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Facts of economic situation mock image abroad

The real facts of Rhodesia's economic situation "mock the image which is projected from time to time of an economy that is under siege and grinding inevitably to a halt", the chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Mr. J. J. Kitshoff, said when he opened the Salisbury Agricultural Show. "I need only refer to your balance of payments situation which, bearing in mind the governing circumstances, constitutes an outstanding performance and must surely be a source of intense annoyance and frustration to those who continually seek to assail you."

Mr. Kitshoff said that despite disabilities affecting the development of Rhodesia and South Africa it should be clear that great strides had been made and were being made in terms of employment and living standards, and that great numbers were reasonably clothed, housed and fed.

"One would have expected our critics to take note and give credit for what is being accomplished. But I am afraid that, in the prevailing mood of suspicion and condemnation of just about everything we do, the occasional voice of reason that is raised abroad gets drowned instantly by a chorus of hate and prejudice.

Income gap

"All we hear, on the economic front in any event, is that we should move infinitely faster towards closing the income gap, irrespective of the consequences.

"Of course we have an income gap, just as we have a gap in skills. This is nothing uncommon, even in highly developed countries.

In our case it is admittedly, more pronounced and that is why most of us would like to see it narrowed. But it cannot be narrowed and closed artificially, or with unplanned haste.

"If unskilled wages are stepped up too high too rapidly then inevitably capital will replace

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Funds for victims of terrorism



Victims of terrorism benefited by \$4 500 when Mr. Fred Alexander, M.P. for Sinoia/Umvukwes, recently received a cheque for that amount at the Horse-shoe Club.

The money, which will be paid into the Terrorist Victims' Relief Fund, was raised from the auction of donated farm equipment and produce and from raffles.

These were organized by Sipolilo farmer's wife Mrs. "Doll" MacLachlan, seen handing the cheque to Mr. Alexander.

Building society assets up R.\$21m.

The annual report of the Central African Building Society says results for the year ending June 30 reflect an "outstanding performance".

One of the highlights is that C.A.B.S. has maintained an annual rate of growth in total assets of more than 15 per cent. They increased by R.\$21 254 000 in 1973, compared with an increase of R.\$18 372 000 in 1972.

This means the annual growth rate is virtually a recurring figure and, as the chairman (Mr. T. P. M. Cochran) said: "The larger a society grows, the more difficult it is to maintain the same growth rate as that set in previous years.

"Despite this outstanding performance we were not able to meet all the demands made on us for mortgage loans and a highly selective policy in approving applications had to be maintained."

He did not regard the immigration drop and corresponding over-supply of living units as a serious set-back to the house-building industry.

"In fact, a pause in the rate of expansion is most salutary in arresting what has tended to become excessive inflation in land and building costs."

Mr. Cochran hoped any slowdown in demand would give municipalities time to put more vacant stands on the market and thus check the land price spiral.

He made the point that it would become increasingly important to find ways of keeping down unit costs.

The Rhodesian Grand Prix will be held in Salisbury on April 28 next year. This premier event, which counts for both the Rhodesian and South African national championships, will be the first major race to take place on the city's new Donnybrook Park.

Information centre in Australia vindicated

In Sydney the Australian High Court has ruled that the Government acted illegally in cutting off all postal and telecommunication services to the Rhodesia Information Centre last April.

In a split decision, the High Court also granted a permanent injunction restraining the Government from withdrawing or withholding any postal or telephone services to the centre at any time.

The injunction restrains the Government and the Postmaster-General from cancelling the Information Centre's tenancy of a post office box or from deregistering the publication *The Rhodesian Commentary*, except in accordance with the law.

Three of the five judges, including the Chief Justice, Sir Garfield Barwick, in their majority ruling ordered the Government to pay all Court costs of the Information Centre and its acting director, Mr. Denzil Vaughan Bradley.

Mr. Bradley said earlier the centre's purpose was to disseminate factual information about Rhodesia throughout Australia.

Trade Fair is R.\$3m. market place

Rhodesian exhibitors did R.\$2 900 000 worth of business as a result of Trade Fair Rhodesia 1973, the general manager, Mr. Peter Roach, reported.

Four exhibitors in every five now regarded the fair as part of their marketing effort, he said.

When business done by foreign exhibitors at the fair was added to the total, "then the Fair can certainly claim to be a R.\$3 000 000 market place," Mr. Roach said.

There were clear indications that R.\$600 000 of orders were taken during the 10-day Fair and that half of them were for export. Rhodesian business expected to follow totalled R.\$1 500 000, plus R.\$800 000 for export.

For ex-Servicemen: Land for a holiday cottage at Inyanga has been given by the Rhodesian Government to the Ex-Servicemen's League of South and Central Africa. Now a drive is on to raise funds for buildings and facilities.

New Zealand gift



On behalf of the Southern African Friends' Association in New Zealand, Colonel A. C. R. Elderton and his wife are shown in the picture presenting to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, a donation to the Terrorist Victims Relief Fund.

Facts of economic situation

(Continued from page 1)

labour. Our problem here in southern Africa is one of numbers, that is to provide for opportunities for as many people as possible."

Outlining what he termed "sensible" development strategy for southern Africa, he said that the countries should develop their resources as rapidly as means permitted.

The countries should also utilize and enrich their indigenous talents to the maximum and they should supplement these wherever possible with what could be obtained from abroad.

"Thirdly, progress would depend on better training and education for all our peoples.

"There can be no doubt that our social and economic advancement will proceed in direct relation to the outlays we are prepared to make on training and education.

"Finally, the course of sensible progress runs in the direction of close co-operation between our two countries, and, more generally, among all the countries of southern Africa.

"In saying this I am not suggesting that we should pursue, as an immediate aim, anything as ambitious as a customs or an economic union.

"In recent years some considerable progress has been made, but the avenues for further co-ordination have not been exhausted by any means."

Security forces first

Public servants have to take second place to security forces on the question of salary increases, said the Minister of Defence and of the Public Service, Mr. Jack Howman.

At the annual conference of the Rhodesia Public Services' Association, the Minister told delegates that "in present circumstances it is vital that Rhodesia's permanent security forces should be brought up to full strength if at all possible".

It was for this reason the Government gave authority for a salary review in the lower and middle grades in the Army, Air Force and B.S.A. Police ahead of any general salary review of other sections of Government service.

Pyrethrum crop: A R.\$250 000 extraction plant is planned for the Seki industrial complex near Salisbury by the middle of next year to cope with the pyrethrum crop.

Different societies live in harmony under Land Tenure Act

The Land Tenure Act, providing for European and African areas in Rhodesia, was the foundation of good race relations, the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr. Mark Partridge, said in the House. Speaking during the debate on the R.\$4 064 800 Lands and Natural Resources vote, Mr. Partridge said the Act ensured that two different societies could live together in harmony.

He rejected criticisms by African Members of the Land Tenure system, and said that Rhodesian Africans were in a "most advantageous position" over land.

An African, simply because he was an African, could say "where is my land?", while a European had to acquire land by his own efforts.

Looked after

It was because Africans had been so "well looked after" over land that during 80 years of rule by whites their population had increased from 400 000 to more than 5m., Mr. Partridge said.

He described remarks by Mr. Allan Savory that there was no overstocking in the tribal areas, only overgrazing as "almost mischievous".

He agreed with Mr. Savory that the system of stock management needed changing. But the situation had to be faced as it was, and under the present system of management practised by tribal Africans there was gross overstocking leading to the destruction of the land.

Mr. Partridge said no African member had suggested that it was Africans who should solve the stocking problem, but all had implied it was the white man's responsibility.

He thought this revealed a fundamental truth that Africans were

incapable of solving the problem, Mr. Partridge added amid interjections from African members of "You make us incapable".

Mr. Partridge denied that the National Parks were for the use of only wildlife and the whites. He admitted that facilities in the National Parks for Africans were limited, but this was because until now the average African had not been interested in National Parks.

Mr. Partridge agreed with Mr. Zawaira that more officials were needed in the Tribal Trust Lands, but funds were limited.

Squatters

On the question of why Africans were not allowed to occupy white men's land, the Minister said the Government could not allow squatting. The concept of city and rural land would be undermined, he said, but added that squatters were not just "shot out". Every consideration was given to them.

Referring to the remarks of Mr. Savory, the Minister said they seemed to have made the wrong sort of impact on Members of the crossbenches.

He said the Government would like to see a "prosperous peasantry" using the land to best possible advantage from which could flow the implementation of more modern techniques.

Tribesmen co-operate against terror

The Minister of Justice and of Law and Order, Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, said information from tribesmen on terrorists was coming in quickly, and co-operation with the authorities was now very good.

He told the House that this was an indication that Africans who originally thought terrorists were going to win had now changed their minds, but he warned that Africans were ignorant of the dangers of Communism and were susceptible to Communist propaganda.

The Minister was replying to the second reading debate on the Law and Order (Maintenance) Amendment Bill.

Death penalty

When he introduced the debate he said the Government was determined to make it absolutely clear to anyone contemplating terrorist activities, or assisting terrorists, that they did so at the risk of their lives.

He said the Bill contained a provision to bring in the death penalty for harbouring or assisting a terrorist, or failing to report the presence of a terrorist.

Mr. Lardner-Burke told the House that in terms of the Bill, extra-territorial operation was being extended to certain offences — including sabotage, acts of terrorism, assisting terrorists and possessing arms of war.

Ill-defined border

He said the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique was ill-defined and it was necessary to give extra-territorial operation to these offences "in order that no terrorist or person who helps a terrorist should escape conviction on the grounds that in the area of the border it has not been proved to the satisfaction of the court that the offence took place in Rhodesia".

The Minister said all the amendments were considered necessary to meet the threats that Rhodesia was experiencing.

Mr. Lardner-Burke denied that the proposed amendments were vindictive. They would be a deterrent which was one of the objects of punishment.

Grandson of a Pioneer



Mr. John Orphen (left in the picture with the Prime Minister), a grandson of Mr. Arthur Orphen, an 1890 Pioneer, made the 83rd annual hoisting of the Union Jack on Pioneer Day.

End of trial by jury is in sight

Jury trials in Rhodesia—subject of much criticism in the past—are to disappear if a Bill becomes law.

Changes in the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (Criminal Code) provide that all criminal cases in the High Court should now be before a judge and two assessors.

African criminal trials in the High Court have been before a judge and two assessors, men skilled in African custom and culture.

Europeans being tried before the High Court have had the right to elect trial by jury or by judge and assessors, often men who are in some branch of the law.

Qualifications

The Bill lays down the qualifications to act as assessors. For example, in the case of a trial involving a juvenile, the assessor should have experience or skill in dealing with juveniles.

Eligible on the new assessors' list will be the Secretary or Deputy Secretary for Internal Affairs (past or present), provincial, district and assistant district commissioners.

Persons who have experience or skill in any matter which may have to be considered at the trial will be eligible. So, too, on a broader basis, will be persons who have experience in the administration of justice.

There are other categories of people who have served for at least 10 years in the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Native Affairs Department.

The new assessors' list will be approved by the Chief Justice.

Questions of fact

What part will the assessors play in a trial?

Where questions of law arise the assessors will have no say—the judge will decide. But all questions of fact arising for decision at a trial shall be decided by the majority of the court members. This means that, in theory, two assessors could veto the judge on a verdict.

The judge will have the sole responsibility for fixing sentence. But he may consult the assessors if he wishes to do so.

For house-buyers: The Liaison Committee for the Building Industry is investigating safeguards for new house-buyers and the possibility of setting up a National House Buyers' and Registration Council.



The new chief in his regalia.

New chief saluted by Air Force

Mr. Joni Ntabeni (25) became one of the country's youngest tribal leaders when he was installed as chief of the Zhombe people, near Que Que.

Highlight of the celebration marking the installation was an air display by two Hunter jets of the Air Force, the first time this honour has been accorded a chief.

The installation, by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Lance Smith, was watched by thousands of the new chief's followers.

Chief Ntabeni, married with two children, holds sway over a 26 000 ha area in the Zhombe Tribal Trust Land and has about 10 000 tribesmen under him.

World President of Jaycees International, Mr. Roy Benarsee of Kingston, Jamaica, during a visit to Salisbury met the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, and the Mayor, Cllr. Alves.

Salisbury radio ham Neil Lockhart is a world champion among amateur radio operators. He won the annual competition in which operators have to contact as many different countries and radio zones as possible in a given time, with a score of 197 397 points, followed by a Yugoslav (110 074) and an American (100 631).

Huge agricultural potential locked in tribal areas

The Minister of Mines, Mr. Ian Dillon, said the development of the agricultural potential of the Tribal Trust Lands was an urgent necessity not only for the Africans, but for the country as a whole.

Mr. Dillon, who was opening the 12th South Western Districts Show in Gwanda, added:

"I firmly believe that there is a tremendous agricultural potential locked up in these areas."

Although the Tribal Trust Lands comprised half of Rhodesia's farmland, their gross agricultural product in 1971 was just over R.\$70m. compared with well over R.\$200m. from European areas.

"Their actual sales of produce amounted to a bare R.\$16m. as against R.\$108m. sold by the European farmer."

The Minister said the Government had recently been criticized for allocating too small an amount of money for the development of the Tribal Trust Land areas. He said the blame for any lack of development should be laid "on the shoulders of the so-called leaders of the ANC" who decided they did not want a settlement with Britain and the \$50m. the British Government would have provided for these areas over a 10-year period.

To control ribbon development

A Bill to help regional development and to control ribbon development will be put before Parliament within the next 12 months, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr. William Irvine, said.

He said the Town and Country Planning Act was under review and the concept of the new Act would be different in many areas to the last one.

Regional planning councils would be set up and there would be definite provisions to control ribbon development along roads both inside and outside Tribal Trust Lands.

Recommendations were also being made that town planning jobs be opened up to civil engineers, road engineers and architects. These posts would no longer be exclusive to holders of town planning degrees.

All one nation dedicated to their country

Rhodesia consisted of many peoples with different traditions, backgrounds and cultures and yet they were all one nation dedicated to their country, the retiring chairman of the Organization of Afrikaans Rhodesians, Mr. Rowan Cronje, said in Salisbury.

Mr. Cronje, who is also the Rhodesian Front Member of Parliament for Charter, told the annual congress that in achieving this Rhodesians had shown a maturity unequalled elsewhere in the world.

"We do not have these differences bedevilling our relationships because we respect each other and are showing an amazing solidarity, unity and love for Rhodesia."

Mr. Cronje called on Afrikaans-speaking Rhodesians, together with other citizens, to offer and give the best of their abilities, talents and energies in the service, interests and future of their country.

"It is a wonderful country that requires and deserves the best that any of us — her citizens — can offer in these exciting and challenging times we live in," he said.

Justice to all

Professor Gerit Viljoen, Vice-Chancellor of the Rand Afrikaans University, said the white man in southern Africa could only justify and maintain his national identity and autonomy if he accorded political and social justice to all other nations and groups with whom he was sharing the country.

Whites and blacks should get together and get to know each other and accept and respect each other as human beings.

Recognition

"I am convinced that the black man in our part of the world has a particular need for being recognized and accepted on an inter-personal level by his fellow human being on the white side of the colour bar, without being patronized, without being talked down to or without just being tolerated," he said.

For mentally handicapped: A cheque for R.\$5 000 from funds raised by this year's University of Rhodesia Students' Rag has been presented to the Hopelands Trust which, through four centres in Rhodesia, cares for 250 mentally handicapped people, both adults and children.

A multiracial delegation of 10 Rhodesian women were among 130 women who attended the fourth congress of Women of Southern Africa in Lourenço Marques organized by the Moçambique Centre for Co-operative Studies.



Mr. Rowan Cronje

The effectiveness of punishment

A start to accumulate statistics to give some idea of the effectiveness of punishment on criminals in Rhodesia has been made, the Prisoners' Aid Society was informed at its annual meeting.

Professor Dick Christie, head of the law faculty at the University, said one of the Society's aims was to study and further penal reform and to stimulate public interest.

The Society was a link between the outside world and the insides of prisons. If the prison wall was allowed to be impenetrable, then something was seriously wrong.

Imprisonment for long periods, he added, was a comparatively recent innovation.

"The fact that we have chosen imprisonment is largely due to humanitarian ideas. Possibly 150 years ago, humanitarians persuaded our forefathers that prison was more merciful than execution or transportation to Australia."

Our commodities vital to the world's needs

Rhodesia's agricultural trading position will improve if costs can be contained because outside inflation could provide us with a major opportunity, said the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr. William Margolis.

Opening the 59th Bulawayo Agricultural Show he said: "We have shown considerable skill in containing costs and the relative position of the agricultural industry in Rhodesia may improve."

Potential

"We may be small in the volume of world trade, but we produce commodities vital to the world's needs. We have an efficient agricultural industry with the potential to produce a lot more."

"We are keen to play our part. This much the world should know," he said.

"As a marketing man, I am not one of those who forecasts a world on the brink of lasting starvation. The Western world has ample resources to produce the food which it, and the rest of the world, needs — and at prices well below today's."

Coming harvest

He said the crops of the Western world about to be harvested "have not all fared well".

Export orders had already been signed for 80 per cent of the wheat crop that America can afford to ship this season, and there would be a scramble for the rest.

"A major crop failure next year could well result in a shortage that could not be met. I leave you to imagine the consequences."

He said the world's resources of food grains were today at their lowest for 20 years.

Matabeleland cattle

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. D. Smith, said he had never seen better cattle at Bulawayo than those on display at this year's agricultural show.

His opinion of the cattle exhibited was shared by Mr. P. R. du Toit, president of the South African Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society, and chairman of the South African Meat Board, who judged the Afrikaner national championships.

Customs and beliefs of the African people

The man—and his friends' work

It must not be thought that while the woman is doing all her tasks, the man is sitting around sunning himself. He too has his work to do, for it is he who provides for the family.

He is primarily an agriculturist. He clears the bush and breaks up his land. Today this task is made lighter by the plough, but with the plough came problems related to the conservation of the soil, and so the husband has the added burden of building and maintaining contour ridges and storm drains to protect his land. This can be heavy work under a blazing sun.

The man cultivates his fields assisted by his family, and he is responsible for the majority of heavy tasks that have to be done. As we will see, he often lightens this load by means of the *nhimbe*—a labour-saving device unknown in our society.

Worker and hunter

He makes the wooden handles for the tools they use, he fashions the pestle and mortar for his wife and he carves the plates and porridge sticks.

In earlier days he smelted the iron from which he made his assegais, hoes and axes. The task of basket making, and the preparation of skins belongs to him.

Man is the hunter, and it is he who brings in the products of the chase. He may hunt with his dogs, driving the hunted animals into nets which he has made from the fibrous bark of certain trees, or he may capture his quarry in snares or pits.

While the man has nothing to do with the purely domestic tasks, the woman takes no part in the affairs of the state or tribe. The man attends meetings of the clan when they are held by the chief or headman, and voices his opinion. The greyer his beard, the weightier his arguments, for the opinions of young men are not much respected.

As we observe, we have many similar ideas in our society.

"See you at the Club at seven, old boy. Then we can have a couple of spots, and work out the details of the contract." How often are



The drums frequently change hands at the village get-together when the work has been done.

these words repeated day after day in our society? Very often — and business and pleasure go hand in hand.

We are not alone in mixing the two, and a visit to an African Tribal Area during the seasons when crops are grown or reaped will furnish ample evidence of this.

Social gatherings

Sometimes you will see a group of people seated in the shade of a large tree in the middle of a land where maize, or munga or rapoko is growing. The men will be squatting on their haunches, talking of this and that as the foaming beer pot is passed around.

The women, legs outstretched or tucked beneath them, are seated a little distance away suckling their babies, laughing and gossiping together and, like their menfolk, refreshing themselves.

Other people may be seen in groups working happily amongst the crops, tilling the soil with short handled hoes, singing and chatting as they do so.

And the social gathering which you have just seen is called a *nhimbi*.

There, in the tribal area, the man and his family support themselves on the land. There is a limit to what one or two adults in a family can do, for weeds grow fast and if six, seven, or eight acres have to be cleaned by hoeing, the task is gigantic.

It may be necessary for the man to erect a new hut and here again he is confronted with an arduous task.

Help of others

Whatever the task, it is lightened if the assistance of others can be obtained.

And so it is that the *nhimbi* has found its place in the social life of the rural African, and has become one of the most pleasurable of all his activities. For the *nhimbi* is actually nothing more than a party where the host supplies the beer, and the guests do his work.

Today helpers will come in from villages scattered far and wide to help old Tichafa hoe his lands. Tichafa will reward them with his hospitality, and tomorrow he and his family will probably attend a similar work-party at his neighbour's kraal, and give their labour

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Broking agency outlet for prospectors

A new broking agency, Midas, has been established in Salisbury to trade in mining claims and mines.

The firm was started by Mr. D. B. Webb, who said the agency provided an outlet for prospectors many of whom were sitting on good claims. It also provided the public with an avenue of investment in the mining industry.

"My aim is to create a mining market catering for the smaller investors and prospectors rather

than for the big companies," he said.

The big companies with high overheads looked for big projects and were generally disinterested in investigating or developing claims belonging to prospectors.

"Because of this, some small but viable projects were ignored," he said.

Midas acted only as an impartial broker operating on a commission basis and would refer potential buyers to consultants if required.

Gold medals for Ministry

Rhodesia has won gold medals at all the major agricultural shows in South Africa.

In the latest success, five gold medals were awarded to the Ministry of Information exhibit at the Pretoria Show at which the Ministry's theme was lesser known game reserves in Rhodesia.

Other successes this year were at the Rand Easter Show, Goodwood (Cape Town), Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg.

Customs and beliefs

(Continued from page 6)

in return for a drink, a yarn and even a dance in the evening if the beer lasts out.

It is the threshing parties which give the greatest pleasure. The grain has been reaped and the crop is bountiful. There is no need to worry about a shortage of food for a few more months.

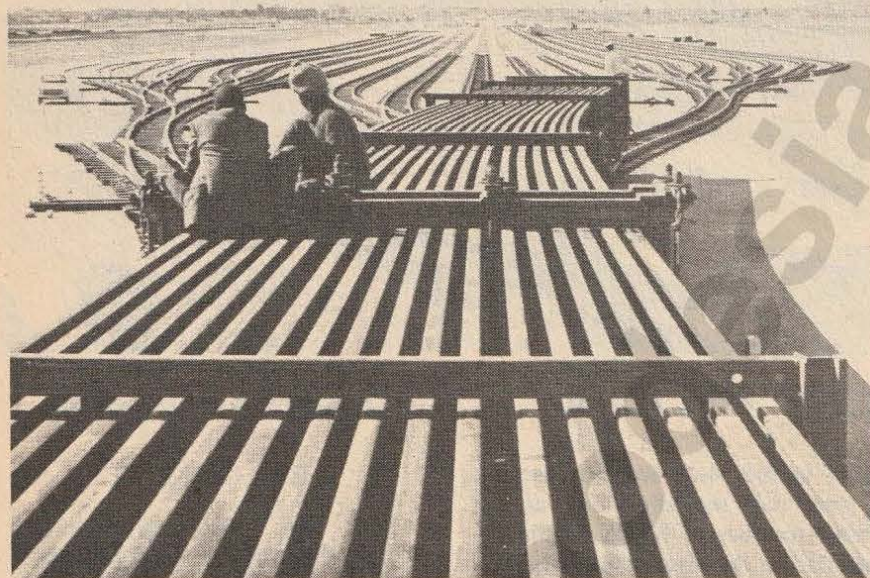
Men and women stand in a circle armed with long sticks, and to the sound of their own singing they rhythmically beat the grain from the husks.

The dust rises, the tempo increases, and for once custom allows ribald jets to pass between the sexes. All day long the beating and pounding goes on, but it is thirsty work, and so there are frequent intervals between songs.

Economically these parties do not pay, but nobody worries about that, for they are enjoyable and those who give them are not economists.

The fact that the more inebriated members of the *nhimbi* party weaved from side to side as they worked will show in the crooked lines of maize or nuts, but who cares? The crops have been planted in lines instead of being scattered, and that alone should please the authorities whose job it is to teach better agricultural methods.

Although it would not fit into our society, and is not economical in theirs, the *nhimbi* custom has played an important part in the lives of the rural African for generations, and its real value lies in the enjoyment it gives to so many. It is a custom which, if it ever dies, will die slowly and will be greatly mourned.



RAIL MARSHALLING YARD: Construction work by Rhodesia Railways at the R.57m. hump marshalling yard at Gwelo is ahead of schedule. A 3,35m drop over a length of 200m forms the actual hump and (as the picture shows) this is already being used to transport rails for the classification yard where 10 of the 21 roads has been laid.

Large hospitals in tribal areas

The Minister of Health, Mr. Ian McLean, said that although his Ministry did not expect to have to provide hospitals of the size as those at Harari in Salisbury or Mpilo in Bulawayo in the Tribal Trust Lands in the next few years, consideration had already been given to siting large new hospitals in tribal areas.

While encouraging local authorities to provide small clinics in the tribal areas, the Ministry was aiming to build large hospitals when they were needed there, Mr. McLean told Mr. Jeremiah Khabo in Parliament.

African marriage

At the annual meeting of heads of Church denominations in Salisbury to promote fellowship and discuss matters of common concern, a research project was initiated on African marriage.

The project will look into the possibility of accepting customary union as a basis for Christian marriage and the effect of present civil legislation in this matter in Rhodesia and in other parts of Africa.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES

Prov. 28:20—*A faithful man shall abound with blessings.*



Gona-re-Zhou Game Reserve from the air

Gona-re-Zhou Game Reserve is situated in the south-eastern lowveld. There are several camps which visitors can visit including one at the Chipinda Pools which is famous for the large number of hippo which live there and which can be seen at close quarters from the river bank. There is a great variety of wild game in the reserve, especially elephant and buffalo. The Chilojo Cliffs which tower above the Lundi River are a feature of the landscape. They are in varying colours of sandstone.

Picture shows: A part of the game reserve with the cliffs and the Lundi River beneath.

Initiative, enterprise, skill and courage

Mr. Ian Dillon, Minister of Mines, has expressed concern that because, since U.D.I., the country has survived and prospered, many Rhodesians no longer realized the need to guard what they say.

He said he wanted to sound a warning against over-confidence.

"We have avowed enemies at the United Nations, in the OAU and the WCC, who will take every opportunity offered to them in an attempt to try and destroy us.

"These people have been prophesying the downfall of the European in southern Africa for more than two decades."

However, all the progress that Rhodesia had made had resulted from European initiative, skill, enterprise and courage, he added.

Progress by the builders has been so good that the Bulawayo Holiday Inn, due to open its first 80 bedrooms on December 15, could have all 162 bedrooms in operation before Christmas.

Another wildlife sanctuary

More than 1 000 buffalo lord it over 10 000 impala and hundreds of baboons, waterbuck, zebra, eland and other animals at Rhodesia's newest game sanctuary in the corner formed by the confluence of the Chiredzi and Lundi rivers.

Occasional lion kills and leopard strikes are known at the 12 000-hectare sanctuary, a few kilometres from the vast cane and wheatfields of Hippo Valley Estates.

Elephants and giraffe are to be introduced.

There are many such places in Rhodesia. But this one is special because it is the latest extension of the Sir Raymond Stockil story and an extension of the Hippo Valley Estates that he pioneered.

The new sanctuary will be named after his first wife, Lady Virginia Stockil.

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