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Suggested labour charter gets support

Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, in a speech at a Salisbury Rotary Club lunch said a labour charter was needed, requiring the co-operation of the State, employers, trade unions, statutory bodies and community leaders.

President of the Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia, Mr. Howard Bloomfield said it did not really matter whether you called it a charter, a plan or anything else.

"The trade unions of this country—I am talking now of the older established trade unions within the confines of the T.U.C.—were the main promoters of changes to the Industrial Conciliation Act."

Benefits of labours

The unions had advocated the amendment of the Act so that Africans could be recognized as employees under the Act, join and form trade unions and so take part in negotiating industrial agreements that would enable them to get the benefit of their labours.

"I would agree in principle that certainly something on the lines sug-

gested by Sir Albert could come about", said Mr. Bloomfield.

He criticized some aspects of Sir Robert's speech during which he had said many employers would like to see the vast gap between labourers and fully qualified artisans filled by an intermediate class of worker.

"An artisan is an artisan and that is that. If you had some sort of intermediary worker we might as well just stop training artisans.

"If this is the feeling of the employers then the artisan has got reason to feel fear for the future. This must not happen."

Political purposes

Sir Albert had also said it would be irresponsible to ignore the possibility that extremists might attempt

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Unrivalled opportunities

"In this country I have little doubt that the way we conduct our affairs is, whatever its shortcomings, the closest to the ideal of a conservative liberal philosophy.

"One can only hope that the rest of the western world will see the wisdom of our line rather than, through weakness, ineptitude and unhappily, pusillanimity, drifting into the communist camp.

"To use a somewhat worn cliché—I would say that the coming year is one of challenge for us, perhaps more so than any other since Independence; but at the same time I believe that we have unrivalled opportunities to meet this challenge and improve our position in many spheres to a greater degree than perhaps any other country in the world." (Mr. Pieter van der Byl, Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, speaking to Executives Association in Salisbury.)

Immigration inquiries galore

Within a fortnight of the start of the Settlers 74 Campaign, Rhodesians had submitted over 20 000 names as prospective immigrants and there had been many hundreds of inquiries from overseas by people who have shown interest in Rhodesia.

The Chief Settlement Officer of the Department of Immigration Promotion, Mr. Ian Campbell, said: "You could literally say that we have been given a name in just about any country you can think of."

Staff are kept busy in the Department of Immigration Promotion.

[Picture (right):]



Suggested labour charter

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to use the trade union movement for political purposes.

"However, the conditions existing in Britain in regard to trade unions and those existing in Rhodesia are poles apart.

"The mere fact that we have an Industrial Conciliation Act designed as it is to operate here in Rhodesia prevents such action as illegal strikes etc.," said Mr. Bloomfield.

"I think most of the enlightened trade unionists of this country realize that strike is not the best answer to achieve improvements for the workers they represent."

Brought about internally

Sir Albert's contention that pressures of opinion from abroad had contributed to improved conditions of employment in Rhodesia were wrong, said Mr. Bloomfield.

"The improvements which have been achieved here have been brought about internally by the black and white workers in their respective organizations."

On the position of African workers, Mr. Bloomfield said: "Too many Africans are in skilled jobs today doing work previously done by Europeans in every aspect and yet being denied European counterparts' wage rates, even if those wage rates were based on what was being paid many years ago.

Revision of attitude

The general manager of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, Mr. K. A. Vanderplank said: "There is an urgent need for Government and the responsible trade unions to revise their attitudes towards labour. Many of our present policies are negative and will be self-defeating in the end. South Africa has learnt that she cannot continue without making better use of the talents of her African peoples.

"Rhodesia which was at one time ahead of South Africa in its approach to African advancement has now fallen way behind and is courting economic stagnation.

"We need an increasing number of skilled workers to undertake the increasing volume of skilled work which arises with economic growth. We must not use our skilled workers on semi-skilled work simply because industrial agreements and political expediency make it necessary to do so."

International chess tournament

The picture (right) shows Belgium's only chess grandmaster, Count Alberic O'Kelly de Galway at play in the Rhodesian Open International Chess Tournament in Salisbury.

South Africa's David Friedgood was half a point ahead of the Count to win first prize of R.\$500 and the Founders Building Society floating trophy. There were participants also from South America, U.K. and southern Africa.

● Count de Galway's score in simultaneous chess was: Que Que, 28 games, one lost and three drawn; Bulawayo, 38 games, two lost three drawn; Salisbury (first day), 32 games, two drawn; (second day), 36 games, three drawn.



Farm labour

A spokesman for the National Farmers' Union said the agricultural industry was fully aware of the need to improve African farm wages and conditions.

During the past two years in particular, the union had investigated in great detail the whole framework of agricultural employment and had evolved comprehensive recommendations covering all its aspects.

Recommendations on improvements had been put to farmers at a series of RNFU's "labour and productivity" seminars held throughout the country during the past year.

The seminars, together with the continuing publicity given to the subject within the industry and the examples set by many individual farmers, had resulted in a discernible improvement in the farm labourers' position and the pattern would continue.

Inquiry team: Two British professors, experts in education in developing countries, have been invited to sit on the Committee of Inquiry into African primary education.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES.

Behold I build an house, to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him.—2 Chron: 2 v 4.

"Radical changes" notes Minister

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ian McLean, said it was clear from a Press report "that Sir Albert Robertson, with his usual clarity and forcefulness, is advocating, *inter alia*, radical changes in the Government's labour policy.

"I shall be very interested to see whether Sir Albert's views will command the necessary support among employers, registered trade unionists and indeed the electorate itself which, of course, is the final arbiter in such matters.

"At this stage, I do not feel that it would be appropriate for me to comment further."

Fuel rationing

Fuel rationing will come into effect on February 1 "due partly to the likelihood of supply difficulties and partly to the spectacular rise in the cost of petroleum products".

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Jack Mussett, congratulated consumers on the "great efforts which they had made in the Don't Drive Rhodesia Dry campaign which had been most successful and was an example to the rest of the world".

The savings for the previous week, he said, had been 31 per cent.—but there was a limit to the foreign exchange which could be diverted to petroleum fuels.



He may not be the handsomest of Rhodesian animals, but he tops the list in compensation payments for wildlife that is illegally snared.

Heavy fines and compensation for illegal trapping of animals and birds

Regulations which place cash values on any of Rhodesia's wild animals or birds illegally trapped, have come into effect.

At the top of the what-they-are-worth scale in the regulations (intended to give a guideline to magistrates) is the black rhinoceros with a compensation value of R.\$600.

Sharing the R.\$400 mark are the gemsbok, hartebeest (Lichtenstein's), white rhinoceros, roan antelope and tsessebe and at R.\$300 are the elephant and cheetah.

Figures placed on other wild animals range from R.\$10 for an antbear, duiker or steenbok to R.\$250 for a leopard or a lion.

All wild birds on the list — they range from the vulture family to the secretary bird — are valued at R.\$40.

The values indicate compensation

due to the person or authority owning the property on which the animal or bird was trapped.

As well as the compensation value placed on the wild animals, illegal trappers are liable to fines up to R.\$1 200, imprisonment and whipping.

Other regulations laying down penalties for anyone found guilty of selling traps, have also come into effect and fix a maximum fine of R.\$600 or imprisonment up to one year.

C.O.L. index

Cost of living for white Rhodesians — in terms of all items on the consumer price index — went up 3,2 per cent. last year, a smaller increase than the 4,3 per cent. recorded in 1972 and the 3,4 per cent. in 1970.

A breakdown of the index shows that the cost of clothing and footwear recorded the greatest increase at 4,77 per cent.

This was followed closely by vehicle expenses, which increased 4,70 per cent., and servants' wages, which increased 4,5 per cent.

Other items costing more included foodstuffs, a 3,3 per cent. increase; rent and rates, a 4,2 per cent. increase; and household stores with a 3,3 per cent. increase.

Our young people face realities

Eric Shipton, mountaineer, explorer, author and lecturer, during a visit to Salisbury in the course of a Press interview said he was impressed by the young people he had met in Rhodesia.

"It sounds terribly patronizing at the age of 66 to talk about youth. But I am impressed by the maturity of young men here. They are less arrogant than their counterparts in Britain, who think of good manners as being toadying."

"Your young men have tougher and more basic attitudes. Perhaps it is because you are isolated from the over-sophisticated society of Western civilization. Your young Rhodesian faces the realities of life."

Good hearing: The Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation enjoyed another satisfactory year in the year ending June 30, 1973, with the excess of income over expenditure at R.\$483 203—40 per cent. better than the previous year.

Prospecting test for Minister of Mines

The Minister of Mines, Mr. I. B. Dillon, became the first applicant to take the examination for the issue of a Certificate of Registration as an Approved Prospector, when he was examined by the Mining Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr. D. Robinson.

The purpose of the examination is to ensure that prospectors are aware of their obligations under mining legislation, especially with regard to the owner/occupier of the land on which they intend to prospect.

Legislation requiring the test to be taken will not come into effect before April 1 this year, but prospectors are advised in their own interests to apply as soon as possible for certificates of registration.

Religious beliefs — particularly among rural Africans—are the main problem facing any serious programme of organ transplants in Rhodesia in the opinion of Professor Laurence Fraser Levy, Professor of Surgery at the University of Rhodesia.

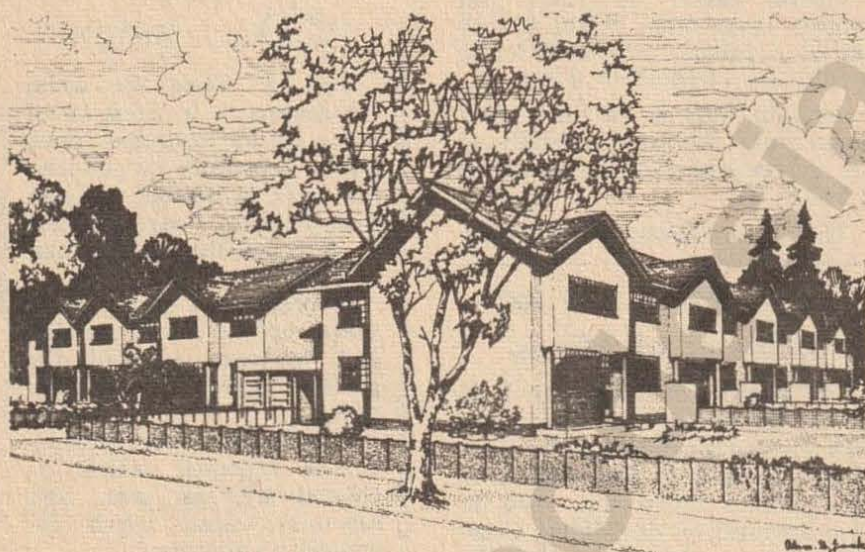
Civilians to receive troops' "goodies"

Members of Internal Affairs and other Ministries who do not qualify for troops-type comforts from the Border Welfare Fund, but who also serve under the same conditions and in the same areas as the troops, will now receive similar parcels of "goodies".

The Internal Affairs Association, who organized the scheme, are aiming to maintain a flow of comforts throughout the year to the many Internal Affairs employees who are working in the Valley. Most of them are Africans.

Stylish post office

Work has started on Umtali's new R.\$400 000 post office opposite the attractive Civic Centre complex. The first floor will comprise mainly staff offices and parking is provided for 50 cars.



Luxury garden flats in the avenues

LEFT: A block of Georgian-style luxury garden flats to be built in the avenues of jacaranda and flamboyant trees in the immediate suburbs of Salisbury. Hyde Park block illustrated here will consist of 11 units and each will have an entrance hall, lounge, dining-room, kitchen, study, four bedrooms and 2½ bathrooms—or to the buyer's choice.

A spokesman for the developers said: "These town houses will offer spacious accommodation."

Units in the block will be sold individually at prices from R.\$24 500 to R.\$26 500.

Great hunting days over 100 years ago

The Recollections of an Elephant Hunter, 1864-1875 by William Finaughty (Books of Rhodesia Ltd.).

This colourful character who lived in Mzilikazi's savage Africa and hunted elephant before F. C. Selous, accounted for over 500 elephant (which he slaughtered only for their ivory) in the seven years in which, between the ages of 21 and 28, he hunted and traded continuously in Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

With the guns and ammunition in use in those days of over 100 years ago, this was a staggering performance—though no more so than the intrepid dexterity with which this hunter on horseback would shoot out a herd of several dozen in less than a day.

Finaughty makes the bushveld live because of his lucid style of describing in meticulous detail what went on round him by day and by night along his many wagon roads. Hunters, traders, missionaries and explorers (and stray wanderers) move through the pages to give further colour and to complete a mag-



William Finaughty at the age of 70 when he wrote his delightful reminiscences.

nificent record of the great hunting days in Rhodesia.

The original book was produced in America in 1916 in an edition of only 250 copies and to that work the Rho-

Science congress: The third Rhodesian Science Congress will be held from September 2 to 7 at the University of Rhodesia. Its theme will be the scientific management of resources.

Hotel guide: Nearly 6 000 travel concerns dealing with Rhodesia in 35 countries round the world will receive the 1974 Hotels of Rhodesia illustrated book.

desiana Reprint Series has added valuable notes and an Introduction by the American Africana scholar Edward Tabler and also a number of illustrations, including a sketch map, plus an index.

(This book is Vol. 29 in the Rhodesiana Reprint Library Series. Retail price is R.\$6.75 plus exchange. Books also available on subscription through Books of Rhodesia Club, at a 33 and one-third per cent. discount to members. Catalogues and details of club's membership offer from Box 1994, Bulawayo.)

Hospital hostesses scheme makes history in sub-continent

Making history in the sub-continent, is the scheme of the Rhodesian Ministry of Health for ward hostesses to take over the "hotel" side of hospital services.

While the matron is in over-all charge of the hospital and the sisters in charge of the medical work and the wards, they will each have the help of a qualified Ward Hostess who is concerned with the domestic services necessary in each ward of about 60 patients.

Already two out of six girls who qualified under a pilot scheme are at work at Gwelo Hospital, where they are proving a great success.

A full training scheme will start in March and advertisements for suitable candidates have been published.

Diploma

After their two-year training in Salisbury, the successful candidates will receive the diploma of "Institutional Domestic Supervisor" from the Ministry of Health.

"This is a very progressive scheme. It should attract intelligent girls who do not want an academic or medical career, but who enjoy working as a team with people and who want something more than sitting behind a typewriter or hairdressing," said Miss Louise Allaart, Chief Dietician for the Ministry.

Applicants for this training should have a good College of Preceptors certificate or equivalent or O level education and be aged from about 18 to 21.

1 600 applications for hotel jobs

About 1 600 applications for jobs at the great new Monomatapa Hotel in Salisbury to open in April have been received over the past year from people in southern Africa and from overseas.

Interviews had been carried out in London and Switzerland by the hotel's executives and the top dozen jobs have gone to specialists from England, Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland.



A "progress" photograph of an aspect of the multi-million dollar Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury.

The syllabus includes: catering, nutrition, dietetics, child welfare and care, food technology, menus and meal planning, hygiene and first aid, domestic sewing, administration, book-keeping and physiology.

The training is free and the girls are even paid while studying. They may either live in residence or in private quarters during and after their training when they work at the hospital. They are also taught to make their own daffodil-yellow uniforms.

Swiss confidence in Rhodesia

Swiss people had learnt to ignore political propaganda about Rhodesia and had sympathy and understanding for the country, the president of the Swiss-Rhodesian Association said in Bulawayo.

Speaking at a Bulawayo Rotary Club lunch, Mr. Dieter Zwicky, a businessman owning five textile mills in Switzerland, said there was much confidence in Rhodesia.

But he said it was better for Switzerland not to recognize Rhodesia diplomatically as this would create problems with African states.

"We have been threatened by African states over recognizing your country. We had no other choice."

Many people in the Swiss Government would like to see a normal relationship between the two countries.

U.S. professor to "report back"

One of those particularly welcome visitors to Rhodesia has been Professor John Hutchinson, who teaches international politics at the John Hopkins University at Washington, and who has spent a month fact finding in this country.

The English-born professor, who has met the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. Allan Savory of the Rhodesia Party and many other people, said in a Press interview: "I am here on my own volition as a private American citizen because I believe it is in the interest of the United States to witness the emergence of a peaceful, prosperous, secure and united Rhodesia of all races and creeds".

He had encountered nothing but the utmost courtesy and helpfulness from every black and white leader he had met on his visit.

He said he would on his return be making, as a private citizen, representation to the Department of State and the Congress, but could make no claim that these would be given any special weight.

Professor Hutchinson said he was under no illusions about the difficulties in the way of a settlement, but he wished Rhodesia well and hoped his country could help.

Great agricultural potential is generated in special African secondary schools

Recent references to the need for what was described as "a massive educational programme in sensible farming practices to step up agricultural production in tribal lands", has caused a former Secretary for the Division of African Education to point out that since 1966 that ideal has been one of the main objectives of the Division.

Mr. M. G. Mills, now research fellow with the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia, in an article in *The Rhodesia Herald* says that through its system of Grade F(2) secondary schools, formerly known as junior secondaries for boys and girls between 14 and 16 years and, as the schools develop, between 14 and 18 years, courses in agriculture are available at 30 out of 48 of the F(2) secondary schools.

Willing pupils

There is no lack of applicants and the 30 schools are situated mainly in tribal lands with a few on mission property.

At these 30 schools, 40 per cent. of the pupils' school week is spent on agriculture and one other practical subject, usually building for boys and housecraft for girls.

Over the four-year course, Grades 8 to 11, the syllabus includes vegetable growing, orchard maintenance, crop production, livestock, soil and water conservation, fencing and veld management.

At Grade 11 (age 17 or 18), pupils will be required to engage in one project taken from bee-keeping, fish farming, butchering, tractor driving and irrigation farming.

Government grants

Teachers' salaries and other Government grants on a substantial scale are available to responsible authorities who undertake management of the schools: it is well known that costs are high to these authorities (most of them are missions) and that service in this field is of considerable assistance to the State.

"It will not be expected that efficiency and output of leavers from these schools will compare with that shown by graduates of Chibero, Mlezu and similar institutions; F(2) secondary schools are designed for teen-agers coming straight from pri-



mary schools," writes Mr. Mills.

"But in a school's context much has been achieved already that fits squarely into the needs so clearly seen by the recent visit to Hartley and the Norton Intensive Conservation Area by the Lands Inspectorate and three African M.Ps."

Successes seen by the writer at some of these schools included a veld-grazing scheme for eight head of cattle with seven paddocks, water points and a central kraal.

Protein at low cost had been ensured by proper care of rabbits, goats, fowls and ducks and revenue from sales has accrued to the school.

Feed themselves

Some schools, leaning confidently upon the vegetable garden and livestock pens, have achieved a mid-day meal for all pupils: it will be noted that fees are paid by parents to include tuition, boarding where applicable and for special projects.

Examples have been seen of 30 acres of school grounds properly fenced, contoured and protected from erosion with grids, gateways and stiles installed under the direction of the agriculture teacher.

"In a setting like the above the practice of agriculture techniques is clearly important: the school, however does not neglect the theory behind what is done in the field and it is heartening to hear a 15-year-old talking with meaning and zest about crop rotation, use of pesticides, grazing control and soil fertility."

An agronomist from a fertilizer company explains crop spacing to young African farming students.

The very fact that thought processes are being aligned to the rural environment will surely result in the possibility of the younger generation having greater knowledge of agriculture than their elders were able to acquire.

Living from the land

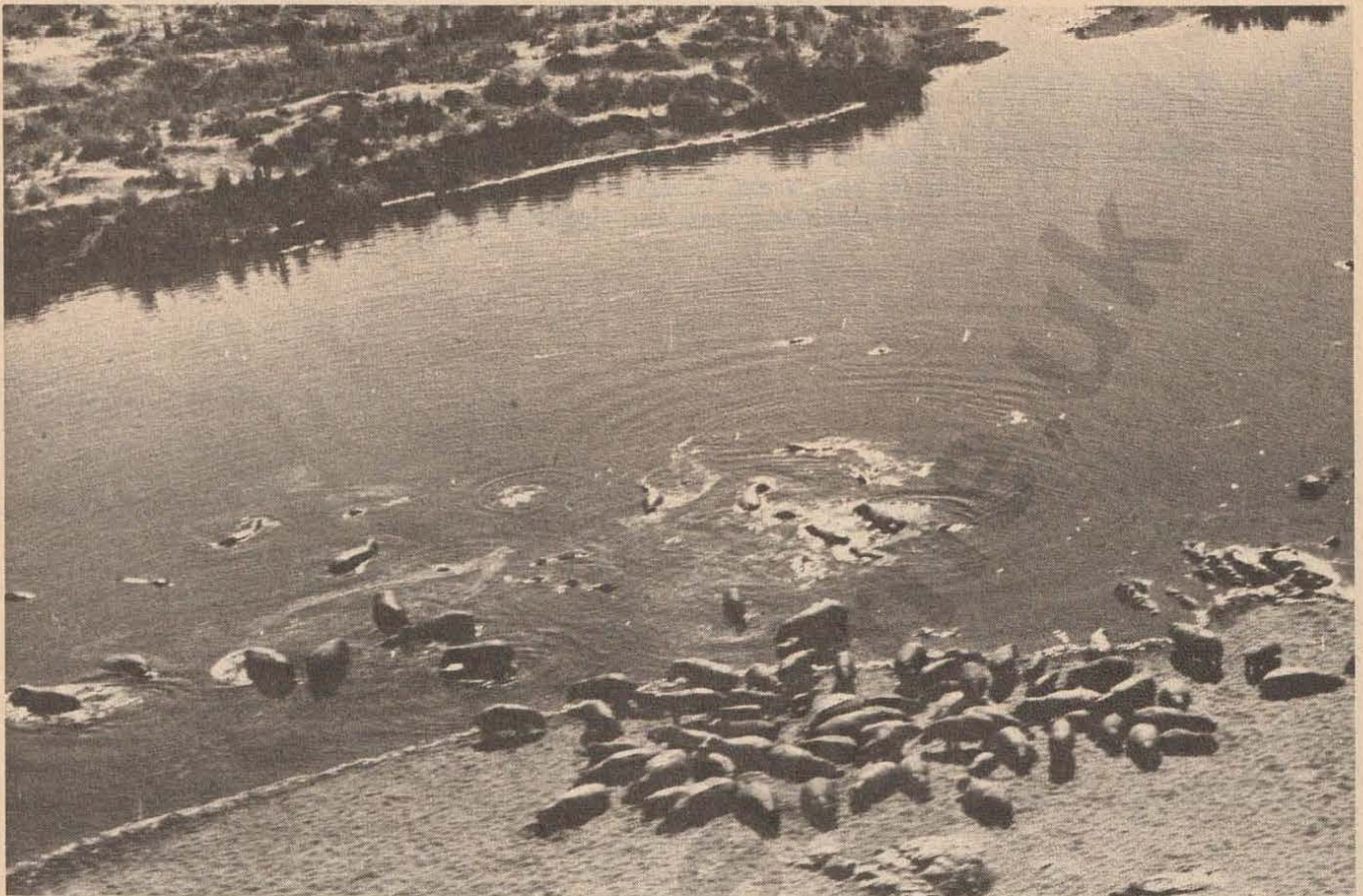
It is significant also that many leavers from these schools will, of necessity, have to earn their living from the land—just as the facts are in most African countries today.

The F(2) secondary schools seek to labour alongside the communities in which they live and not be set apart from them.

Chiefs have helped with brick-making. African Councils have voted financial support, Government officials have guided with technical advice and in every situation close liaison is expected with land authorities and agricultural officers.

"A final answer to the problems noted in the Mondoro-Norton area will not be found by schoolboys and girls and their teachers alone," Mr. Mills concludes.

"But nobody could doubt the agricultural potential that may be generated by schools such as the above. They are certainly part of the structure seen to be necessary by the Lands Inspectorate and three African M.Ps."



Growing appreciation of our wonderful wild life

When he opened the first wild life field day recently, the Chief Justice (Sir Hugh Beadle) said in this materialistic world often little regard was paid to the aesthetic and cultural sides of social life.

We here in Rhodesia—a relatively remote part of the world—did not have the opportunities that many who live in the larger cities of the world have of following cultural and aesthetic pursuits, but we did have something that the more populated parts of the world had not got—and that was an abundance and a great variety of wild life.

If we took full advantage of our wild life we could get as much joy out of this as others might get from music and the arts.

Look and listen

The secret of really appreciating our wild life was knowing what to listen for and what to look for. Just as one had to be educated to appreciate properly the arts, one had to be educated to appreciate properly our wild life.

Sir Hugh said there had been a welcome change in the policy of game control, the emphasis today being not one of killing but of trans-

location and he commended the many farmers who were providing homes for animals that might otherwise have had to be slaughtered.

"This new policy is one that should receive every possible encouragement from the public. What does it matter now if we take too many wildebeest off a particular plain if we know that they are not being destroyed but are merely being moved to areas where there were no wildebeest before?

Secures future

"This is a policy of diversification and not of destruction, and the implementation of such a policy, far from imperilling the future of the wildebeest, makes his future all the more secure.

"I appeal therefore to those in charge of policy that where culling is necessary it should be done by the means of translocation instead of extermination, and I hope that the

(Continued in next column)

Mixed bathing party on the Lundi

A large herd of hippo on the Lundi River below the towering coloured sandstone cliffs in the Gona-re-Zhou game reserve in the south-eastern lowveld of Rhodesia. There are several camps for visitors including one at Chipinda Pools, famous for the large number of hippo which live there and 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.

(Continued from previous column)

example set by these farmers will be followed by many more so that there are always to be found good homes for animals that have to be moved.

"Field days like this can do a tremendous amount of good. First, they do good by educating the public to appreciate our wonderful wild life and, secondly, they do good on the practical side by helping to ensure that areas which formerly were denuded of animals can be restocked from areas where animals are too plentiful."

The mountains for adventure

The Chimanimani Mountains lie within the national park of that name in the Eastern Highlands. A few kilometres from the base of the magnificent range is the village of Melsetter where there is a comfortable hotel and which provides a focal point to visit the tea estates of Chipinga, the hot springs of Rupisi and the famous Chirinda forest with its ancient and enormous trees. Up in the mountains above Melsetter there is a comfortable lodge for hikers. Bottom left in the picture can be seen the Outward Bound School where courses are held in mountaineering and other outdoor activities.



Bursaries worth R.\$700 a year have been awarded to four Rhodesian students by the Government Town Planning Department.

Engineering professor: Eng. W. R. Mackechnie (42), born in Rhodesia and graduate of the Universities of Cape Town and London, has been appointed professor in the field of civil engineering in the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Rhodesia. He has an international reputation as an expert on the collapsing structure of soils.

Farming machinery sales at record levels

Farm machinery sales are reaching record levels as the agricultural industry begins to feel the effects of increased crop prices and the resulting supplementary payments for crops sold last year.

One company alone has sold nearly R.\$1m. worth of farm implements during its current financial year.

The reason for the increased demand for machinery among farmers is not due entirely to larger profits from crops sold. It also reflects a high degree of optimism within the industry because the farming season has got off to such a good start, and the increase in the availability of locally made equipment.

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