



## Economic survey shows surplus of R.\$33 million

The Rhodesian economy continued to grow at a very satisfactory rate last year, despite the burdens of a poor agricultural season, intensified sanctions and further terrorist incursions, according to the Economic Survey of Rhodesia for 1973 released by the Ministry of Finance.

In a preface the Ministry explains that because of the intensification of hostility by the United Nations towards Rhodesia, much of the detail normally included in the annual economic review has been omitted.

Nevertheless, the survey reveals that export earnings rose strongly and that, despite a sharp increase in the average cost of imports towards the end of 1973, the terms of trade taken over the year moved in Rhodesia's favour. The year closed with a surplus of almost R.\$33 million on the balance of payments.

Preliminary figures point to a rate of growth, in real terms of 6.5 per cent, slightly lower than that achieved in 1972 and mainly due to the poor agricultural season in 1972/73.

However, improved prices for most agricultural commodities during 1973 sustained farm incomes and helped push the total value of agricultural output above that of 1972.

The mining sector recorded an exceptionally high rate of growth as a result of buoyant market prices.

Although growth in the manufacturing section in 1973 was lower than the previous year, its performance was highly satisfactory.

Over 42 000 new jobs were created for Africans, bringing the number in employment to over 890 000.

Gross fixed capital formation amounted to an estimated R.\$320 million, of which well over half was attributable to private sector investment.

The number of holiday visitors to Rhodesia fell in 1973 and there was

a lower level of immigration in contrast to the trend in recent years.

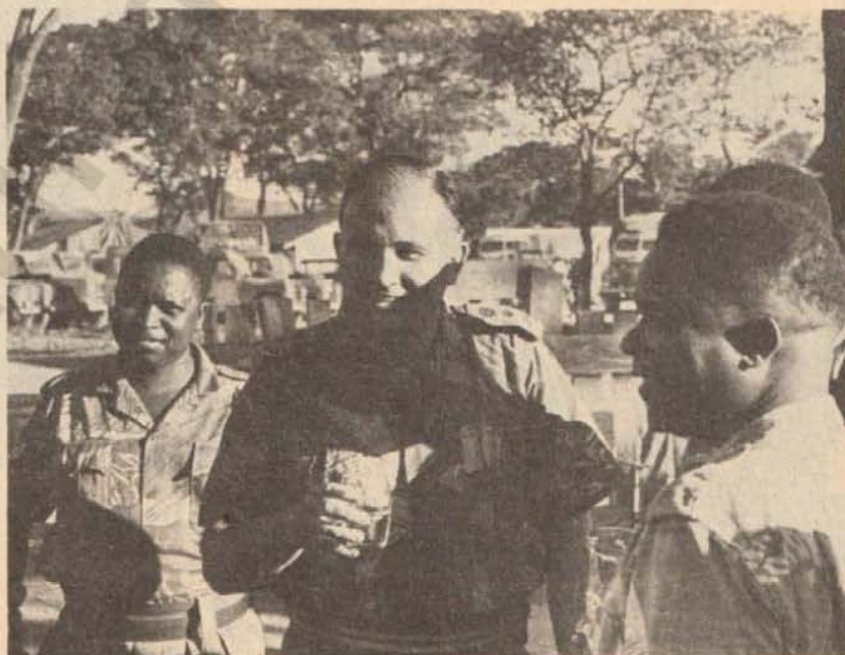
Domestic inflation was once again held down despite strong external pressures. The rise of 3.6 per cent in the European consumer price index in 1973 was lower than the 4.4 per cent recorded in 1972.

The survey goes on to say that the prospects for 1974 are good, provided there is no serious deterioration in world economic affairs. The outlook for Rhodesian agriculture is bright and further improvement is expected in all other sectors.

### *For themselves and their children*

*The task that faces this country—and it is an immense task—is that of assisting tribesmen to enter the cash economy and to raise their standard of living from the subsistence level. And by understanding of the meaning of that phrase, it is to move them up from mere living, working and dreaming to something more worthwhile for themselves and their children.*

B. Ponter (RF, Highlands North) speaking in Parliament.



**General with his soldiers**

The Commander of the Army, Lt.-Gen. G. P. Walls, is seen enjoying refreshments with some of his African troops after a recent medal parade.



## Cotton has tremendous potential

If it was remembered that in the space of a relatively short period of time the textiles industry has broadened the range of quality goods it now produced, not only for the local market but for export, then Rhodesia had good reason to be proud of what has been achieved. This was the opinion of the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John Wrathall, when at Trade Fair Rhodesia in Bulawayo he opened the annual exhibition of the Central African Textile Manufacturers' Association.

"We are fortunate that the combination of climatic conditions, soils and research achievements have made it possible for good quality cottons to be grown in this country.

"Diversification within agriculture in recent years to include cotton production has in turn stimulated growth and development within the textiles industry itself.

"Spinning mills have extended their production into the field of synthetic—and mixture—yarns to such an extent that Rhodesia is now virtually self-sufficient in so far as cotton and cotton/rayon yarns are concerned.

### Fabrics

"The weavers have also shared in these development. They are now in a position to supply a high proportion of Rhodesia's fabric goods.

"The knitting sector has also made great strides and now produce

hosiery yarns as well as hand knitting and texturised yarns."

The expansion that had taken place within the industry both vertically and horizontally had also led to the establishment of industries involved in the manufacture of ancillary articles required by the textile and clothing industries, said the Minister.

### The potential

The industry had enabled "many millions of dollars in foreign currency to be saved through the process of import substitution".

It has also made an important contribution to the foreign exchange earnings and provided employment for hundreds of Rhodesians.

He said there was tremendous potential for development, but it

(Continued in next column)

## Farm profitability

In the four seasons ended 1970-71 an identical sample of 75 Rhodesian farmers have increased their average annual net profit from R.\$1 432 to R.\$3 487 says a report on trends in agricultural profitability released by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Because of the small percentage, the results of the survey should not be taken as an accurate representation of average farming conditions, but rather as a broad indication of trends within the agricultural industry.

(Continued from previous column)

hinged on the availability of foreign currency. "Sometimes progress seems to have been almost completely inhibited by the necessary restrictions under which we have to operate.

"But by what the textile manufacturers have achieved it is evident that there is great strength in the industry."

## Memorial plaque to Rhodesian African Rifles



The Chief of Staff of the Rhodesian Army, Major-General G. A. D. Rawlins, unveils (above) a memorial plaque to the Rhodesian African Rifles in the cloisters of the Anglican Cathedral in Salisbury.

The dedication ceremony to

honour all past and present members of the R.A.R. was held by the Bishop of the Anglican Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Patrick Murindagomo, and the Chaplain-General, Lt.-Col. the Rev. Norman Wood.

General Rawlins traced the history of the First Battalion, raised



The band of the R.A.R. is known and admired in all parts of the country.

34 years ago, in various theatres of war.

"It has also played a most significant part in keeping the peace in our country. Indeed, the battalion is at this very moment actively engaged on operations in the north-eastern border area," he said.





## The fast-developing Midlands

A bright future for industry, not only in the Midlands but Rhodesia as a whole, was forecast by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Jack Mussett. He told the Midlands Chamber of Industries in Gwelo that Rhodesia's problems were those of growth and not of stagnation, and despite them he was convinced that the future of her economy was assured. Investment in industry in Rhodesia as a whole was encouraged but an important consideration was the need for decentralization.

The Government had not yet finally decided upon any specific plan for encouraging moves away from the main centres, but in considering applications for project approval, he was following a positive policy of favouring these firms who decide to assist in the development of the smaller centres of Rhodesia, where this seems feasible.

### Tipping the scales

This did not mean that decentralization would outweigh the other criteria which must apply to project approval, but it would certainly tip the scales when a project was teetering in the balance.

The Midlands was not yet by any means heavily developed, and Gwelo especially was well placed to grow faster.

New developments which will have far-reaching effects were the Rutenga rail link to Beitbridge and the marshalling yards 10 km from the city centre.

Both of these would set industrial

activity going at a good pace. By 1975 the marshalling yards would be the largest in Central Africa, handling between 4 000 and 5 000 wagons a day.

"With this investment, Gwelo could develop into an even more important communications centre in Rhodesia, as well as being the most accessible Rhodesian industrial centre to South African and overseas markets.

This could only be of considerable benefit to the whole of the Midlands area, said the Minister.

### Area's resources

"The province has all the ingredients for growth-rich iron and chrome deposits, copper, limestone and many other minerals. Steelworks exist along with smelting plants and a fertilizer factory and the necessary facilities and services for industrialists.

"It is likely that industry dependent upon these base resources will concentrate even more in this area,

The city of Gwelo, centre of the Midlands — an area now coming to the forefront of the manufacturing economy.

which stretches from Selukwe, through Gwelo and Que Que, up to the Umniati River.

"From what I have said it might appear that all industry in the Midlands is based on a few large plants processing the natural resources of the area.

"While these plants are of vital importance to the economy we must not lose sight of the role being played by the small manufacturer. It was in recognition of this that a few years ago I established the Small Industries Advisory Service. This service is proving its value.

**Clergy crisis:** Rhodesia's supply of Anglican clergy will dry up almost completely unless this country starts providing her own priests, says the Dean of Bulawayo, the Very Rev. Allan Shaw, in his cathedral's latest Bulletin.

### From the Scriptures

... And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God. — Micah 6 v 6.



## A new approach in search for origin of Zimbabwe Ruins

**The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilization** by R. Gayre of Gayre (Galaxie Press, P.O. Box 3041, Salisbury, Rhodesia).

The ebb and flow of theories of the origin of the Zimbabwe Ruins in central Rhodesia has been going on for many decades. And with every periodic book on the subject there has ensued a spate of words for and against the conclusions of the authors so that journals and periodicals, learned and popular, throughout the world contribute between them a vast literature on the origin of the Zimbabwean civilization.

The archaeologists in turn have been completely convinced in their varying views, but seemingly to everyone else Zimbabwe continues as an unsolved problem.

The first discoverers of the prehistoric civilization of Rhodesia, which is best known from the site of Zimbabwe, attributed it to the work of Phoenicians and even associated it with Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

In general the view that Zimbabwe was ancient and owed its existence to the gold extraction carried out by such advanced peoples, was upheld by the earlier scientific investigators, including Hall and Bent.

A reaction occurred with the works of Randall-Maciver and Miss Caton Thompson and there grew up a Bantu school of thought which claimed that the ruins are recent in origin and are to be called "African", thereby inferring that they are due to the work of the Bantu.

Into the arena there steps now Professor R. Gayre of Gayre, an in-



**ABOVE:** An aerial view of Sabeen Temple of Awwam, circa 750 B.C.  
**LEFT:** Main enclosure, Zimbabwe.

ternationally renowned archaeologist and anthropologist, who dismisses the Bantu Zimbabwe myth — the claim that indigenous people built Rhodesia's world famous ruins—as "a monstrous distortion of the facts" which will rank as the greatest misinterpretation of our times.

In his exhaustive work Gayre also rejects the Phoenician and Moslem theories and authoritatively concludes that the builders of Zimbabwe were pre-Moslem Arabs assisted by Indians, Ethiopians and even perhaps, Malays and Chinese. He says the book was undertaken to present what he considered to be the most rational and scientific interpretation of the evidence produced by the phenomena associated with the megalithic ruins of Rhodesia of which Great Zimbabwe, Khami, Naletale and Dhlo-Dhlo and the terraces of Inyanga, with Mapungubwe in the Transvaal, are the best known examples.

The professor spent several years researching Zimbabwe and in his book supports his arguments with an impressive wealth of background detail on climate, navigation, plant distribution and mineral resources.

The whole subject of non-Negroid influence in east and southern Africa before the coming of the Bantu is a very wide one and in this respect the evidence to be culled from rock paintings and engravings alone is something of the greatest importance.

However, Gayre has confined himself to the civilization alone and, in this, has found himself with Professors Keane, Dart, Galloway and the other distinguished scholars who have been forced by sheer weight of facts to reject a Bantu origin for Zimbabwe.

What the author finds greatly astonishing is that, faced with a huge complex of irrigation terraces at Inyanga and the size of those megalithic sites which obviously required such an agricultural organization to feed their inhabitants, anyone should have irresponsibly plunged into the development of a theory of

(Continued on page 5)



**LEFT:** An example of walling at the Rhodesia Naletale Ruins, showing chevron, cord, herring-bone and chequer-board patterns as used at Zimbabwe. **RIGHT:** Ancient Egyptian relief showing the chevron pattern representing the water of life in the motif of the clothing.







LEFT: The bird and chevron symbols from the pylon of Thutmose I at Karnak. RIGHT: The soapstone bird of Zimbabwe.



## Search for origin of Zimbabwe Ruins

(Continued from page 4)

independent Bantu evolution of this civilization.

"It is completely out of character of the Bantu and has no justification from other Negroid parts of Africa past or present. Irrigation is limited to the Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Amerindian peoples.

"The Negroes never have possessed the technical knowledge nor expended labour in such massive enterprises. Irrigation is a characteristic of ancient Egypt, Arabia, Abyssinia, Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley civilization of Iran, Turkestan, Syria and the Mediterranean countries of Malaysia, Indo-China, China and the Meso-American civilizations.

"In the face of such facts sufficient warning was provided for those who have sought to deny the obvious and create this Bantu myth. It is a myth which was not created by the Bantu themselves, but is the work of modern European writers.

"It is my view (concludes Gayre) that the case presented is unanswerable in so far as it destroys the concept that this civilization is due to the Bantu. Whether I have correctly identified those to whom the civilization is to be attributed may well be arguable as there are so many peoples involved. But whatever is the final judgement, those indicated cannot fail to have played some important part in the creation of the Rho-

desian antiquities we have described."

● The book is a quality production with 248 pages of text supported by a comprehensive index and over 100 illustrations, maps and photographs including 14 pages of full colour.

Price (including postage and packaging charges): Rhodesia R\$9.50, England £7.15, France Fr. 75.86, Germany D.M. 44.72, Italy Lira 10177, Australia A\$11.50, America US\$17.10, Met. Portugal Esc. 408, Prov. Portugal Esc. 413, S. Africa R10.75.

## Rhodesian history

Volume 2 of Rhodesian History (the journal of the Central Africa Historical Association, Box MP 167, Salisbury), post-free R.\$2.00, was recently published. Main contents are "Rhodes's grasp for Bechuana-land, 1889-96", "Volunteers and the profit motive in the Anglo-Ndebele War, 1893", "Politics and African trade unionism in Rhodesia since Federation" and Reviews and Notices.

## Higher trained nurses for remote areas

While overall, Rhodesia is reasonably serviced with doctors, nurses and other categories of health staff, there was a problem of distribution.

As in other countries, nearly all medical personnel are in the main centres.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Ian McLean, said state-registered nurses

## Role of non-formal education

There is a lot of non-formal education in Rhodesia and new ways of developing it could be studied, Professor John Lewis, a British education expert, told the Institute of Adult Education Practitioners.

Prof. Lewis, who is Professor Emeritus at London University, said he doubted if there was a single country which could produce a complete inventory of non-formal education facilities.

### Picked up

He explained that non-formal education included all kinds of "picking up" knowledge — talking among friends, youth organizations, community development, and all those resources a society uses to meet some training need.

"Even if sanctions are lifted tomorrow and you get the industrial explosion that I think will come to Rhodesia, there will still not be enough jobs for all," he said.

### Can be stimulated

"But other kinds of activity can be stimulated. The solution lies in people getting together, looking at their problems in the light of the socio-economic situation and persuading the Government to look outside formal education for where non-formal education can be developed."

The significance of the role of non-formal education has only recently been appreciated, he said.

"We must look to this to provide certain opportunities. We have been confined to the blinkers of our own experience. Non-formal education, properly used, can make a considerable contribution.

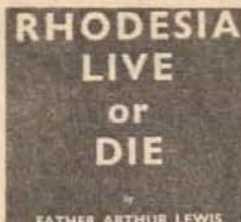
Air Rhodesia has announced big increases in passenger and cargo traffic during the first three months of this year.

would be given extra training to help alleviate the problem of "maldistribution" of doctors in remote districts and tribal areas.

Because of an expeditious system of referrals through mission, district, general and central hospitals, there would be no danger to standards.

Black nurses will make their expertise available to the tribal areas.





## Ballot box in Africa one of disasters of the century

Whether western, one-man-one-vote democracy will survive in the West is a matter of debate. What is certain is that it is not the only form of government a Christian can tolerate anywhere. It assumes a broad equality of outlook and education, a basic underlying agreement about norms and an understanding of the issues before the electorate. The attempt to impose the ballot-box upon African countries, to whose culture and background it is wholly alien, has proved one of the disasters of the twentieth century.

It is true that, ideally, western democracy provides a system of checks and balances which constitute a safeguard against tyranny and injustice. But in Africa it does not work in this way. It easily becomes one-man-one-vote once.

It provides no safeguard whatever for racial or other minorities. In terms of human happiness and freedom it cannot be said to have been more successful in Africa than the colonial regimes which preceded it.

To attempt to implement it at this stage in a multi-racial country such as Rhodesia would be folly.

For most of its short history Rhodesia has followed the path of an older Britain, which practised a democracy based on the qualified franchise. This worked tolerably well in Britain. The object in Rhodesia was to include more and more Africans in the parliamentary process, putting government in the most capable hands regardless of race. "Partnership" was the aim, and a laudable one at that.

### Reaction

But the African nationalists insisted on one-man-one-vote; in other words, the installation of a black state with no permanent place for white people—and the British made the same demand as a condition of independence. Reaction inevitably set in.

We still have a qualified franchise, albeit not now with a common roll. Intransigence here and abroad has shifted the emphasis from the building of a single society, with a single set of values for people of all races, to a frank recognition of differences and a determination that the European shall survive.

However far short this may fall from the ideal it is unjust to describe such a policy as one of "white supremacy", and vilify it as unchristian.

The offer of partnership has been made and rejected. In 1964 a referendum of the electorate backed up by an *indaba* of the African tribal leaders demanded independence on the 1961 multi-racial constitution; and the demand was turned down.

Somebody has got to rule. While white and black are not allowed to rule together government must for the time being be in the hands of white or black.

### White minority

Nowhere in Africa has a permanent resident white minority survived under a black government with any sense that it belongs to the country: so it is really of little use to complain about the developments of the last few years in Rhodesia.

A course followed in inevitable reaction to persecution by a faraway Britain still claiming sovereignty over Rhodesia is hardly likely to be everything Christians would wish. The immediate obvious alternative—submission to "world opinion"—might be vastly worse for everyone, not least for the Africans.

It is not the purpose of this pamphlet to justify the policies at present prevailing in Rhodesia or to deny that grave inequalities and injustices exist. Its object is to suggest that Christians should start from the situation as we have it, and work for improvements from there. The alternative is chaos, and human misery on an immense scale.

There is no African government-in-waiting: the so-called "freedom fighters" have no freedom to offer. But there is a fund of African goodwill, of African reason and moderation. If in some aspects of life separation is necessary by mutual consent, it is beyond doubt that Rhodesia's ultimate salvation lies in co-operation.

The misfortune of our situation is that the African tradition of

solidarity—not to say the fear inbred by centuries of witchcraft—gives the advantage not to the moderates but to those who shout the loudest. And European attitudes only too often furnish fuel for the flames of African extremism.

### Illusion of the brave new world

The position is made worse by the idea, now widely canvassed among Christians, that terror and violence can offer a real solution: and that these are the result of oppression.

The belief that a brave new world will rise phoenix-like on the ashes of the old is an irrational illusion, an hallucination engendered of emotion and resting on no basis of fact or evidence. "Let us do evil that good may come" is not a Christian doctrine: and it does not work in practice. (Romans 3.8.)

Nor is it true—as we are ceaselessly told—that terrorism is the result of injustice, and the removal of injustice would mean its end. No society has been wholly just: yet stable societies have been many.

One of the African nationalist leaders has spoken of "The moral violence which is being inflicted on the African people of Rhodesia . . . In my opinion, these are the causes of what they call terrorism."

If this moral and social and political violence were removed that would bring an almost immediate check to the type of physical violence we have been enduring."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali has on occasions said the same thing in less restrained language.

### For justice

But it is not so. Few societies have ever struggled harder for justice than the United States and the British welfare state: and both are plagued by terrorism, violence and disorder.

Really repressive regimes, such as those in the communist countries, seldom have a terrorist problem. There have been totalitarian governments throughout history, little troubled by terrorism.

The truth is that when men are really oppressed their whole energies are consumed by the struggle for existence: they have no time for revolt. It is when their lot is ameliorated that discontent grows and they fix their eyes on a better future.

(Continued on page 7)





Members of a Rotary study team from Britain on an exchange visit have a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith (right).

## Rhodesia Live or Die

(Continued from page 6)

The simple African of the 1890s may have resented the European's interference: he did not envy his way of life. His educated successor today sees that there is still a long way to go before he has everything that the white man has, and he is not prepared to wait.

He is young (half the African population is under seventeen) and can hardly be expected to grasp the fact that a quarter of a million white people cannot just "give" what they have to five million Africans.

If European attitudes were far better than they are, if government policy were far wiser than it is, there would still be ample basis for the African sense of grievance.

At a meeting of the Christian Council of Rhodesia I once heard an educated, well-dressed and obviously well-fed African declaim: "Sacrifice! The British people must sacrifice, the white Rhodesians must sacrifice. But the Africans never. We have sacrificed too much already."

Another complained: "We Africans have hung on the cross for the past eighty years."

They believed what they were saying. It never occurred to them that they owed anything to the white people, the "oppressors". They thought nothing of the countless white doctors and nurses who labour night and day, often far beyond the call of duty, in the service of the African people.

As they swept away from the meeting in their cars they felt they were worse off than their ancestors who fled to their rocky strongholds from the marauding Matabele. The fact is that as a result of advance they were conscious of wrong.

There are plenty of parallels in European history: they adopted their attitude not because they were African and Africans are thankless, but because they were human and caught up in a particular stage of human development.

But if some of them look to terrorism for salvation let us not delude ourselves that oppression is the root of the trouble or that change in legislation will necessarily alter their attitudes. It was when Jeshurun waxed fat that he kicked! (Deuteronomy 32.15).

And millions of Rhodesian tribesmen are happy yet: happier than their forbears who never knew when the howling hordes would strike, slaying the menfolk, seizing women and children and cattle and leaving the villages in charred and smoking ruins.

We shall delude ourselves, however, if we suppose this fact will in any way mitigate the demands of the educated and urbanized Africans of today. The problem is to meet their legitimate aspirations without destroying the structure of society and leaving Africans and everyone else far worse off than at present.

## Thousands of tribesmen at border meetings

Organized by a group known as the African Anti-terrorist Movement, open-air meetings are being held in many centres of the troubled north-east border area.

The meetings are being addressed by Mr. Samson Chibi, secretary-general of the African Progressive Party.

At a recent weekend meeting Mr. Chibi had an audience of nearly 3 000 people of all races — most of them tribesmen.

Mr. Chibi said the terrorists, financed by Russia and China, are "using our people to destroy themselves and their country".

"It is pretty obvious that the terrorists have no hope of winning, but if allowed to continue they can bring untold harm and suffering to innocent people," he said.

He called on Africans in the north-east to report terrorists to the authorities at once and also to report the sudden absence of anyone from their areas.

The recent announcement by the Government of large rewards for reporting terrorists and handing in arms "was a step in the right direction," he said.

## Officer education

The Rhodesian Army is promoting bursaries for serving officers to attend university for courses in electrical and mechanical engineering, economics, law and medicine. While a student an officer keeps his leave entitlement and other army benefits and his bursary absorbs the cost of tuition and books.

**New glue:** One more unexpected benefit from the oil crisis could be a new factory in Umtali to make wood adhesive based on mimosa wattle extract rather than the imported oil-based material.

**Family courts,** children's officers and centres for all-day care are some of the "essentials" Salisbury women are demanding to ease the lot of children from broken homes.





## Drought relief in Tribal Trust Lands

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced that in accordance with Government policy regarding drought relief for the last cropping season, funds were allocated for those people living in Tribal Trust Lands and who were affected by the drought.

Relief measures concerned livestock, cropping input costs and help for people unable to buy food.

In regard to livestock, the Ministry points out that additional cattle sales were arranged wherever required, in order that animals could be sold before their condition deteriorated, or before extreme poverty could result in death.

In co-operation with the Cold Storage Commission suitable cattle from these sales were moved to feed lots and, as a result, sales for the year showed an increase of 30 000 over the previous year.

To compensate the tribal cultivator producing cash crops for sale, a similar system to that operating in the farming areas was employed. Drought relief was afforded to the individual whose input costs were higher than the amount realized by the sale of his produce.

In order to provide food for these people without money, or without

livestock for sale, special funds were set aside to pay for labour involved in development activities of various kinds, or to provide food in lieu of cash for such labour. The Department of Social Welfare dealt with any cases requiring special consideration.

## Lake port

*This peaceful scene in the placid waters of Lake Kariba is Andora Harbour below Kariba township. It is a busy little port not only for lake traffic but a starting point for many a fishing expedition.*

## Africans don't want technical jobs

The headmaster of an African secondary school in Bulawayo said: "It is regrettable that too many of the parents and our boys and girls regard the academic life as being the top prize in life."

The Director of Bulawayo's Municipal Housing and Amenities Department, Dr. E. H. Ashton, urged suitable young Africans to fill employment demands in technical fields.

He said the days when the "three Rs" guaranteed a job "are gone for ever".

"Whether we like it or not, we are

in a technical era and more of us have got to earn a living as technical people," he told students.

"There are many technical employment openings in Bulawayo and Rhodesia as a whole. But there are more vacancies than those suitable to fill them.

"The rewards offered by the technical and professional fields are much higher than those offered in clerical jobs."

"I can say now that most of the builders will be European artisans. Why aren't there enough African artisans and contractors?"

Published by the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism, P.O. Box 8232, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia, for distribution at home and abroad. Printed by the Government Printer, P.O. Box 8062, Causeway, Salisbury. (RH ISSN 0035-4759)

Published also in Afrikaans, French, German, Italian and Portuguese. All material may be reproduced in any form with or without acknowledgement.