

Rhodesian COMMENTARY

Vol. 2, No. 8

(Published Fortnightly)

15th April, 1968

ROOM FOR ALL OF US Strength and resolution must resist extremism

THE European was entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of all the people—every single one of them, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, in an address at Gwelo when he appealed for racial tolerance and resistance to extremism.

"If we fail in this most important mission—and I stress this to you in the heart of the right-wing's centre of Rhodesia—we shall fail at our peril and if we ignore this we do so at the risk of losing Rhodesia, and the very way of life that we have given so much for in the fight over the last few years, and for which our young Rhodesians are still fighting today."

It was no good being weak in this world. If one lay down, nobody would offer one a hand up; they would walk over one.

"We have got to be strong and resolute: nevertheless, we have enough sense to realize that this does not mean we must become extremists and selfish racialists."

Rhodesians had enough intelligence and common sense and had too much invested in the country and their roots went too far down in the soil to allow them to be party to any such reckless irresponsibility.

Birds of passage

There were people who indulged in this, but the majority were birds of passage who rarely had a stake in the country and who, if things went wrong, could pack their bags and leave.

Extremism did not denote strength, said Mr. Smith. Europeans in Rhodesia

(Continued on page 5)

African runner beats Olympic time

African carpenter, 26-year-old Bernard Dzoma, became the first Rhodesian to break the 14-minute barrier for the three miles when he recorded the international class time of 13 min. 48.8 sec.

This was well within the Olympic qualifying standard of 13 min. 53 sec. at Salisbury's altitude and should make Dzoma a certainty for a place in Rhodesia's team for Mexico in October.

A 16-year-old Bulawayo schoolboy, Dermot Allen, equalled the 16-year-old half-mile record of 2 min. 0.5 sec. held by one of this country's greatest athletes, Terry Sullivan.

U.S.-U.K. peace treaty 1783



A copy of the 1783 peace treaty signed between Britain and the rebellious American colonies is presented to Mr. Ian Smith by Dr. Robert John, British born president of the International Council for Rhodesia and national co-chairman of the American Friends of Rhodesia. Dr. John, on his first visit to Rhodesia, said the International Council would continue to press U.N. for a hearing on Rhodesia with the Rhodesian Government presenting its own case.

www.rhodesia.me.uk

Brunt of struggle for independence is carried by security forces

THE brunt of Rhodesia's struggle for independence was being carried by the security forces along the Zambezi River, said the Deputy Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Mr. P. K. van der Byl.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Yorks and Lancs Society he said:

"We are subjected at the moment to a minor armed invasion. It is not any more simply a police action clearing up matters entirely concerned with law and order.

"This has escalated from what we experienced in the past."

He said the most immediate aim must be to end the terrorist threat.

"Everything else must take a lower priority."

Mr. van der Byl, who visited the Zambezi area recently, said he was most impressed by the conduct of the campaign against the terrorists.

He thought criticism of Government releases on terrorist activities in Rhodesia has been "entirely unwarranted".

"The major consideration must be the welfare and the protection of the security forces. Simply to satisfy the natural curiosity of the public, we will not divulge information which is going to be picked up by Lusaka and used by the organizations which are running these terrorist outfits to the detriment of our troops."

Mr. P. K. van der Byl visited members of the security forces in hospital. Here he is with L/Corporal Dudley Binks whose 17-year-old brother, Trooper Reggie Binks, was killed in action.



People along the river aid forces

THE people who have their way of life and work along the Zambezi River are, in their various ways, playing notable parts in the fight against the armed terrorists who have invaded Rhodesia.

Two terrorists were captured by tribesmen and the capture of another armed infiltrator resulted from information supplied by local Africans. The man was identified

as a member of the S.A. African National Congress.

Members of the Game Department have played extremely valuable supporting roles in the campaign in reporting their observations to the security forces.

Farmers and miners living on the borders of operational areas have given sheep and cattle and vegetables to the security forces, and their wives cook and bake for the troops.

Gifts for troops

At collection points all over the country thousands of pounds worth of gifts have poured in for the troops in the Valley and they range from bulk supplies from manufacturers to books, magazines, razor blades, cigarettes, sweets and writing paper from the public. Cash donations are also being sent to the Border Welfare Fund.

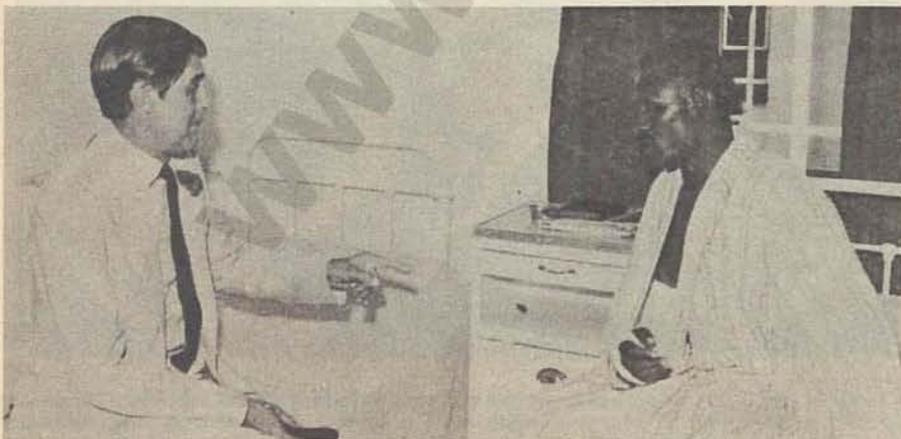
Call to surrender

At the end of March leaflets calling on terrorists to surrender were scattered over the Zambezi Valley by the R.R.A.F.

At this stage nearly 30 terrorists had been killed, an unknown number captured and others wounded. The security forces had lost five men. Large quantities of weapons, ammunition and equipment have been captured from the invaders.

The leaflets, printed in English and Shona, carried photographs of two terrorists—one dead because he resisted arrest and one alive because he surrendered.

Terrorists were told to bury arms and ammunition and to emerge from the bush with arms held high on paths and in open spaces, shouting: "We do not want to die—save us—we are here."



Another casualty visited by Mr. van der Byl was Platoon Warrant Officer Herod of Bulawayo.

Course we follow is the right one

Request to U.N. for hearing

IN his national broadcast Mr. Smith gave an explanation of his statement some time ago that because the country had two roads before it, it was in a very strong position. He said: "I would like to assure you that I and all of my colleagues in Government, after carefully considering all the advice and evidence which is available to us, are satisfied beyond any shadow of doubt that the course which we are following is the right one."

When Rhodesia rejected the Tiger terms, Mr. Wilson immediately severed his relations with the Rhodesian Government and handed the issue over to the United Nations.

"After showing commendable restraint and patience with the British Government for more than a year following our Declaration of Independence, your Government came to the conclusion that they could not rely on the British Government and their policy of stop, start—the talks are on, the talks are off," said Mr. Smith.

"Therefore, we decided to create a second road towards our goal and accordingly set up the Constitutional Commission.

Deliberate step

"In other words, we were not prepared to allow a policy of drift to develop and so this deliberate and positive step was taken.

"The first of the roads was the one which we had to travel along mutually with the British Government. There could be no doubt in anybody's mind that if the British Government were prepared to play their part and co-operate, this road provided the quickest and the best means towards our goal of world recognition.

"Thus it was not only in Rhodesia's interest, but also in keeping with the wishes of our good friends in the world, who were trying desperately to help us, often at great danger to themselves.

"The second road, through the Constitutional Commission, was more in the shape of a deviation and therefore was a rougher and harder road and would mean taking longer to reach our destination.

"But it was our own road and Britain was unable to interfere with it in any way and therefore it provided the certainty which was lacking from the first road.

"It must be obvious that the first road, if open to us, would provide the best and quickest means towards our objective, provided there were three very important qualifications, and these we have always insisted on.

"**Firstly**, we do not allow ourselves to be deceived into any false sense of complacency as far as the first road is concerned and therefore, no matter what happens, we continue to make maximum and steady progress along the second road;

"**Secondly**, we will only use the first road if we are satisfied that the end result is what we want, is in the interests of Rhodesia, always remembering that in the end the final decision will not be made by myself, or Government, but by Rhodesians themselves through a referendum; and

"**Thirdly**, we accept that there is a time limit to this plan, which means that if the first road is not opened to us in time and we reach our destination of a new constitution via the second road, thereafter it will be too late to go back to the first road—the die will have been cast."

Wisdom and restraint

The Prime Minister believed that reasonable and fair-minded people in the world, far from criticizing us for making this decision, "would compliment us for the great wisdom, patience and restraint which we have shown".

To those who have felt that, because the British Government misbehaved itself in its relations with Rhodesia, that we should not be prepared to talk to them again, firstly he would remark that two wrongs never make a right and because their behaviour has been irresponsible, this is no excuse for ours to be likewise.

"Secondly, our guiding principle in everything that we have done is that we should judge our actions on whether they are in the interests of Rhodesia and should we deliberately close off a road which could lead Rhodesia to its goal of world recognition quicker and more effectively than any other road, then we are not acting in the interests of Rhodesia."

(Continued in next column)

"Even if it is your last shirt, you can bet this—that we won't get an audience," commented Mr. Ian Smith following the dispatch on April 1 of a cabled request to the Secretary-General of United Nations, the President of the Security Council and its other 14 members to participate in the Security Council's latest debate on Rhodesia.

The request was made in terms of Section 32 of the United Nations Charter.

The Prime Minister said: "Last time we asked an audience because our case was being heard. This is one of the most fundamental principles of justice in any civilized country—that you never condemn anybody in his absence, you never condemn anybody without listening to his side of the story."

Mr. Smith quoted Article 32 of the U.N. Charter, which reads:

"Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any State which is not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council shall be invited to participate without vote in the discussions pertaining to the dispute."

"We are making the representation, but according to their Charter they should invite us to attend when somebody attacks us," said Mr. Smith.

"But just in case they forget about us, just in case they don't know where Rhodesia is, just in case they don't hear clearly who is being attacked by Britain and who sanctions are being imposed against, we are going to ask them to listen to our case."

PATTERN REPEATED

When a U.N. spokesman said there was "no change" in that body's attitude, a Rhodesian Government official recalled the perfidy of the U.N. Secretary-General in the events following Rhodesia's previous application for a hearing. In 1968 the pattern was repeating itself.

(Continued from previous column)

There was a lot of information available to him and his Cabinet colleagues which was confidential. However, he could say that Rhodesia had contact with a number of friendly Governments in different parts of the world who were helping us in the battle of sanctions.

Without their co-operation we could not possibly maintain our exports, the life blood of the economy, or imports of vital strategic materials essential for survival.



A great forest area in the Eastern Highlands.

Timber growing on commercial scale makes good progress

WITH the upsurge of building activity throughout the country, the operations of the Board and Timber Products factory in producing high quality particle board using locally grown timber, were most timely, said the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Jack Mussett, at the official opening of the plant in Umtali.

The need to improve production methods and the quality of its products was recognized by the industry and a recent development in this direction was a scheme whereby locally produced constructional timber will be graded by the Central African Bureau of Standards.

This will enable consumers to have the choice of graded timber, at a slightly increased price, or ungraded timber at the previous price level. The result is that an important requirement is satisfied to the mutual benefit of the building industry and the timber industry and Government has instituted a series of cut-backs in the importation of constructional timber.

In addition, Government is currently considering an application for increased tariff protection on certain items of wood manufactures from the principal manufacturers concerned.

The growing of timber on a com-

mercial scale in the Eastern Districts has made great progress in recent years and is well on the way towards meeting a large proportion of the country's requirements of sawn timber.

Pulp mill

"It is common talk in timber circles, however," said the Minister, "that the one thing that is needed to ensure the viability of this growing industry is a chemical pulp mill, which will not only provide an outlet for much timber that is at present wasted, but will enable plantations to be established, with a growing period shorter than that required for sawn timber, specifically for the production of timber for pulping."

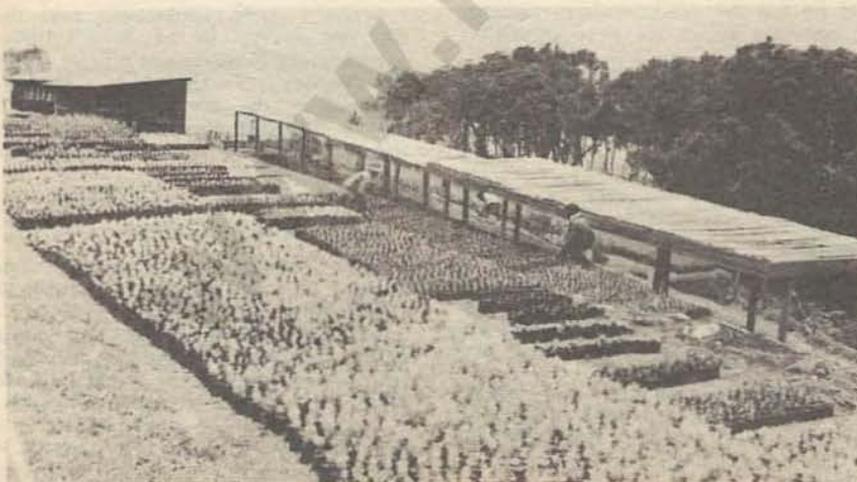
The Timbers Growers' Association had produced a most valuable survey of the resources of the Eastern Districts which indicated that sufficient timber would be available to support a pulp mill with a capacity of some 300-400 tons of pulp a day—or approximately 100,000 tons a year. The necessary supplies of water and electric power could also be made available.

World markets

"We must obtain accurate estimates of our probable costs so that we can assess our chances of breaking into the world's export markets against the competition of established producers and of other developing countries who may be more favourably placed in relation to those markets."

He was convinced there must be a co-ordinated plan ready which could be put into effect at the first signs of an improvement in the world outlook for the industry. Hard facts would be needed to attract the very large investment needed to establish a chemical pulp

(Continued on next page)



The nursery at a forest research station.

Adequate housing, ownership and local government for urban worker

THE Government's policy was to ensure as far as possible that every urban worker was adequately housed. said the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr. Mark Partridge.

He was opening one of the most modern taverns, both in design and equipment, of its kind in the country at Tefara African Township near Salisbury where the Greendale Town Management Board in a comparatively short time has provided 1,500 units of accommodation.

The Minister said the aim in housing was a standard which, whilst not imposing an undue burden on the employee's wage, did make certain that the general health and well being of the community were maintained.

In a country with a population of over four million where the bulk live in the Tribal Trust Area, we do not have a cash economy capable of providing housing to a standard commensurate to that of the Western nations.

"A small section of the population have to provide the finance to supply this housing—housing which in the most part is required because people come in from the Tribal Trust Lands into employment in the urban areas."

The Government believed that social facilities such as schools and hospitals could be provided far more cheaply and



Some of the houses at Tafara Township.

to a far better standard if the domestics were given the opportunity of leasing or acquiring houses in their own right and amongst their own people.

The Minister was confident that this policy was generally acceptable to the African people who are affected.

It should be made clear, however, that the Government did not believe they had a responsibility for every casual worker who left his Tribal Trust Land to come to town in the hope of earning a few extra pounds to assist in his subsistence living.

"We are concerned here with those people who train themselves to carry out a job of work and who believe that they have a settled future in the town of their choice."

"Government is anxious that wherever possible the individual worker should be enabled to acquire and own his own home, and we propose to ensure the participation of the African in the running of the affairs of his own township."

"There are, however, a number of problems, mainly financial, which prevent this happening immediately. Again, of course, not all of you are permanent urban dwellers, and it would be wrong to place the local government of these areas in the hands of people who only come to stay for a short period and have no stake in the township."

"However, this is an involved subject and I would only reiterate Government's policy of encouraging African local government in the African townships."

Looking to export markets for timber

(Continued from previous page)

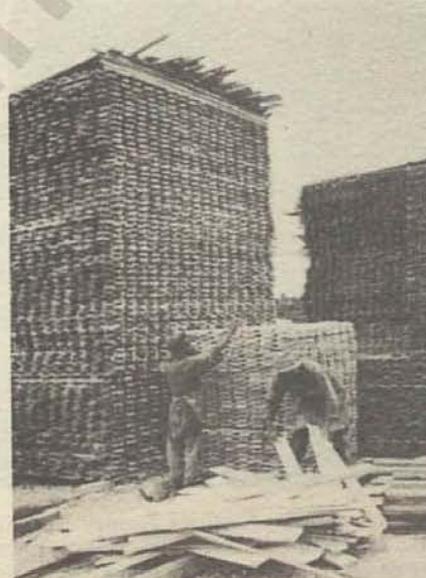
industry and it would require the full co-operation of all concerned to produce them.

Not so long ago certain people in one of the Scandinavian countries were taking an interest in Africa as a future source of supply for the Western world of pulp and recommended to Rhodesia that such a report should be prepared to assist in promoting the project.

Potential investor

Mr. Mussett said: "I personally believe that Rhodesia, with its record of stable and strong Government, reasonable taxation, and good public administration, has far more to offer the potential investor than most other possible locations, for new developments of this nature."

In all development of local industry, Government was keen to attract as much foreign investment as possible. In this regard, the Industrial Development Corporation acted as a catalyst in bringing together external interests and local industry and also provided a measure of financial assistance.



Gum planks are stacked for drying.

Room for all

(Continued from page 1)

today were in complete control and could do pretty well what they liked.

"But don't forget there is one other ingredient which is absolutely essential if power is going to be used wisely and for all the people—and that is responsibility. Power without responsibility is a vicious thing, an immoral thing."

No licence

The previous Government had led people to believe that every man was entitled not only to his own share but to others' as well.

"But what we must ensure is that the pendulum does not swing to the other extreme. Two wrongs don't make a right. There is enough room in this country for all of us."

"There were people in the country who misinterpreted our standing up for our own rights as licence to interfere with the other man's rights."

"Just because there are people to the north of us who have gone mad it does not mean that people here will do the same or that we have a right to think they will."

Demand for co-operatives shows confidence and stability

PRESSURE for the formation of more co-operative societies was an indication to the world that the African people had faith in Rhodesia, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Lance Smith, said in Salisbury when he opened the new Central Mashonaland Co-operative Union Ltd. The Union will serve African co-operative societies throughout Mashonaland and already has a membership of 49 societies. It has a farmer membership of 8,000 who last year marketed 211,000 bags of grain, 500,000 lb. of cotton and hundreds of head of cattle.

Mr. Smith said there was a "clamour" for the formation of more societies. Their registration, however, had had to be held up until sufficient staff could set them on the right economic and administrative path.

It was encouraging to those associated with the laying of the foundation of the movement.

"It is an indication to the world of confidence and stability in our African farming areas and in the Tribal Trust areas as well and that the African people have sufficient faith in the future of our country that they are prepared to go along hand in hand with their European advisers towards the goal of sufficiency, which is within their grasp."

People other than farmers would do well to pay attention to what was going on within the movement. Commerce and industry had contributed greatly towards the expansion of European agriculture.

Continued expansion

There had been many obstacles to a similar approach in African agriculture, but trade was seldom overlooked for long by commercial men.

The new Union would, in the near future, be handling £1 million worth of cash a year, with the prospect of continued expansion.

Mr. Smith said that when this was realized he believed commerce would be taking a careful look to see "not only how they can take advantage of the situation which has been created, but how they can use this position of trading stability to advance even more rapidly the development of the African farming areas".

The African farming areas were going ahead. The Tribal Trust areas were progressing, even if more slowly.

"If we can co-ordinate all these forces in the right direction we shall achieve a happy and prosperous people, all contributing to each other's success."

In addition to services to the African farmer, the Union provided something

necessary for the advancing African people.

"It provides an ever-growing opportunity for the employment of Africans with sufficient education and integrity to take over responsible well-paid posts in the service of their fellow men".

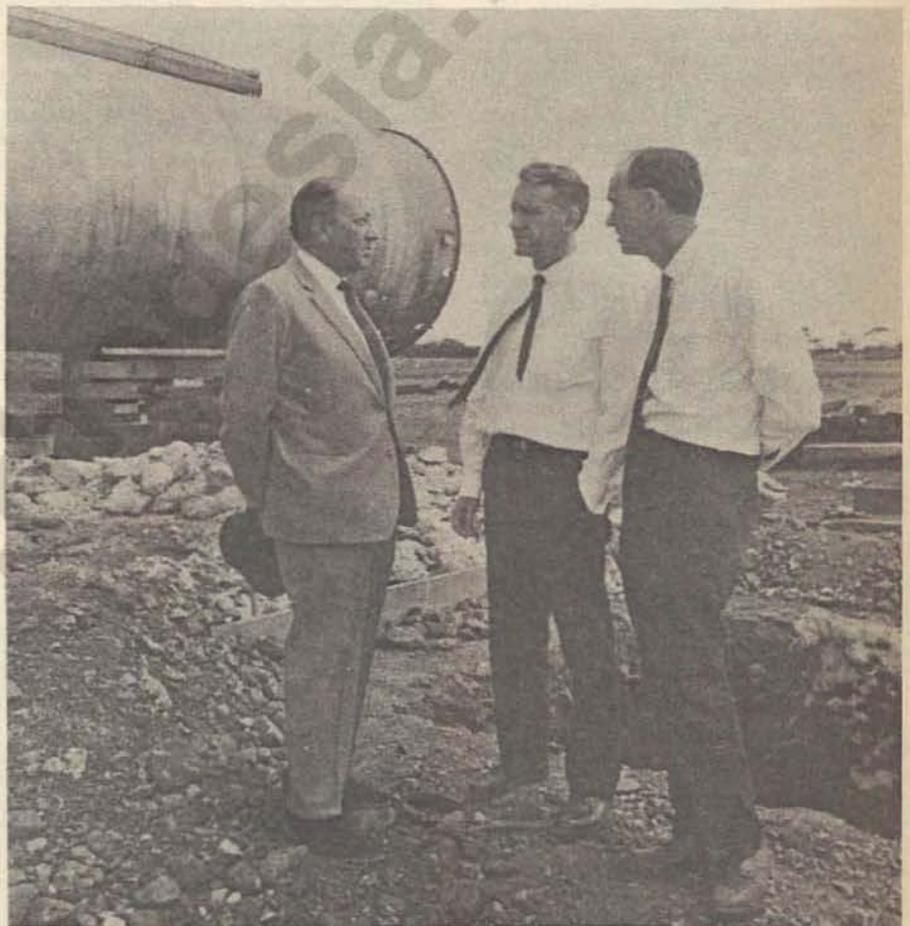
Mend and learn in hospital

Patients facing long spells in two Salisbury hospitals will soon be able to spend their time studying languages and other subjects.

Ranche House College, which runs education courses, will provide language and study tapes, together with an operator, free of charge, to patients.

Patients will plug earphones into a broadcasting system. Newcomers can be catered for by special "overlap" courses.

If the plan is a success, more specialist subjects and a children's reading service will be included.



The £17 million fertilizer factory near Que Que is being built. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith (centre) discusses progress with the chairman of Sable Chemical Industries Ltd., Mr. F. E. Buch (left) and Mr. C. G. Tracey (right) chairman of the Rhodesia Promotion Council. In the background can be seen a portion of one of the two absorption columns, each costing over £100,000, in which nitric acid is made. They weigh 65 tons each.

Steps towards church unity

MOVES towards Church unity in Rhodesia are reported to have taken an important step forward with an announcement that Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Congregational church representatives "have proposed that their churches engage in a solemn covenant to seek organic unity, and that this covenant be affirmed not later than Whitsun, 1970".

Once the covenant has been accepted and affirmed, says the report, baptized communicant members of all the churches taking part will immediately be allowed to make communion at any of the other churches "as an immediate and visible sign of our fellowship and the earnest of full communion to come".

The covenant will also provide that the churches undertake to seek agreement on a completed statement of common belief and on a form of oversight and ministry for what is referred to as the "united church".

The announcement is made in a statement issued as a result of the fourth conference on church unity, and published in *The Link*—the monthly paper of the Anglican Diocese of Mashonaland.

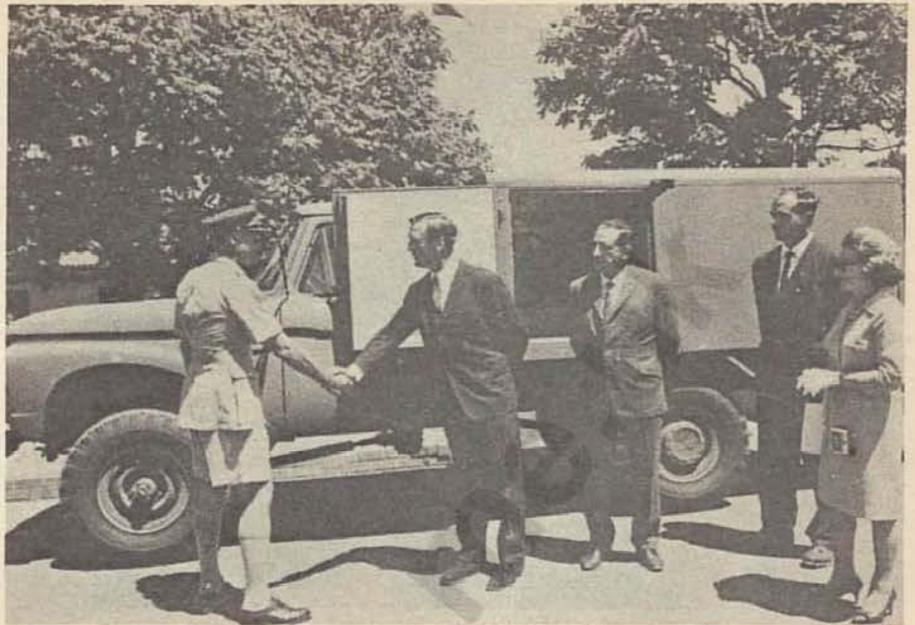
The conference, held in Salisbury in January, was attended by delegates from the Anglican, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist (U.K.) and Methodist (Conference) churches. There were also observers from six other churches including the Roman Catholic and Baptist.

The statement says that once the covenant is accepted, the covenanting churches should establish a consultative council to discuss and promote matters of common concern and so pave the way for the day of inauguration of full union.

The discussion in which the churches are engaged are directed towards the "goal of organic union," says the statement.

"By that we mean that the uniting churches will be brought to a stage when they will dissolve their present constitutions in favour of a new constitution."

Africans commended: A Bulawayo Magistrate commended two Africans for helping to arrest a man who had stabbed an African police reservist. "In this country the police are unarmed in their normal duties and therefore such assaults will not be tolerated by the courts," he said in sentencing the accused to a year's jail and six cuts.



Yet another gift from South Africa

On behalf of the Security Forces, Major-General R. R. J. Putterill receives a mobile refrigeration unit from the Chairman of the Drakensberg branch of the Friends of Rhodesia in South Africa, Mr. R. Hardingham. Members of the branch (right to left), Mrs. Staples, Mr. M. Clarke and Mr. R. Staples, look on. The vehicle was bought as the result of a cheque for £1,000 and modifications were done in Rhodesia.

Bumper cotton crop in Lowveld

A bumper cotton crop, expected to yield more than 14 million lb., is being harvested at the Sabi-Limpopo Authority's biggest schemes, the South-Eastern Development Co. at Mkwasi and Chisumbanje.

More than 200,000 lb. is being picked each day on the two estates, while private farmers in the Lowveld are harvesting between 3,000 lb. and 3,500 lb. of cotton an acre.

A spokesman for the Sabi-Limpopo Authority said this season's crop—the second in the Lowveld—would probably

account for half of the country's production because of the drought conditions in other cotton-growing areas and because more land had been put under cotton than last year.

Cotton already picked in the Lowveld, at Triangle, Hippo Valley Estates, and the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, was equivalent to the crop for the whole of the country three years ago.

A noted change in labour had come about because of the nature of the work done by pickers. Women were ousting men.

One day of labour and six of rest

The story of the African farmer who found a serious drawback in the use of fertilizer was told by the Secretary for Internal Affairs, Mr. W. H. Nicolle, at the opening of the new Central Mashonaland Co-operative Union Ltd., attended mainly by African farmers.

Mr. Nicolle said he saw recently at an irrigation scheme an acre of land which an African farmer had fertilized at a cost of £10. He was expected to get a £35 gross return on his land.

Nearby was an acre which had not yet been fertilized. The farmer who owned this land was expected to get a

return of £5.

Mr. Nicolle said he had thought the contrast would have persuaded all who saw it of the benefits of fertilizer.

However, one African farmer decided he had found a snag in the use of fertilizer.

The man who had not fertilized, he said, would take only one day to reap his crop. The other man would take seven. The man who had not fertilized, therefore, could have six days' rest.

Mr. Nicolle added: "I can assure you that if you rest for six days a week you will starve very quickly."



Teaching art to Africans

"Mother and Child", a study in Iroka wood by 24-year-old sculptor Joseph Muli (right).

The artist is seen with (left) Canon Edward Paterson, Principal of Nyarutsetso Art Centre, who over many years has done notable work in the teaching of art to Africans.

The Art Centre was established in 1961 in Highfield Township by the African department of the Ministry of Education for the main purpose of giving access to equipment and material for self-expression in art to African children of primary school age, that is,

To combat TB: A mass X-ray campaign to combat tuberculosis in Rhodesia's mining industry is under way. Recently gazetted amendments to the Mining (Health and Sanitation) Regulations made it compulsory for mine employees and their families to have X-ray certificates before they go to work on a mine already classified free of TB.

1969 census of population: The Central Statistical Office announces that the next census of population is to be held next year.

In the United States, this material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement, in terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, of the Rhodesian Information Office, 2852 McGill Terrace, Washington, D.C., as an agency of the Rhodesia Ministry of Information, is available for inspection. Registration does not indicate approval by the United States Government.

eight to 14 years.

To the centre come every week over 2,000 children with earnest concentration of effort and of joy in the portrayal in colour of the scenes and incidents of their lines, with imaginative flights into the history of tribe and country.



The face at the window

On the left is the part silhouette of the face of a passenger in an aircraft looking thousands of feet down on the massive wall of Lake Kariba.



THEY MET PRIME MINISTER: Among the never-ending stream of visitors to Rhodesia was author and journalist from Britain, Mr. Gerald Pawle (left), who interviewed the Prime Minister. On the right is Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Foster, R.A.F. (ret.) with whom Mr. Ian Smith served in the same theatre in the last war.

Published by the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism, P.O. Box 8222, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia; for distribution at home and abroad. Printed by the Government Printer, P.O. Box 8062, Causeway.

All material may be reproduced in any form with or without acknowledgement.