company received a total of £5,696 in donations from subscribers amongst commercial and industrial concerns, mining and financial institutions. Although A.F.D. is a non-profit company, the Rhodesian Government contributed £10,000 in the form of a grant for 1968 and further sums have been promised for 1969 and 1970 when the annual recurrent expenditure is likely to run to £30,000.

However, large sums of capital will be needed and the organization hopes it will be able to attract financial aid from abroad in the not too distant future.

£150,000 for bank: The Netherlands Bank of Rhodesia will erect a new three-storey building at a cost of £150,000 adjoining an existing branch in the centre of Salisbury. It will incorporate a drive-in bank.

Outline of proposals for new Constitution

(Continued on page three)

Part 2—Electoral provisions

Chapter I deals with appointment and functions of the Delimitation Commission.

Qualifications

In Chapter II it is stated that the qualifications as to citizenship, residence, knowledge of English and ability to complete the prescribed application form for enrolment as a voter on any roll will remain as at present. An applicant must be 21 years of age or over.

The existing grounds for disqualification will remain. In addition, a person who is restricted or detained for more than six months will be disqualified for the period of his restriction or detention and for five years after his release.

A European who possesses the general qualifications and is not disqualified will be entitled to enrolment as a voter if he—

- (a) has an income of not less than £900 during each of the two years preceding the claim for enrolment or owns immovable property in Rhodesia valued at not less than £1,800; or
- (b) has an income of not less than £600 during each of the two years preceding the claim for enrolment or owns immovable property in Rhodesia valued at not less than £1,200 and, in addition to the income or property qualifications, has completed four years' secondary education of a prescribed standard.

African voters: An African who possesses the general qualifications and is not disqualified will be entitled to enrolment as a voter if he—

- (a) has an income not less than £300 during each of the two years preceding the claim for enrolment or owns immovable property in Rhodesia valued at not less than £600; or
- (b) has an income of not less than £200 during each of the two years preceding the claim for enrolment or owns immovable property in Rhodesia valued at not less than £400 and, in addition to the income or property qualifications, has completed two years' secondary education of a prescribed standard.

Variation of qualifications

The Head of State, acting on the recommendation of a commission, will be empowered to vary by proclamation from time to time the means and educational qualifications for the African roll in order that the differences between the qualifications for the European roll and the qualifications for the African roll are progressively reduced and eventually

eliminated when the number of African seats equals the number of European seats in the House of Assembly.

Chapter III, dealing with elections for roll seats in the Assembly, says a European will not be eligible for nomination for an African roll seat and an African will not be eligible for nomination for a European roll seat.

Chapter IV deals with Tribal Electoral Colleges.

CHAPTER V—MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

European Senators

The procedure for the nomination of European senators will be similar to that for the nomination of candidates for election to the European seats in the House of Assembly save that a candidate will have to be nominated by not more than 50 or less than 30 persons enrolled on the European voters roll.

A candidate for election must possess the qualifications and none of the disqualifications for nomination as a candidate for a European roll seat in the House of Assembly save that he shall—

- (a) be not less than 40 years of age; and
- (b) have resided in Rhodesia for 10 years during the 15 years immediately preceding his nomination.

The electoral college will be composed of the European members of the House of Assembly. Each member of the electoral college will be entitled to one vote for every vacant seat of a European senator and may not cast more than one vote for any one candidate. The ballot will be secret.

Nomination of Chiefs

The Council of Chiefs will sit as an electoral college for the purpose of nominating and electing chiefs to the Senate. Candidates for election to the five seats reserved for Matabeleland chiefs will be nominated by members of the Council from Matabeleland and candidates for election to the five seats reserved for Mashonaland chiefs will be nominated by members of the Council from Mashonaland.

Procedure for election will be as for European members.

Part 3—Land tenure provisions

CHAPTER I—CLASSIFICATION OF LAND

All land will be classified as the European Area, the African Area or National Land and the first two will at all times be approximately equal. Various small "islands" of land owned by persons of one race within the area of the other race will be eliminated but the rights of present owners will be safeguarded.

It has been calculated that this adjustment will result in the following acreages being allocated to the three categories of land—

- (a) 44.9 million acres in the European Area;
- (b) 45.2 million acres in the African Area;
- (c) 6.4 million acres of National Land.

A board of trustees for each of the European and African areas will determine such transfers and exchanges of land between the land categories as may be desirable to meet changing circumstances and of ensuring that the permitted variations in the area of the respective categories are not exceeded.

CHAPTER II—EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN AREAS

Fundamental principles: The European Area shall be deemed to be an area in which European interests are paramount and the African Area shall be deemed to be an area in which African interests are paramount. The rights of Europeans and the restrictions on Africans in the European Area will be on a reciprocal basis to the rights of Africans and the restrictions on Europeans in the African Area.

Composition of Areas: The European Area and the African Area will consist of the following land—(a) privately owned land; (b) State land which may include—(i) forest areas; (ii) national parks; (iii) wild life areas; and will include, in the case of the African Area, Tribal Trust Land.

Residential Areas: The responsible Minister will have the power to declare any area of land zoned for residential purposes to be a non-racial residential area where persons of either race may own and occupy land for residential purposes.

Mining Rights: Any person may occupy land in the Area of the other race if he is granted a right under the mining laws and such occupation is for the purpose of exercising that right.

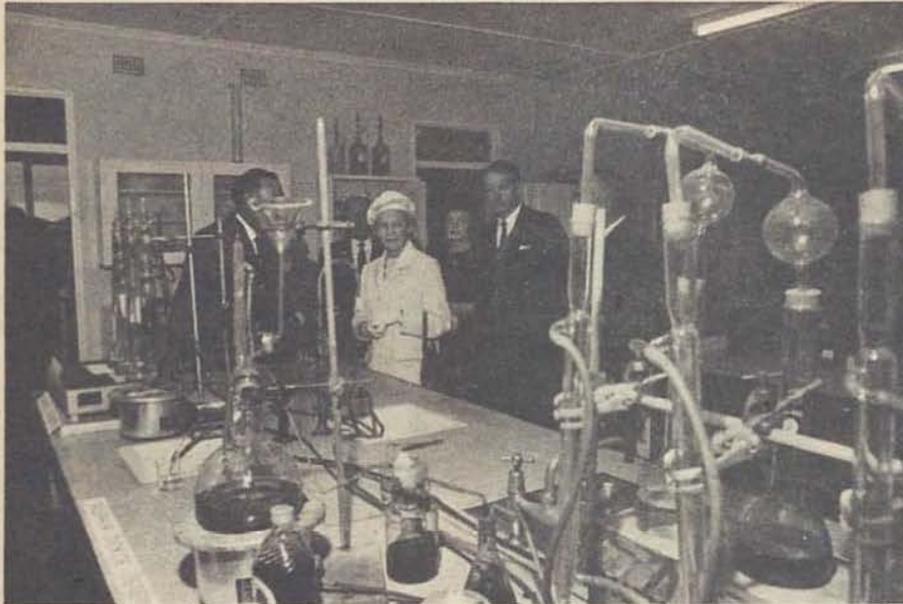
Certain rights acquired by Africans in respect of the occupation of mission land in the European Area which have been in existence for many years will be subject to registration and review and will lapse on the death of the holders.

CHAPTER III—NATIONAL LAND

National Land will vest in the Head of State and will be inalienable but leasehold rights for periods not exceeding 99 years may be granted to persons of either race.

National Land may be occupied by persons of all races but the use of such facilities as may be provided may be regulated according to the race of the user.

Chapter IV deals with the entrenchment of certain provisions relating to land tenure.



Mr. and Mrs. Ian Smith are seen in the course of a tour of the new premises of the Standards Association.

Standards more necessary since UDI

RHODESIA'S "abnormal" circumstances since Independence made a standards association more necessary here than in other countries, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said when opening the Standards Association of Central Africa's new £30,000 building in Salisbury.

The Standards Association protected the Rhodesian public against "fly-by-nights" coming here and cashing in quickly, without caring what sort of reputation they left behind, he said.

Trade Fair fulfils dual role

Trade Fair Rhodesia was fulfilling its dual role of encouraging internal trade and attracting outside interest, said the Minister of Finance, Mr. John Wrathall.

There had been a really wide range of products, attractively displayed, and the Fair was inspiring in that it showed that Rhodesia really could make it.

"Indeed, as far as many of the goods exhibited here are concerned, we should have been manufacturing them ourselves years ago," he said.

Mr. Wrathall emphasized that it was important to attract visitors from outside Rhodesia to the Fair, which was the national shop window.

It also prevented the established producer from becoming complacent because of the degree of protection he received from economic controls.

"It is vital that we protect Rhodesia's good name with the rest of the world if we are going to maintain exports."

Mr. Smith added that falling standards in production and efficiency seemed to be accompanied by a drop in the behavioural and moral standards of the people of a country.

Moral standards

"I can think of no better reason for maintaining standards of production and efficiency than that it helps us to maintain high moral standards of integrity as far as our everyday life is concerned," said Mr. Smith.

In Rhodesia, where a large section of the population were in the "emerging state", it was most important for these people to have a means of identifying "something of quality".

Modern advertising practitioners boasted that they could make people buy something they did not want, and this made it "necessary to have some mark on the product which will give protection to our consumers."

In jocular vein, Mr. Smith said he would agree completely with people who thought it a pity that there was no standards association for assessing people — "aspiring politicians, for example".

London awards: Two African teachers in Rhodesia have won annual Guinness Awards Overseas which encourage mathematics and science teachers in tropical areas to develop their teaching methods in line with local needs and conditions.

Good rains restore water resources

A spokesman for the Ministry of Water Development said the exceptionally good rains during the 1968-69 season had done a great deal towards restoring the country's water storage resources after the drought of the previous season.

No further significant changes were expected as a result of the 1968-69 rains, he said.

However, the position at present, with few exceptions, was most satisfactory, particularly in view of the tremendous gains necessary for most dams to recover from last year's drought.

Medical training is praised

THE retiring Dean of Medicine at the University College of Rhodesia, Professor Lindsay Davidson, in presenting his annual report said: "I believe that the enthusiasm and dedication of the staff and students, as I have seen it during my time here as dean, must result in the production here of some of the best trained and best motivated doctors in the world."

The Dean presented prize winners to Dr. Robert Brodie Hunter, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, who said the medical training available in Africa was unique, and eventually it would be adjusted for this continent. It was no good churning out a National Health-type physician if he were to come to Rhodesia and have to start delivering babies.

He said other Birmingham professors had visited the UCR medical school and had found the standards high and the quality good; he had noticed it himself.

The achievements of the first medical graduates of the University College of Rhodesia were so high that the time did not seem far off when the college would give its own degrees and the medical course would be acceptable to the General Medical Council in Britain, said Dr. Hunter later at the presentation day ceremony at the UCR from which its first doctors have graduated.



Wheels of chance are monthly

The State Lotteries Trustees choose suitable occasions to permit people in various centres to have the fun of witnessing the monthly draw procedure. These pictures of the latest draw were taken in Bulawayo during the period of the annual Trade Fair there.

The photograph ON THE LEFT shows the City Hall packed with an interested audience and the photograph BELOW shows details of a winning ticket on the revolving drums which give the serial letters and digit numbers. By the time the ticket details are announced the "nom de plume" of the holder is also available.

Anti-pollution legislation

While this country was still in a relatively happy position as far as air pollution was concerned, it would be criminally negligent to allow large-scale industrial development to turn the cities and countryside into areas of atmospheric disaster—which had occurred in most parts of the industrialized countries of Europe and America.

When he opened the Wankie Colliery stand at the Trade Fair the Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. I. F. McLean, said he would introduce legislation this year to control and prevent air pollution.

Intensive research had gone into the preparation of legislation and close co-operation with other Ministries.

Apart from the atmosphere there were other aspects of the environment under threat from pollutants, and Government intended to legislate on these also. These included pollution from various hazardous substances—including pesticides—and pollution of water supplies.

A spokesman for the Colliery said one of the most extensive problems to be faced in Rhodesia was the conglomeration of cooking and heating facilities in the African townships, ranging from open fires to tin buckets and brick-built efforts.

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Attacks on currency misfired

At various times since 1966 attempts had been made to undermine the external value of the Rhodesian pound, said the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. N. H. B. Bruce, speaking at a Rotary Club luncheon on the role of the Reserve Bank and other financial institutions in the money market.

"These attacks misfired because the Bank made it widely known that it was, at any time, willing to buy Rhodesian

Sympathy in U.S.: Most Americans—and even among Government officials—are in sympathy with Rhodesians' views, said retired U.S. Brigadier-General S. L. A. Marshall, a television commentator in Detroit, on a visit to Rhodesia. He was the U.S. Army's chief historian in Europe in World War II.

currency held by non-residents at the official parities determined in this country. This meant that our external resources were sufficient to enable us to protect our pounds fully."

Published by the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism, P.O. Box 8232, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia, for distribution at home and abroad. Printed by the Government Printer, P.O. Box 8062, Causeway.

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