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## Rhodesia maligned mostly through ignorance

Rhodesian society had been much maligned in recent years, sometimes as a result of malice but more frequently through ignorance, said Mr. R. S. Walker, chairman of a large group of companies, when he spoke at the annual meeting of the local Institute of Directors.

Members of the institute could help through their foreign contacts to bring Rhodesia back into the world again and they could explain how the social fabric of their respective companies was constructed.

### Efficiency level

Mr. Walker said the necessary level of efficiency in an organization could only be achieved by a community which was integrated racially while at work and within which the different levels of responsibility and remuneration were established according to individual ability and suitability to exercise responsibility according to Caucasian customs.

### Wage scale

In practical terms, this meant the adoption of a unified wage scale irrespective of race together with a major acceleration in training African workers because there were insufficient trained people of any race to man the necessary expansion of the industrial system.

At the same time, within the structure of industry in general, it must be recognized that for a considerable time African candidates for promotion with the necessary Caucasian approach to organization and responsibility would be rare.

### Poverty datum

Mr. Walker said directors must ensure that workers were paid above their poverty datum levels and, with increased productivity, substantially above. But destruction of existing differentials between responsibility and skills must be avoided.

(Continued in next column)



American T.V. personality William F. Buckley (left) interviewing the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, for his programme *Firing Line*.

## Ian Smith to go on TV in America

Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce dinner in Salisbury, Mr. Buckley, gave his audience some impression of the interview.

He, like the Prime Minister, cared little about what people said about him. "I take it then that I have something in common with Mr. Ian Smith. It is unfortunately true not that I don't care, but that I'm not exactly a successful seducer of the kind attention of everyone.

"I intend tonight to spare you my meditations on Rhodesia. Most of what I have heard about Rhodesia, other than today, was as a delegate to the United Nations.

"The United Nations talk about Rhodesia approximately one-third

(Continued from previous column)

Initiative in communication must pass from trade unions to management, with a vigorous and live employee organization peculiar to the company or factory in which it operated rather than from trade unions organized on a national basis.

of the time. The other two-thirds are shared equally between South Africa and Israel."

Mr. Buckley spoke about American politics, his doubts about the theories of leading American economists and voiced a powerful plea for freedom of thought in Russia today.

"The books of Solzhenitsyn accumulate, even as the disdain for the institutions of freedom perversely accumulate, for an understanding of which paradox there you will find no help at all in Marx but considerable help in Jesus."

## Preventive medicine

There was no doubt that the preventive field in health must be developed with deliberate speed by the Government through the agency of local authorities, said the Minister of Health, Mr. I. McLean.

Exorbitant demands were made on the curative health services in the country whereas ideally only 10 to 15 per cent. of the vote should be spent on them and the balance in the preventive field.

Then, not only would the general health of the country be maintained continuously at a high level but there would be a tremendous saving in public spending because prevention was better than cure.



## Economic future is bright

In an address to the annual convention of the Central African branch of the Institute of Directors, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. E. Baker, undertook what he termed "crystal ball gazing" in an attempt to bring the year 1984 into focus and describing the industrial scene as he visualized it then. The tenor of his address was that the economic future of the country was bright.

### METALS OF ALL KINDS

In the forefront of industrial activity would be industries related to the production of metals of all kinds. Large enterprises would be operating at various centres producing iron and steel, special chromium nickel steels and ferro alloys.

Rhodesia would be exporting minerals and energy in combined form to countries where the cost of energy would rule out certain metallurgical processes based on electricity.

Modern capital-intensive mills would be producing a whole range of metal products; there would be a great volume and complexity of machine and engineering work; large workshops would be producing increasing numbers of rail wagons and coaches, together with traction units, mainly electrically driven.

In the electrical field, cables, motors, large high voltage transformers would be manufactured.

### TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

Strong contenders for second place in the 1984 picture would be textile and clothing industries. Rhodesia would establish a name in international circles for her cotton cloth which would make her a competitor to be reckoned with against synthetic and other cottons.

### More water for Bulawayo

Work has started on the site on the Insiza River of the Mayfair Dam which will be Matabeleland's largest lake. It is 30 km from Balla Balla and 96 km from Bulawayo.

Designed by engineers of the Ministry of Water Development, the dam is named after the old Mayfair Mine and will be an earth embankment 38.5 m high and 790 m long containing a million cubic metres of material.

Construction will be in two stages based on demand and its initial effective capacity of 96m<sup>3</sup> will serve

### HEAVY CHEMICALS

Probably the next more important development would be in the field of heavy chemicals.

Mr. Baker said his crystal ball had been fed with one fundamental fact—that the world had seen the end of cheap oil prices. The availability would also decrease as time went on.

Therefore, it was not surprising, he added, that he could see chemical complexes in Rhodesia based on coal, producing a number of plastic resins which at present had to be imported at great foreign exchange cost. People with knowledge of chemistry would appreciate the opportunities which were now open for a country with substantial coal resources.



a number of needs. The major share of water will go to the city of Bulawayo and allocations will be allowed for the Filabusi district, for riparian irrigators and for any mining development.

It is planned to complete the wall by November 1975, in time to store water in the 1975/76 rainy season.

When second stage development is completed the Mayfair will be the country's sixth largest lake.

## Violence at University will not be tolerated

Student violence at the University of Rhodesia was organized by those "who aim to destroy it as an internationally recognized and multi-racial institution of higher education of the first quality".

This comment on the August riots of 1973 came from the Principal of the University, Professor Robert Craig, in his address to first year students.

The instigators of the unrest — both inside and outside the University — had unscrupulously withdrawn in good time and left others, among them 80 first year students, to face the music.

Professor Craig said he would not tolerate violence as a means of negotiation or of change within the University.

Students and staff were bound by an agreed code of conduct—particularly with regard to the resolution of problems.

The threat came not from intellectual unrest but from academic disruption which replaced intellectual goals with political ones.

**Cotton record:** Despite the drought, the Cotton Co-op increased its turnover in 1972/73 by more than R.\$1m. to a record R.\$13.3m.

A sundowner party was given in Salisbury by a commercial firm in honour of the visit of Miss M. Henry, C.B.E., the former Registrar of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.



## The going was rough

South African rider Karen Minett (left) won the individual trophy, the Meikle Cup, at the Meikles International Horse Trials at the University of Rhodesia in Salisbury.

Karen, who last year won the Dalzell Cup for novices, competed against American Olympic silver medalist Jimmy Wofford, three British riders and the best of Rhodesia.

Of the British girls Tessa Martin Bird came third with 80 points, Jane Bullen finished seventh and Lorna Sutherland was ninth.

As the picture below shows the going was rough and conditions were said to have been the wettest and muddiest on record.



## Production of raw plastics

At a symposium on plastics in agriculture sponsored by the Rhodesian section of the Plastics Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, said local industry should consider seriously the possibilities of producing plastic raw materials.

"There may well be problems, but Rhodesia's farmers, who were using some twenty basic types of plastics, would pay more for their plastics if they had to — and with a much better grace if they were of good quality and made in this country.

"Industrialists have shown considerable enterprise in other fields and I am sure they can also meet this challenge. At least one company already has experiments in train which could lead to some of the developments I have in mind."

### Fact of life

The Minister said as a result of the energy crisis plastics were no longer likely to be cheap. In many instances, however, plastics had come to stay and would merit retention even if more expensive than alternatives.

"This does not mean that I welcome increased prices for plastics, but merely that these must be regarded as a fact of life and something farmers must take into account when thinking of using plastics."

### Pollution

On the problem of pollution, the Minister said plastics were more of a litter problem than a pollution problem.

"Littering the veld with plastic articles does nothing to improve its appearance or the ecology of the area and, in certain circumstances, can be positively dangerous to livestock.

The Minister pointed out that plastic materials tended to crack and have a short life when exposed to excessive sunlight. To improve the use of plastic it would be necessary to find some means of resisting this process.

On the other hand, if the industry could produce plastic sacks, bottles and other containers that would disintegrate after exposure for a given number of hours of sunlight, it would be a great advance.



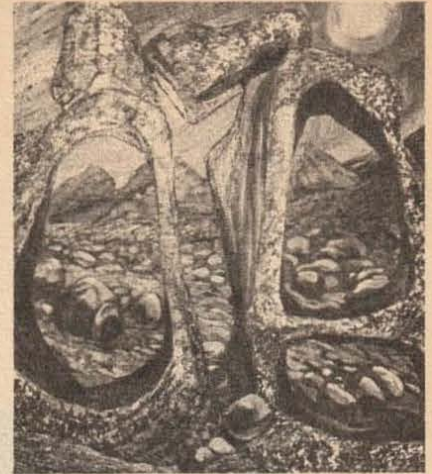




Oil and acrylic: Hagen von Tronek



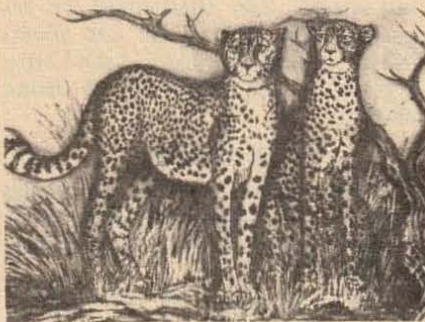
Oil: In the Wings



Oil: Surviving Structure



Batik: Fish



Batik: Cheetahs

## CIRCLE

On this page appear a selection of works from an exhibition by CIRCLE—a group of professional and semi-professional artists who live and work in Rhodesia and feel they have something to contribute to the country's culture.

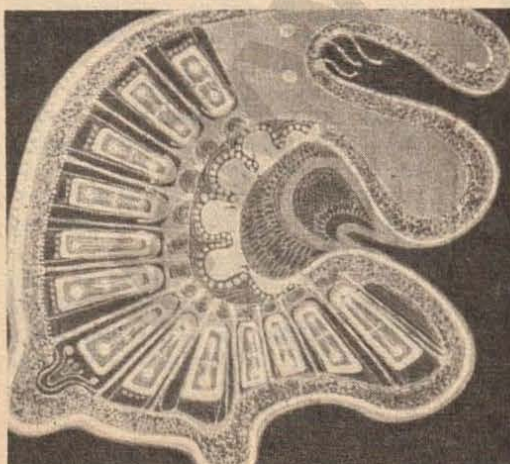
Rhodesia is young artistically (they point out) and artists have been working in isolation.

"An insular community breeds problems. We feel that we can overcome some of them by liaison amongst ourselves and with artists of all races.

"We hope that ties can be established with other groups for reciprocal exhibitions here and beyond our border.



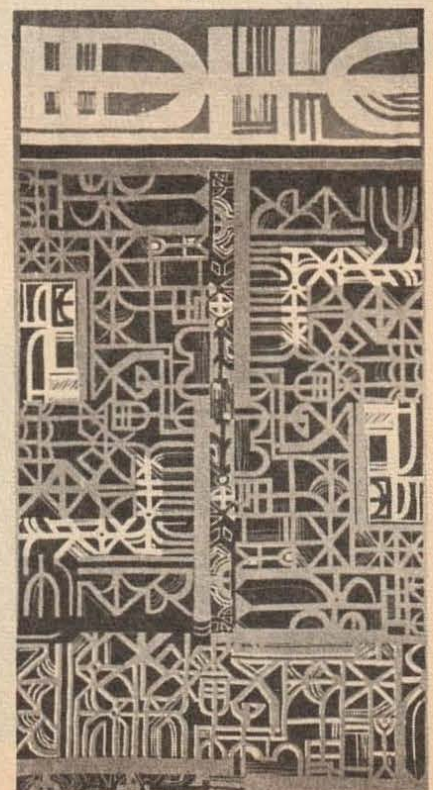
Oil: Judas for/against Superstar



Hanging: Little Motif



Tables and vase

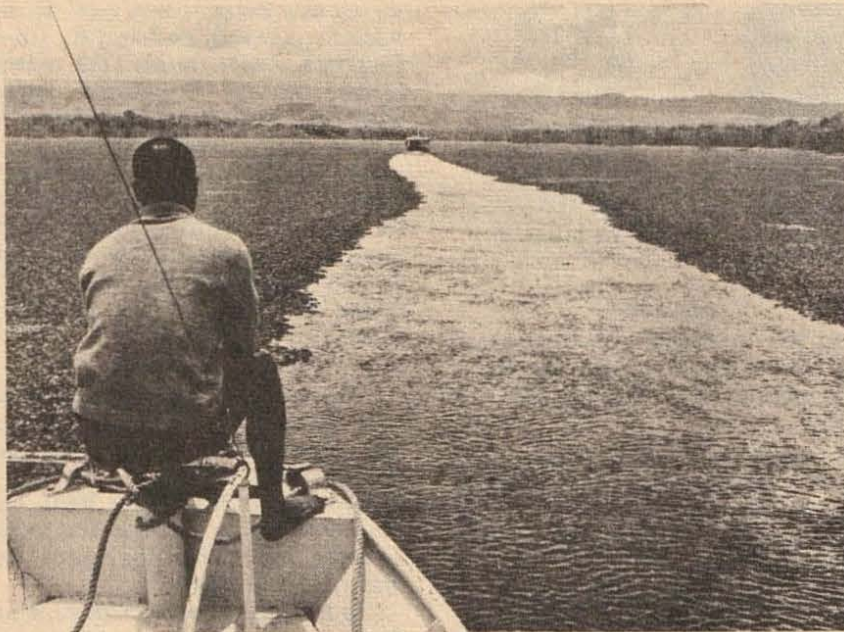


Silkscreen: Circuit



## Kariba weed which seemed to be menace now may be a boon

It is not really known for sure whether it is due to drought, grasshoppers or both. But the once-feared "menace" of Kariba weed has been reduced to only 3 per cent. of the total lake area . . . and it has even turned out to be a blessing in disguise.



An article in *The Sunday Mail* of Salisbury says it is now becoming more apparent that the weed is an essential part of the rapidly-changing ecology of the lake for the fish inhabitants.

### Fluctuates

The weed, a fern *Salvinia auriculata*, first "exploded" to a menacing 20 per cent. of the lake surface in 1962 when it was fed by nutrients coming into the new waters from surrounding land surfaces, said Mr. Steve Mitchell, a research officer with the Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute.

The weed growth fell to 15 per cent. of the lake surface in 1964 and then fluctuated between that figure and 10 per cent. until in 1972 a survey of the "menace" showed only 5 per cent. This was possibly due to the 1972-73 drought which brought less nutrients into the lake . . . and possibly due to grasshoppers, or a combination of these factors.

### Grasshopper arrives

"In 1971 a small grasshopper known as *Paulinia* was introduced on to the lake weed with a view to curbing its growth on Rhodesian waters. This insect had already been released on fern carpets in the Zambian portion of the lake.

**This photograph taken in 1962 shows a motor launch leaving a wide wake through a vast stretch of weed on Lake Kariba.**

These grasshoppers originate in South America and were imported by the University of Rhodesia and bred at their research station on the lake.

Now Mr. Mitchell and other specialists at the fisheries research institute hope the grasshoppers won't become too greedy for now the weed is a valuable source of cover, protection and food for both herbivorous and insectivorous fish.

It provides also a valuable nursery environment for all small fish, particularly the valuable shoals of freshwater sardines now being netted out in the deeper waters, said Mr. Mitchell.

### Aquatic plants

"It took a long time before other aquatic plants became established in the lake. Until they did, the salvinia weed was about the only plant available to give the fish an extra area of food and protection from predators."

The weed attracts insects including mosquitoes, dragonflies, small crustaceans and shrimps on which fish thrive.

(Continued in next column)

## Family planning magazine launched

Even extremists who decry family planning as politically motivated must doubt the sanity of their stand in view of the dreadful situation facing the world, the Minister of Health, Mr. Ian McLean, writes in the first edition of a magazine launched by the Family Planning Association of Rhodesia.

There is a shortage of food, and the energy crisis which is presently affecting the Western world can only make these shortages worse, he says.

Family planning is a positive health measure in view of the misery or poverty in India and other nations where large families and very little food brought despair to millions.

"With our massive rate of natural increase in this country, this ghastly state of affairs is affecting us in our children's lifetime.

"It is vital to the future of Rhodesia that the Association's campaign is successful", he says.

The association's chairman, Mr. R. Burningham, said it was hoped to publish local and overseas information on the population explosion to show Rhodesians the "seriousness" of the situation.

The magazine is called *The Happy Family*.

### FROM THE SCRIPTURES

*Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, . . .*

Rom: 6 v 13.

(Continued from previous column)

"Now we are finding more than one tonne per hectare of fish of all varieties under the salvinia, so it is of great value to the environment," said Mr. Mitchell.

"It also acts as a mulch when it is washed up along the shoreline and keeps the soil moist. This helps to establish good plant cover and grass. Already the lakeshore ecology is changing for the better—and salvinia is one of the reasons."

Mr. Mitchell believes the weed growth will stabilize itself on the lake at between 7 and 12 per cent. of the total lake area.



## George Pauling commemorative postage stamp

**Rhodesian  
pioneer who  
became  
world  
famous  
engineer**



**RHODESIA**

**14c**  
POSTAGE

GEORGE PAULING  
1854-1919

This stamp is number 8 in the Famous Figure Series and will be issued on 15th May, 1974.

George Pauling was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1854. His early life had been none too easy. His father, a railway engineer, was invalided out of India. George, one of four children, had to leave school when he was 14 in order to contribute to the family exchequer.

He went from job to job and eventually was employed by a Mr. Ralph Firbank, who taught him the rudiments of engineering.

At 20 George decided to visit South Africa where his father was currently working; he himself obtained employment on the construction of the Waai Nek tunnel, near Grahamstown, where his apprenticeship gave him the grounding for the incredible achievements which lay ahead of him.

#### Drive and skill

He founded the firm of Pauling and Co. Ltd., in 1877 which was backed by the banking house of d'Erlangers.

The company extended its activities throughout southern Africa, to the Holy Land, Greece, South America, Great Britain, India and China. In these and other lands railways, tunnels, bridges, harbours and public works stand as a monument to his drive and engineering skill.

He was summoned to Cape Town by Rhodes in 1891 for discussions on the extension of the railway in South Africa, resulting in an agreement wherein Pauling contracted to build the railroad to Rhodesia.

After many hardships the contractors construction train pulled in to Bulawayo on the 19th October, 1897.

#### Beira line

In the meantime construction of the Beira-Umtali railway had been commenced but was proceeding slowly.

In September, 1892, Pauling and Co., on behalf of the Beira Railway Co., began building a 2 ft. gauge line from Fontesville on the Pungwe River to Umtali.

It was to take over five years to complete for the terrible 205 miles lead through swamps and mountainous terrain and disease and wild animals played havoc with man and beast.

Finally the first train arrived in Umtali on 4th February, 1898, four months after the first arrival of a train in Bulawayo.

Many more railway contracts in and about Rhodesia were undertaken by George Pauling and Co.,

Apart from railway construction, George Pauling was at one time Commissioner of Public Works, head of the Department of Mines and from 1895 to 1897 Postmaster-General of Rhodesia.

#### Great pioneer

George Pauling died at his home in Effingham, Surrey, England, on 10th February, 1919, from appendicitis, but the firm of George Pauling and Co., continued in business mainly on construction work in Central Africa until 1930.

A post office, named Paulington, was opened at Umtali on 1st November, 1910, but closed on the 30th October, 1927. It was however reopened on 1st January, 1973. It is indeed a befitting reminder of one of Rhodesia's great pioneers.

## Forging new loyalty and patriotism between black and white

A tribute to the fight of the police and security forces against terror on Rhodesia's borders was paid by an African political leader, Mr. Chad Chipunza, who heads the newly formed African Progressive Party, when he spoke to the National Affairs Association in Salisbury.

Mr. Chipunza who was a former Federal M.P. and Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said every sane and thinking person knew that innocent Africans and Europeans were taking the brunt of terrorist incursions.

#### Communism

"The events of the last year or so have brought home to us all the true nature of communist penetration in Africa.

"We of the Progressive Party believe that this is no time for racial division, but rather for racial co-operation and action.

"In the heat of all this there is no doubt that a common patriotism is being forged on the battlefield.

"When our young people fight and die together, the contacts they are making and the supreme sacrifice they are making will, we believe, help to forge a new loyalty, a new patriotism."

#### Shared rule

Mr. Chipunza said his party wanted shared black and white rule.

The party planned to hold a congress truly representative of its supporters and it would not be "a weekend entertainment of clowns".

"The APP will use the machinery of Parliament, which in turn involves a political organization as distinct from a pressure group which has no policy and is answerable to no one."

There was no doubt that the European in Rhodesia was economically, commercially and industrially ingenious, having overcome many obstacles to his progress. This was rubbing off on the African.

"It is therefore stupid for Africans to adopt a hostile attitude to the encouragement of further skills to come into this country."

#### Negotiation

Mr. Chipunza said the African Progressive Party was pledged by its manifesto to negotiate with the Government on points of friction rather than making ambiguous calls for a constitutional conference.



## "Cataclysmic consequences" of a raid 80 years ago

The Jameson Raid, by Hugh Marshall Hole (Rhodesiana Reprint Library, Box 1994, Bulawayo).

The publisher's introduction to this facsimile reprint says that the abortive raid on the Transvaal carried out by Dr. Leander Starr Jameson and his Rhodesian and Bechuanaland policemen over the New Year weekend of 1895/96 was an event of "cataclysmic consequences".

The event certainly had repercussions in both South Africa and Britain that involved the highest in the land, it toppled Cecil Rhodes the Colossus from his seats of power, it embittered relations between British and Dutch and was a contributory cause of the South African War, it was a factor in the outbreak of the Matabele Rebellion in Rhodesia and it even had a political outcome in the countries north of the Limpopo half a century later.

### Points of view

This madhatter's foray resulted in a considerable literature on the subject, much of it immediately after the event. Some writers saw it as a praiseworthy attempt to assert British rights in a state that denied British residents the most elemen-

### Historical information wanted

The many people who once lived in Rhodesia and who now reside in other countries are those whom the recently formed National Historical Association of Rhodesia particularly wish to contact.

The association's aim is to collect, collate and pass on to the National Archives any material which might be of historical value. This includes personal memories recorded on tape or taken down by short hand or in note form.

Anyone who has an interest in the history of Rhodesia—or who may have letters, diaries or photographs in their possession which may shed light on that history are invited to contact the association at P.O. Box 495, Salisbury.



tary privileges of citizenship, while others condemned it out of hand as a diabolical conspiracy engineered by British financial interests in flagrant disregard of the sovereignty of an independent state.

There have been a few books on the subject in more recent times, but the re-issue of Marshall Hole's book published in 1930 will, because of its objectivity, be of great value to the present generation for he was closely associated with Rhodes, Jameson, Rutherford Harris and many others and was Civil Commissioner at both Salisbury and Bulawayo and wrote several authoritative books on Rhodesia's early history.

### Unprofitable

In the Introduction to his own book, Marshall Hole wrote: "Any attempt to judge the behaviour of those involved in the Jameson Raid

"Charge of the Three Hundred", from the Illustrated London News, 25th February, 1896 (reproduced by courtesy of Africana Museum, Johannesburg).

and the upheaval which shook South Africa in the last days of 1895 must be unprofitable unless there is brought to it some knowledge of their psychology.

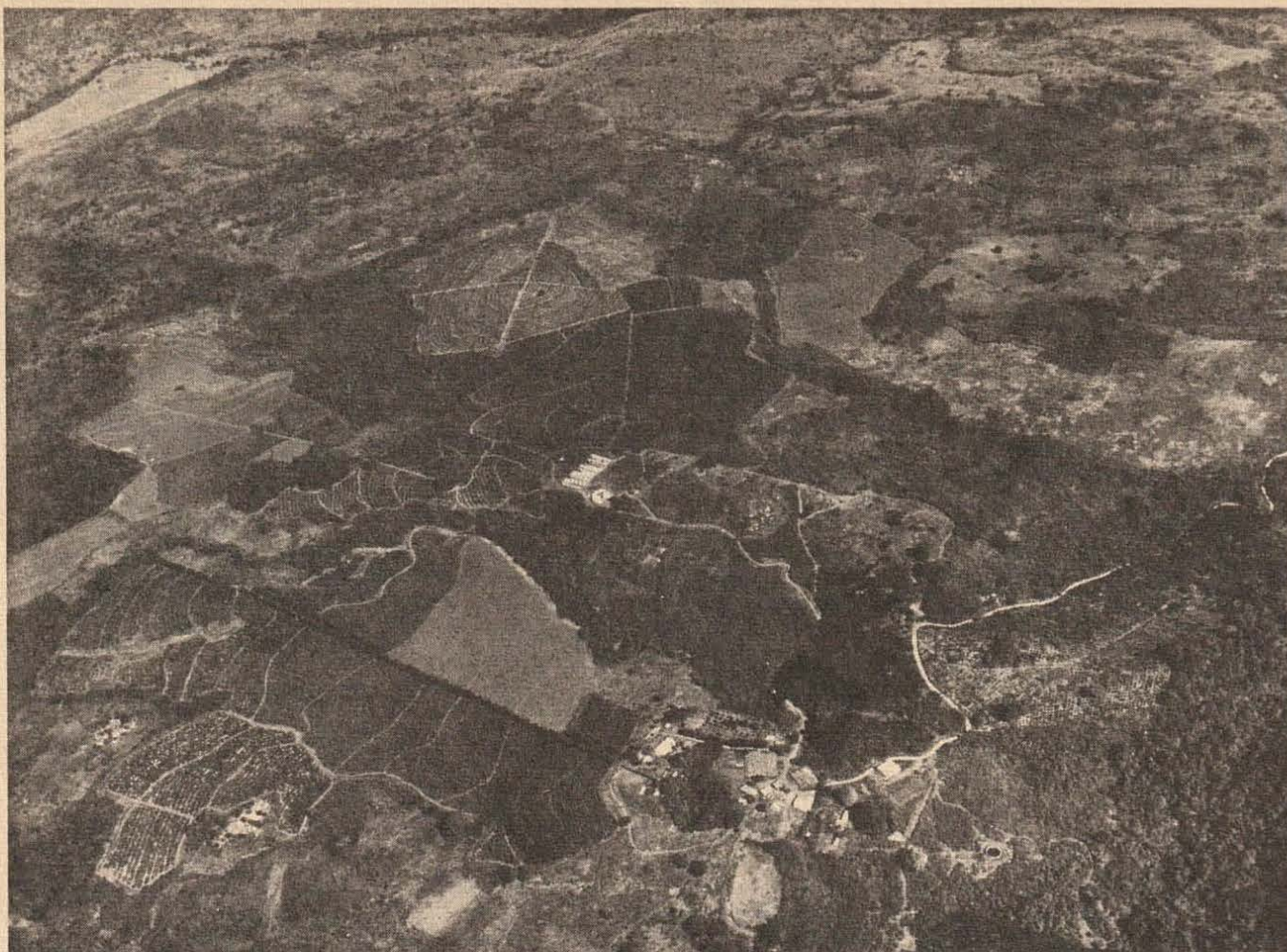
"They cannot be measured by accepted standards of conduct, for the times were not ordinary times, and the principal actors in the drama were not ordinary men."

The author had in effect a ring-side seat during the unfolding drama of the Raid and his account of events makes fascinating reading and will enable a fresh appreciation to be had of the complexities of South African politics during those momentous times.



A group of South African farmers photographed in the course of a tour of the Salisbury Research Station.





## New engineers will influence quality of life here

Rhodesia's "engineers of tomorrow" will exert a profound influence on the country's quality of life, Professor L. M. Muggleton, dean of the University of Rhodesia's new Faculty of Engineering, said in Bulawayo.

"On their integrity, maturity and responsibility will depend our protection from air and water pollution, noise and visual pollution — to name just a few of the matters in which their decision-making will affect our quality of life."

### Explosive rate

Professor Muggleton said the University had recently accepted 30 students for entry in March this year, to the first year of the new four-year honours degree course in engineering.

"As these will have been selected from over 120 applicants, the quality will be high."

He said the University realized technology was advancing at an

"explosive" rate and that today's modern techniques would be on the "scrapheap of obsolescence" in the near future.

He said: "Clearly, if we concentrate on techniques — even very modern techniques — our engineers will be out of date within a few months or years of graduation."

### Fundamental

But fundamental concepts did not change nearly so rapidly.

"If our education system aims at providing the students with a firm foundation in scientific fundamentals, and quotes individual techniques and devices merely as examples of these fundamental concepts, the engineers of tomorrow will not be bemused when the techniques and devices change."

## Good farm land

*This aerial picture is a good example of the sound conservation methods used by Rhodesian farmers.*

## Aid for immigrant businessman

The Small Industries Advisory Service has published a guide designed as a simple aid to local and immigrant businessmen planning to establish an industrial project in Rhodesia.

Covering a wide field (and described as the first in a planned series), the guide deals with the constitution of a business, its obligations and the difficulties and pitfalls it faces, finance, accounting, planning and control and where to look for advice and assistance.

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