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Thousands of prospective settlers

More than 8 500 prospective settlers have applied to the Rhodesian Government in response to its Settler 1974 campaign.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said about 60 per cent. were from Britain. The remainder were from people in most of the western European countries, Australia, New Zealand and North America.

"They are people who have heard that Rhodesia is looking for immigrants. We are encouraged by the very good response from artisans of all categories and from people in various professions," the spokesman said.

There had also been quite a few applications from people wishing to open businesses in Rhodesia; and from some who wished to retire here.

It could be several weeks before the first "1974" settlers arrived.



Fashion consultant from Paris

Paris-based fashion co-ordinator and forecaster, Nelly-Claire Rodi is seen (centre) while on a visit to the headquarters in Salisbury of the Cotton Promotion Council of Rhodesia. Left in the picture is Mrs. Marie Christiaen and, right, Miss Margaret Fearnough, both officials of the council.

Blueprint for future of the arts

A blueprint for the future of the arts in Rhodesia has been published under the title of *The Land is Bright*, by George Maxwell Jackson, director of the National Arts Foundation of Rhodesia.

It is the most comprehensive survey yet to be published and contains references to about 100 bodies concerned with art, ballet, music, theatre, literature and poetry and the support given to the arts by local authorities, the University, broadcasting and television.

The foundation works closely with autonomous Arts Councils existing at present in Salisbury,

Sinoia, Marandellas, Umtali, Gatooma and Hartley, Que Que, Fort Victoria, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Wankie.

These Councils can look to the Foundation for information, assistance, advice, co-ordination as well as for touring attractions organized on a national or international scale.

The author's proposals stress the need to help organizations which are already helping themselves.

The survey puts weight on the side of education in the arts for young people because the author believes the basis for the future must be laid down now.

Integration of wild life

The integration of properly managed wild life with farming is gaining acceptance as the only reliable means of ensuring the survival of wild life outside sanctuaries, said Mr. Mark Partridge, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources.

There had been a significant growth of public interest in the importance of natural values.

Political stability points the way

Believing that sense would prevail and there would be a settlement between Britain and Rhodesia, Mr. Evan Campbell, chairman of the Standard Bank group in Rhodesia, said Rhodesia would then attract vast investment "because it would be more politically stable than many other countries".

Mr. Campbell, a former Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, and chairman of several leading Rhodesian companies, said this country's potential for agricultural crops and minerals was "one of the greatest in Africa".

But, even without settlement, he saw a tremendous future for Rhodesia's chilled beef exports. Beef would be the greatest money spinner in Rhodesia "with or without sanctions".

"We have many willing takers and no problems that can't be overcome."

"We have not even scratched our beef potential yet," he said.

Railway and port facilities would need to be expanded to cope with greatly increased beef exports.

"If we were to double our exports of beef today, the ports would have a certain amount of difficulty in coping."

Potential

Rhodesia had the capacity to become one of the world's top beef producers.

The future pattern would be that Matabeleland produced the feeders and the higher rainfall areas carried this young stock forward to the slaughter-cattle stage.

Mission hospitals: Rhodesian church-run hospitals have set up an organization one of whose aims is to co-ordinate all mission hospital work with the Ministry of Health.

Settlement scheme: The Sabi-Limpopo Authority, which made an operating profit of more than R.\$1.5 million during the year ended October last, is to extend the Middle Sabi settlement scheme.

For new firms: The Government has decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to make recommendations aimed at allowing more new enterprises to qualify for a share of the available foreign exchange.



Mr. Evan Campbell

Mr. Campbell saw a bright future for maize, tobacco, cotton, soya beans, groundnuts and tea.

There was a big market for Rhodesia's tobacco if costs could be kept down.

Medical centre for aged

A central hospital complex costing about R.\$400 000 to provide care and treatment for the aged is being planned for Salisbury. It will provide a much-needed medical centre where people living in homes for the aged throughout the province can be treated.

It is the brainchild of the National Council for Care of the Aged which expects 40 per cent. of costs to be met by the Government, 25 per cent. by the State Lotteries and the remaining 35 per cent. (or about R.\$40 000) from public support.



Wild animals on doorstep

The lovely cheetahs, Lee and Kwatu, are seen with (left) Debbie Dewar and Hilary Holton, of the National Tourist Board, and Rowland Bristow, of the game farm of Le Rhone in Fort Victoria, in the course of their publicity appearances to promote internal holidays for Rhodesians. Le Rhone farm is to open a branch at Lake Mcllwaine outside Salisbury with the aim, in the circumstances of petrol rationing, of bringing animals closer to the city "to make life easier for visitors".



Guests of honour at Greek National Day in Salisbury were the President, the Hon. Clifford Dupont, and his wife. The President (right) is being escorted by an official of the Greek Community Council between two lines of girls in national costume.

Influences in spirit medium in farming

Rhodesia's Agricultural Research Council has formed a special committee to co-ordinate and improve research in the Tribal Trust Lands. Its objective is to speed up the agricultural development of these African farming areas.

A council official says the new committee will aim at bringing together organizations involved in the development of these areas.

"One of our main objectives is to improve the level of agriculture in the tribal areas and to encourage the correct exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of the people living in these areas," he says.

Research projects will deal also with social problems which are related to a subsistence level of farming.

Other matters to be investigated will include whether education in these areas should have a stronger agricultural bias and the influences of the spirit medium on the farming way of life.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.

Psalm 51 v 17.

National festivals

Mr. Ivor Lewis, president of the Cambrian Society, with his wife, Doll, at a Welsh function in Salisbury to celebrate yet another anniversary of a body founded in pioneering days.



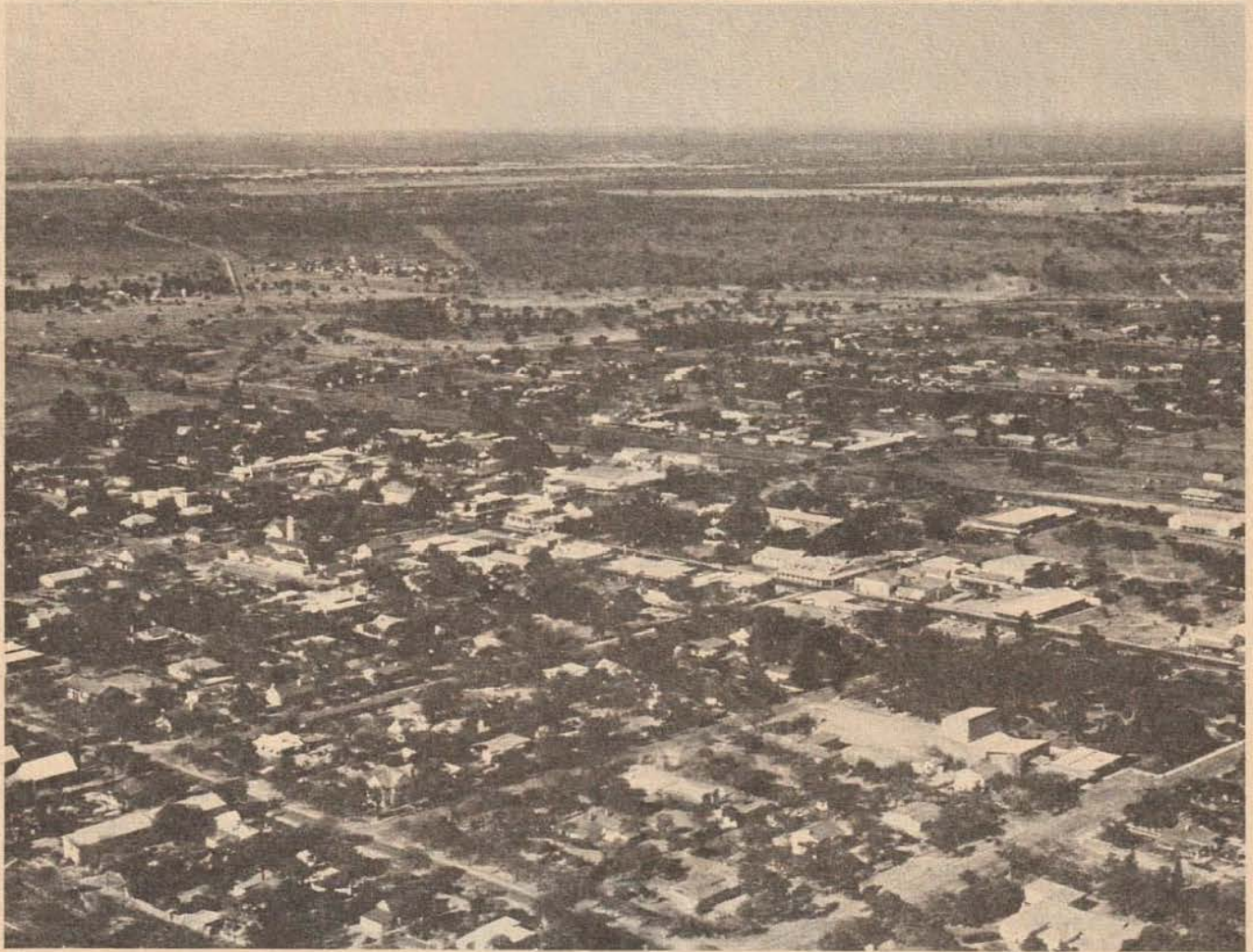
Big salary rises for African teachers

Very large increases in salaries for more than 20 000 African teachers were announced by the Secretary for African Education.

The increases will boost the salaries of qualified African teachers by up to 70 per cent. in some cases.

The majority of unqualified teachers will also have their salaries improved and a few will receive increases of more than 100 per cent.

The cost of the reorganization is R.\$2.8m. There will be one salary scale for all T1 and graduate teachers, both men and women: \$1 716 x \$192 to \$2 100 x \$216 to \$5 556 x \$252 to \$6 060 (previous scales: \$1 560 to \$5 280, including senior teacher grade scales).



R.\$6m. boost for decentralization

A major boost for the Government's decentralization policy is promised as a result of a plan by Rhodesian Breweries to site a R.\$6m. malting plant in the Midlands as part of its long-term expansion.

According to The Rhodesian Financial Gazette already under way is a massive import substitution programme for malting barley for which Rhobrew is prepared to pay up to R.\$2.25 million for its projected requirements of 750 000 seventy kilogram bags by 1980.

The first phase of the malting plant is expected to be operational by the end of 1975 — pending Government approval.

This winter

Rhobrew has committed itself to act as a residual buyer for all locally grown malting barley — provided it is grown from seed supplied by the company through the Rhodesia Crops Seeds Association.

It has provided sufficient seed for the production of 80 000 seventy kilogram bags of barley this winter, for which it will pay growers about R.\$400 000. The new malting plant

will accommodate this increasing local production.

Investigations are being conducted to site this plant in the Midlands says the Financial Gazette — both to comply with Government's decentralization policy, and because the Midlands is expected to provide the bulk of Rhobrew's barley requirements.

Initially, it will handle 12 000 tonnes of malting barley. It will be a phased development — to be finally completed by 1980, depending on the company's demand for barley.

Import substitution

Mr. Dick Kennedy, Rhobrew's technical consultant, says the huge import substitution programme for barley was investigated in depth last year.

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Preparing for tomorrow

The town of Gatooma, on the line of rail south-west of Salisbury, is the administrative centre of a large mining and farming area and particularly well known for its cotton spinning and textile manufacturers.

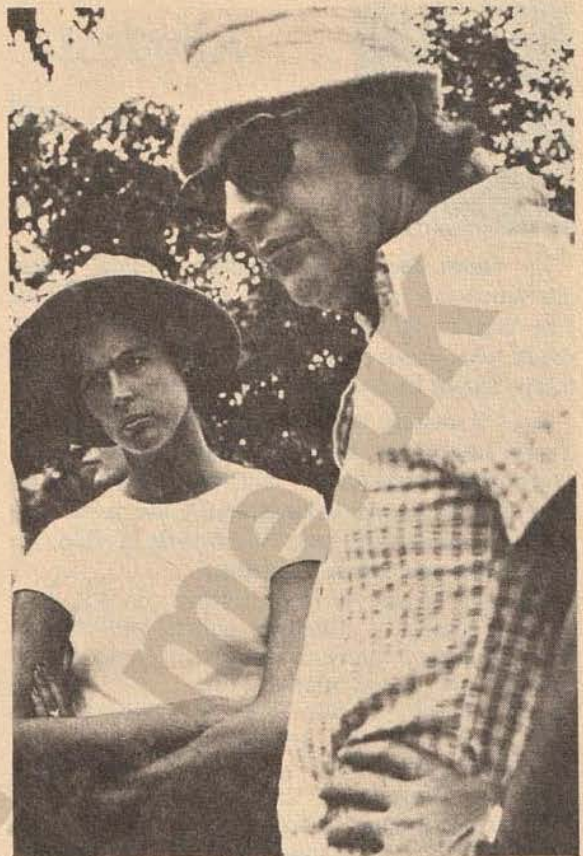
It is one of the three major towns comprising the Midlands complex, the others being Que Que and Gwelo. They are steadily developing their amenities in entertainment, sport, housing and holiday attractions to underline their potential for the coming policy of decentralization.

In answer to a question in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said a Cabinet committee which had studied the report of a select committee on decentralization, had now submitted its own report which was under consideration by Government.



Famous personalities at the Victoria Falls

Famous personalities joined forces to spend a light-hearted holiday at the Victoria Falls. The picture above shows Peter Sellers, one of the original Goons and famous British film comedian, "helping out" with the African tribal dancers in the show village at the Falls. On the right are Professor Chris Barnard, distinguished South African surgeon, and his wife. They all described their visit to this world beauty spot as "fabulous".



Decentralization

(Continued from page 4)

Following enthusiastic response from growers throughout the country, the company decided to operate as a residual buyer and offered growers prices ranging from R.\$5,12 to R.\$5,80 a bag, depending on quality. As a result, 85 growers will be producing for Rhobrew this winter, compared with last year when only eight growers were providing 90 per cent. of the locally grown crop.

"Our objective is to produce a Rhodesian beer made from Rhodesian barley," says Mr. Kennedy.

For research

Rhobrew has donated R.\$4 000 to the Government's Department of Research and Specialist Services for laboratory equipment to carry out research into cereal production in this country, reports the Financial Gazette.

While locally grown barley is slightly more expensive than imported barley at present, rising international production and transport costs will soon give the local crop a price advantage, says Mr. Kennedy.

The company will investigate the export potential of barley, once internal production is sufficient for Rhobrew's requirements.

More even spread of population and development

The Government's policy of decentralization was particularly directed towards halting the imbalance between the growth of the two major cities (Salisbury and Bulawayo) and that of the rest of the country, said the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. E. Baker.

It was not too soon to try to achieve a more even spread of development and population.

Government's role was to provide the infrastructure and the general economic and financial

climate in which industrial development could flourish.

Government's present intervention in private investment decisions resulted almost entirely from the need to ensure that foreign exchange resources were used to the best advantage.

As the balance of payments position improved, as it surely would, the country could look forward to a relaxation of controls. Then a reversion could be expected to the use of the customs tariff as the main means of fostering industrial development.

A tribute to rewarding voluntary efforts

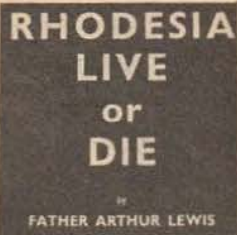
A tribute to the continuing and rewarding efforts of voluntary and service organizations in Rhodesia to contribute to the national interest, was paid by the Minister of Health, Mr. Ian McLean. He was handing over an ambulance given by the Mazoe Lions Club to the Mazoe Rural Council.

The local Lions Club, with a membership of less than 30, had

collected R.\$5 000 in the district in a year to buy the ambulance. The club had also collected R.\$900 for the Border Welfare Fund.

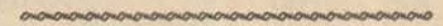
Members are prepared to provide when necessary the services of duty drivers and nurses on a roster basis to operate the ambulance service.

Overall, it was a magnificent achievement, Mr. McLean said.



Rhodesia belongs to all its peoples

*The second in a series of articles
from the book Rhodesia Live or
Die?*



would presuppose at least universal adult female suffrage and a vastly higher comprehension of the issues than is humanly possible now—and the end-result might not necessarily benefit the majority.

The African minority suddenly put into power would plainly have less experience of government than the minority they would replace. It is absurd to maintain that a Christian is necessarily committed to this process. Experience in countries where it has been implemented must give rise to grave misgivings.

NO ONE CHRISTIAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Christianity as such does not teach any system of government at all. It merely assumes the existence of a government. It excludes anarchy.

Our Lord himself lived as a member of a subject people under the often tyrannical rule of the Roman Empire. He resisted all efforts to involve him in the politics of his time or to make him a revolutionary leader. ("Wilt thou at this time restore the Kingdom unto Israel?")

His concern was the bringing of men and women to God. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

"My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight . . . But now is my kingdom not from hence." (*Acts 1.6 Matthew 6.33 John 18.36.*)

The normal attitude of the early Christians to government was summed up in the words: "The powers that be are ordained of God" (*Romans 13.1*). They resisted the powers-that-be only when these insisted on disloyalty to Christ and their faith. This does not mean that they agreed with the authorities or with the way the government was run. They were just too busy with something far more important.

The paradox is that Christianity, not concerning itself with political systems, became the greatest force for social betterment in history. It changed people: people changed society.

Most of our Lord's early followers came from the poor, the down-trodden and the outcast. The Church

(Continued on page 7)

To whom, then, does Rhodesia belong? Does it belong to the earliest of the surviving peoples in the country—the Shona? Most of them would not be here at all but for the white man. Does it belong to the Matabele warriors who carried all before them till the Europeans came? They presumably would be the rulers had there been no white intervention.

Does it belong to the white man who—with the help of the Africans at every stage—has brought about the near-miracle of development and advancement which has in fact taken place? Is not the just and Christian answer that Rhodesia belongs to all the peoples who now inhabit it? One cannot unscramble the past. We inherit it. God, after all, is concerned with people as they are, where they are.

Rhodesia's history is in fact the usual compound of idealism and greed, of sectional interests and lust for power and mixed motives: the compound which, in one form or another, has been the history of every country everywhere.

Rhodesian Europeans, like the other races in the country, have been guilty of much evil and much folly. Never, however, have they descended to anything comparable with the policies which decimated the Australian aborigines and the North American Indians.

On the contrary they have been responsible for the birth of a young nation of many peoples, a nation which has its roots in the once-Christian West and which boasts a civilization higher than anything Africa has produced for itself.

Africans have shown themselves eager to share what the Europeans have brought. So the European has won his place in Rhodesia, not by conquest but by his immense contribution to it. His place is his by right, for himself and his children—as long as it does not take away the rights of the other racial groups.

The white man is entitled to keep his culture and traditions and way of life, to hand them on to the future and to share them with those of other races, who wish to adopt them. Indeed he has a duty to do this. Mr. Macmillan's winds of change put him under no obligation to pack his bags and go. The religion which he professes puts him under every obligation to seek means of living together in peace with the other, different peoples with whom he shares Rhodesia.

Nothing is further from the truth than the common assumption that

in Rhodesia you have to be either pro-black or pro-white. A Christian must be "pro" both. It is a fallacy and an illusion to suppose that the interests of the two main races ultimately conflict. **The reality is total interdependence.**

The soldier, black or white, who patrols Rhodesia's borders has something, however imperfect, to defend. The terrorist who plants a land-mine and runs away into the bush is a cowardly harbinger of chaos. Christians can support terrorism only by ceasing to be Christian.

THE PROBLEM OF "MAJORITY RULE"

The European's right to live permanently in Rhodesia is one thing. His right to rule it is another. He can certainly have no right to rule indefinitely, simply by virtue of his race. Few have even claimed that. The problem facing the white Rhodesian Christian today is how to answer the world-wide clamour for "majority rule" now. Are we to put the actual interests of the peoples of Rhodesia first, or to bow to the tornado of an irrational "world opinion"?

Here the Christian must not be afraid to be unpopular. He must peer through the smokescreens of propaganda and verbiage and manufactured opinion in search of the genuine issues.

He will find that what is meant in Africa today by "majority rule" is "universal adult male suffrage." This is put forward as a means to effect the precipitate transfer of the reins of government from members of one race to those of another.

The majority may or may not wish the transfer—to determine this

Farmers in communication

Right and below are photographs taken at a recent field day for farmers near Salisbury and provide proof of the interest by the modern farmer in this developing method of communication in the agricultural spectrum all over the country.



Rhodesia belongs to all its peoples

(Continued from page 6)

has always had a special care for these, and it is this proper care which is so unscrupulously exploited for political ends today. But when the Emperor Constantine was converted and the Empire became Christian (at least in name) Christians could no longer avoid concern with the affairs of government. No government could in practice even approach the teachings of Christ in its conduct of affairs. But Christians have usually thought it better to have a government which respects Christian ideals than a government taking no account of the Christian religion at all.

Christians throughout the ages have, in fact, advocated and practised varying forms of government as being consistent with their faith. Time was when the "divine right of kings" was as fundamental a Christian conviction as social equality is today.

The fact is there is no one "Christian" form of government. Christians have to live with, and try to modify and christianize, the dominant social concepts of their time. Their object is peace and order—so that men may serve God and each other—and as much freedom and justice as is practicable, taking into account the fact of fallen human nature.

The divine right of kings and western democracy have both served. But it is about as sensible to insist on the latter as on the former as a panacea for the ills of Africa.

(To be continued)

Local board: The most recent of four commercial banks to be established in Rhodesia, National and Grindlays, has established a local board of directors with the object of achieving greater local autonomy.

Investigation of credit and recovery of debt

The difficulties experienced by small debtors faced with high court costs were outlined in the House of Assembly when the Minister of Justice, Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, asked the House to agree to the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate credit and the recovery of debt.

He said it was obvious that the granting of credit was an essential feature of modern commercial life.

Abuse and misery

"However, it is also clear that the indiscriminate granting of credit without proper inquiry, and the pressing of credit facilities upon those who cannot afford it, can lead and has led to abuse and misery."

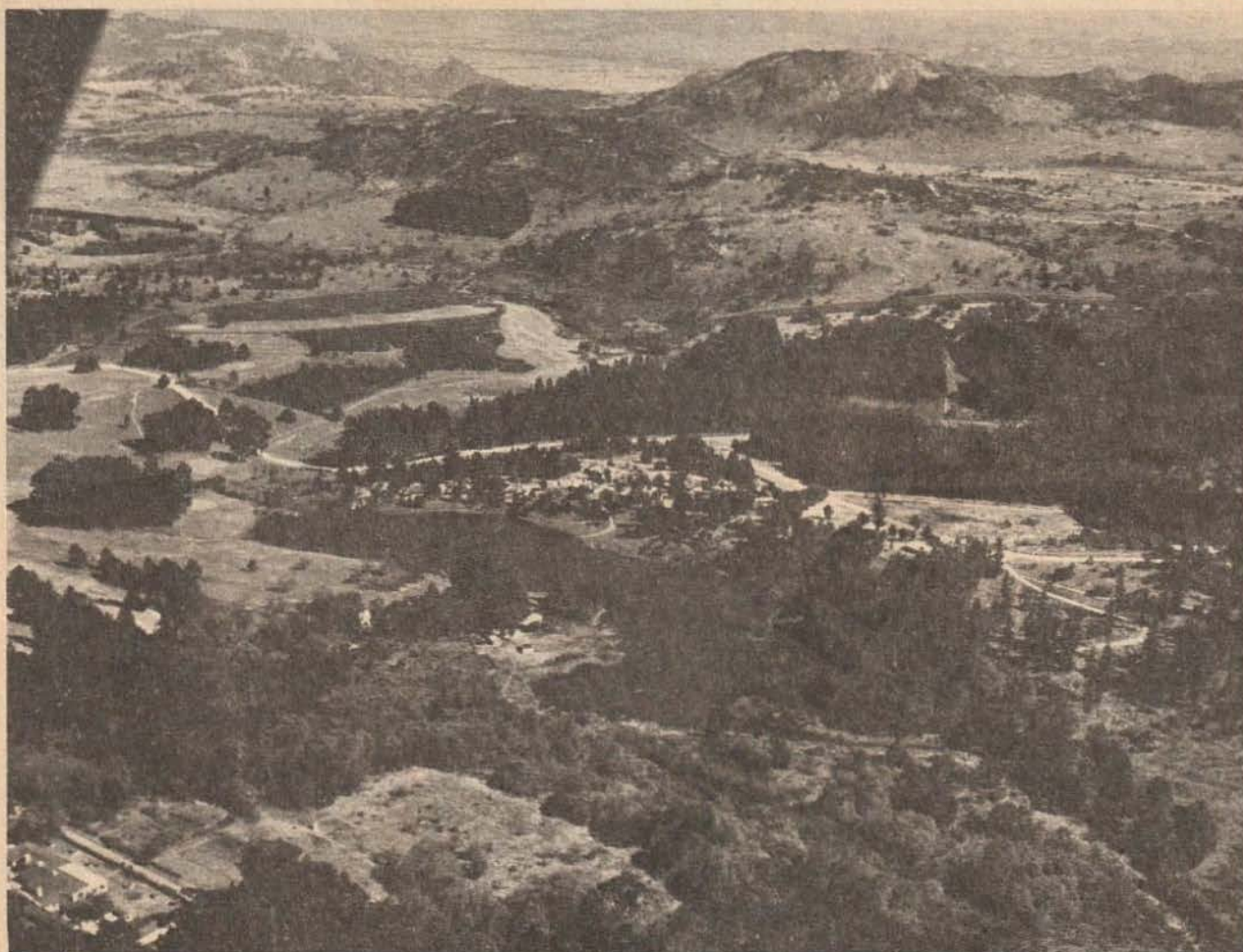
The Minister said the costs of court action had been examined and his ministry had concluded they were reasonable.

"Nevertheless, costs do mount up and can assume terrific proportions, especially when the initial sum involved is small."

Creditors too were concerned with this aspect, which had sometimes led to other methods of recovery.

There were countless cases where debtors had committed themselves to repayments far beyond their means.

This resulted in families suffering and being deprived of essential food and clothing.



Holiday highland

The Rhodes Dam within the Inyanga National Park, peaceful amid the forests of this holiday highland. On the far side of the trout-filled lake are the thatched stone-built lodges which provide inexpensive holiday homes.

Growing desire in Britain to know more

Eighty per cent. of Britons were friends of Rhodesia and a settlement with Britain was "definitely probable", said Mr. Philip Devereil-Stone, national organizer of the Right-wing British Monday Club, during a month's fact-finding visit to Rhodesia.

More people were expressing a wish to know more about this country.

If Harold Wilson were really interested in the betterment of Rhodesia's Africans, he would lift economic sanctions, said Mr. Devereil-Stone.

"I will tell my executive committee that lifting sanctions here would benefit everyone.

"A Labour minority Government makes no difference to our club, which exists to pressure MPs to reject sanctions. The lifting of sanctions would lead to Rhodesia's complete development."

He said his visit to Rhodesia — his second — "confirmed my impression of a happy, prosperous country".

Most of the Africans he had spoken to realized the contribution Europeans had made to the country's development and were grateful for it.

Soya beans have vast potential here

A prominent United States agricultural economist, Professor Noah Hadley, told a gathering of farmers in Salisbury that soya beans were a "wonder crop with a vast potential in Rhodesia".

Professor Hadley, of Purdue University in Indiana, spent a week in Rhodesia leading a party of American farmers on a short tour of the country.

He said he had been tremendously impressed by the almost limitless production potential of Rhodesia.

"We are in a hungry world," he said, "a world particularly hungry for the protein you people can grow from this wonder crop."

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