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Continuing mining production record over R.\$100m.

Despite the general lowering of base mineral prices experienced throughout the world during 1971, Rhodesia's mining industry was able to establish for the eighth successive year, a record value of mineral production. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Ian Dillon, announced that the total value of production reached R.\$101,2 million in the year ending December 31, 1971. This compares with R.\$98,7 million in 1970.

"This is a wonderful achievement by the industry," he said. "It reflects the wide diversification of our production in that, despite falls in the prices of some of our major minerals and reduced sales of coal to Zambia, we can still show an increase in the value of production overall."

"If we can do this despite sanctions, and in a year of world economic recession, it shows the almost limitless possibilities of our mining industry given acceptance of our Settlement Proposals," added Mr. Dillon.

Mineral exports potential

With the news of the U.S. lifting of sanctions against Rhodesian chrome came the revelation that the general licence permitted "mineral imports" from Rhodesia. This could give Rhodesia a potential market for a wide range of other mineral exports such as asbestos, copper, nickel and manganese.

In 1965, the last year for which figures are available, American imports of Rho-minerals were worth U.S.\$8m. (R.\$5,3m.). But the country's major nickel mines have come into production only since 1965 and copper production has increased considerably in the last six years.

A spokesman for Rhodesia's two major chrome producers—both subsidiaries of large American corpora-

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Cotton country

Rhodesia's cotton industry is based on firm foundations and is far better equipped than ever to face adversities, said Mr. Mike Butler, president of the Cotton Growers' Association. He viewed the future with confidence and he believed Rhodesia would remain "cotton country".



Luxury hotel for game park

A group of guests on the lawns in front of the Southern Sun Safari Lodge, which offers luxury accommodation for visitors to the Wankie Game Reserve.

tions—said (according to a press report) that they were pleased chrome exports to America would be allowed again. But orders would have to be received from the U.S. before any steps could be taken to renew the trade.

Chrome exports to America in 1965 were worth U.S.\$5m. and asbestos exports were worth U.S.\$2 750 000. Just over 200 tons of Rhodesian copper were bought by the U.S. in that year for U.S.\$213 000.

In performing the official opening, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said the tourist industry was important because people who visited the country became converted to the Rhodesian cause and at least some people overseas got to hear the truth.

"I never cease to be amazed at the way our case is distorted overseas. The majority of our tourists go away converted to our cause and this assists us in putting the record straight."

A total of 343 000 tourists visited Rhodesia last year, said Mr. Smith, which was 23 000 more than in 1970, he added.

Overwhelming "yes" if people speak from hearts

The intimidation which had come into being in Rhodesia since the Pearce Commission had started its Acceptability Test was part of the machinations of the new political organization called the ANC, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, at a press conference in Salisbury on February 10.

This view was supported by written evidence which indicated that many of the leading personalities in this organization were leading personalities in the banned ZAPU and ZANU organizations.

"There is also evidence from Zambia, over their broadcasting system, that the two banned organizations in Zambia claim allegiance to ANC and in fact that they claim responsibility for the trouble in Rhodesia, the riots, the looting, the burning and everything associated with it."

There was a link between the ANC and outside organizations, not only in Zambia, but in Britain, which had supplied finance.

"We have a record of the finance which has come into the ANC, its source of origin and in every case this is associated with terrorist organizations, which are determined to subvert legal governments," said the Prime Minister.

Asked if the Government would ban the ANC, Mr. Smith said: "In fact, under the present conditions of the test of opinion we are leaning over backwards to try to avoid that sort of action, to try to avoid anything which could smack at suppression of genuine opinion."

Two hundred people had already been brought to court and convicted.

Susceptible

Mr. Smith said: "Anybody who knows anything about Rhodesia and who understands the African psychology must admit that he is very susceptible to intimidation. They themselves make this point."

Mr. Smith added that this was why the Government had to have the preventive detention and restriction system, which was part and parcel of the set-up agreed to by the British Government with the proviso that there was an impartial tribunal to assess cases.

He said the Government had compiled a comprehensive dossier on intimidation and this would be handed to Lord Pearce.

The Government has resorted to detaining people to try to ensure that there would be free expression of opinion. There was ample evidence to show that the chiefs had also been intimidated.

Overwhelming vote

Mr. Smith said he could not claim that all "no" votes were the result of intimidation. Some Africans had told him they would vote no because they did not want majority rule. But the change from yes to no among the mass of Africans pointed clearly to intimidation.

Mr. Smith said he believed the mass of Africans wished to go along with the proposals.

If Rhodesians could speak the truth from their hearts he was still convinced there "will be an overwhelming 'yes' vote".

Pyrethrum could boost economy

An efficient pyrethrum industry could contribute materially to the agricultural industry as a whole and to the national economy, the president of the RNFU, Mr. Ronnie Pascoe, said at a field day organized by the Pyrethrum Growers' Co-operative Ltd. and Windmill Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.

The prospects of a new crop which might have significance to agricultural and national economies were always exciting but, quite naturally, presented problems and challenges.

Considerations of law and order led to arrest of the Todds

At his press conference, Mr. Ian Smith gave the text of his message to Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Lord Pearce on the detention of Mr. Garfield Todd and Miss Judith Todd.

"You will appreciate that these are cases of preventive detention arising from the internal security situation that developed in the Midlands area of Rhodesia during the last fortnight.

"In the circumstances I regret I cannot give you the detailed information which led my Government

Rhodesian church criticizes WCC

Supporters of the World Council of Churches (WCC) were accused by the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland (Rhodesia Presbytery) of taking part in undermining law and order in Rhodesia, says a published report.

The unrest and violence prevalent in areas of Rhodesia had not been brought about by individuals with the good of the land at heart, the church's Religion and Morals Committee said in a statement.

"Revolution is the order of the day, world-wide", it said.

"The Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland does not support the idea of bringing about change by violent methods."

The statement was signed by the church's three Rhodesian ministers, the Reverends P. Mzano, A. B. Ndebele and D. M. Campbell.

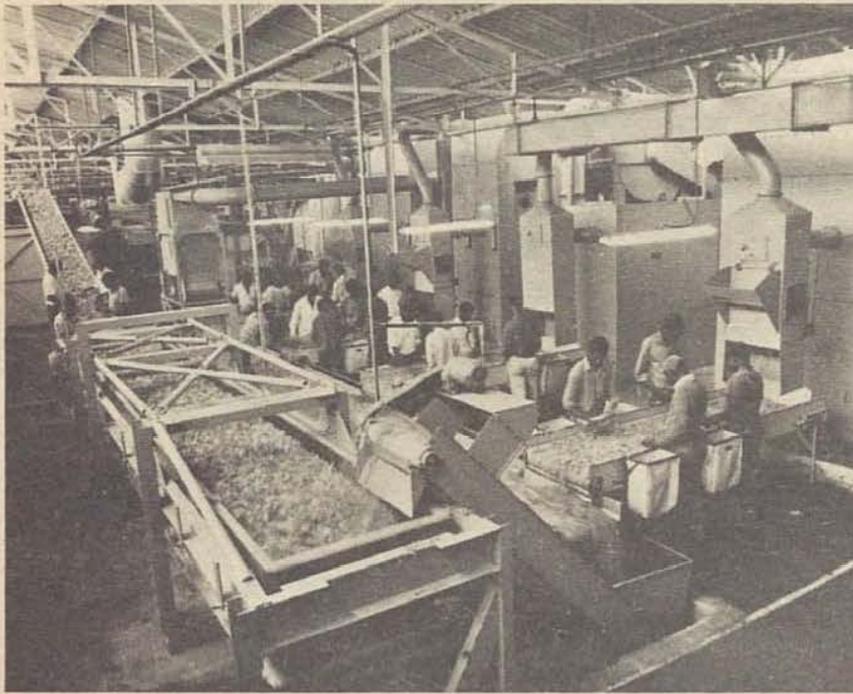
The Legion of Merit has been conferred on Mr. Jack ("Skipper") Knapman of Bulawayo, for "outstanding service to the Scout movement in Rhodesia over a period of 47 years and for his selfless devotion to the development of the training of youth in this country". He was Assistant Chief Commissioner of Scouts (Training) in Rhodesia for many years.

to take this action.

"It is possible that criminal charges may be laid after current investigations have been completed.

"I can, however, give you my categorical assurance that the reason for detaining Mr. Todd and his daughter were not based on the publicly stated opposition to the settlement proposals.

"On the contrary, the decision was taken solely on considerations of security and the maintenance of law and order in Rhodesia."



The thresher which processes leaf tobacco at the rate of two tons an hour. The photograph shows the lamina search bands at work on the right and, on the left, the vibratory screen removing fines.

Paper making is more than doubled

Rhodesian Pulp and Paper Industries Ltd., one of the two main paper manufacturers in Rhodesia, has commissioned its new paper-making machine.

Production at the mill in Norton has increased from 1 300 to more than 3 000 tons of paper a month.

The new machine was bought and installed at a cost of R.\$2 100 000 as part of a R.\$3 250 000 development programme recently undertaken by the company.

Kraft paper for bags, sacks and corrugated cardboard is produced on

the machine at speeds up to 1 000 ft. a minute.

The heavier weights of paper, ranging from 120 grams a square metre to 350 grams are being made on the new machine and the original machine is producing the lighter weights, between 45 and 120 grams a square metre.

The managing director of Rhopulp, Mr. L. Paget, in a press statement, said the company was in the process of developing certain types of paper now being imported, including paper for cement bags.

Export markets had been established in a number of neighbouring countries and efforts were being made to add new markets to this list, he said.

The company also makes paper board in a variety of shades and patterns for use by the travel goods industry.

Trust Land development

Tilcor's investment in Tribal Trust Land development increased from R.\$94 171 as at June 30, 1970, to R.\$392 340 by June 30, 1971.

The bulk of this investment was in township housing which increased from R.\$4 496 to R.\$229 398.

The value of fixed assets in industrial areas increased from R.\$44 754 to R.\$112 581 and plant and equipment went up from R.\$44 921 to R.\$50 361.

Tobacco thresher does work of 400 labourers

A tobacco-threshing unit which cost R.\$115 000 to build and which included only R.\$30 000 in foreign currency, will do the work of 400 men. The normal cost of importing and installing such machinery would have been R.\$250 000.

The unit is now in operation at Associated Tobacco Warehouse (Pvt.) Ltd., one of the Tabex Ltd. group of companies.

Opening the unit, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Jack Mussett, said the ingenuity of the company in improvisation and adaptation was "highly commendable".

Most unusual

He said: "It is the country's most unusual threshing line; unusual because three different makes of machinery form the four-stage unit."

According to a press report, Mr. A. C. B. Taberer, managing director, said the line would employ 100 labourers in two shifts and process 4 000 lb. of leaf every hour. It had a foreign exchange earning capacity of R.\$1m. a season.

An additional stage in the line was being planned that would double present capacity.

Mr. Taberer said he had no doubt that Rhodesia would regain its position soon as the leading flue-cured leaf-producing country in the world.

Threshed tobacco is the lamina left from a process that removes the stem or midrib from the leaf. This stem can cause many problems in cigarette manufacture, like blockages that hamper drawing and burning, and a sharp piece can even pierce the cigarette paper.

It was removed by hand at Tabex before the threshing line was installed, which now does the work of 400 labourers.

Unusual building complex at Kariba

An unusual building complex, which includes a service station, workshops, curio shop, restaurant and milk bar, was described as a credit to Kariba by the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Stan Flett, when he formally opened the building.

The new building is owned by

Venture Cruises and is in the same Spanish-Moroccan architectural style as the hotel. The restaurant will serve full meals as well as providing supplies for campers and caravaners. The curio shop has a section devoted to African art and hand-craft.



International horse trials were great success

Pictures on this page show some of the highlights in the cross-country event of the Meikles International Horse Trials held at Borrowdale, Salisbury in which Rhodesian riders shone, indicating that West of them were up to international standard.

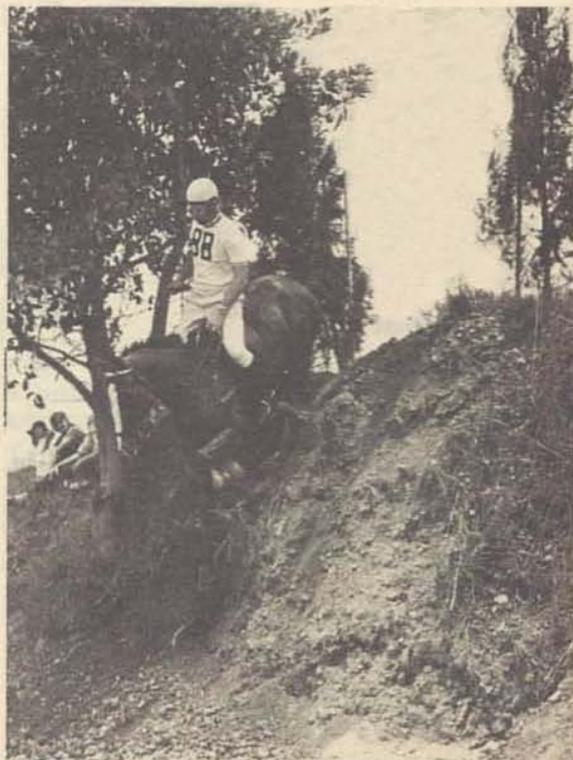
More than 10 000 spectators witnessed the final afternoon's events in pleasant weather following a period of heavy rain.

Participating were teams from South Africa and South West Africa and Olympic riders from Europe.

ABOVE: The water hazard.

LEFT BELOW: A spectacular jump over the logs.

BELOW: The mound and slide.





British rider is winner

The British Olympic gold medallist, Miss Joan Bullen, showed her outstanding class in winning the three-phase competition at the Meildes International Horse Trials in Salisbury. She receives the trophy from Mrs. Marjory Moxon, wife of Mr. R. D. Moxon, vice-chairman of the Thomas Meikle Organization, which sponsored the trials.

German garage and 20 settlers move to Rhodesia

A German motor engineer, Mr. H. Jurs, has packed up a thriving Hamburg garage business and moved a R.\$30 000 workshop—and the staff to run it—to Rhodesia, says a press report.

Mr. Jurs intends to specialize in servicing and repairing BMW, Simca, the BMC range, Opel and Ford. He said he is installing some of the most modern machine tools and electronic and hydraulic equipment and has brought in a wide range of spare parts.

20 newcomers

Mr. Jurs has encouraged six former members of his Hamburg staff to bring their families to Rhodesia and join his new business in Salisbury. His own family immigration includes his wife, son, daughter and future son-in-law.

He said: "It adds up to about 20 new Rhodesians. My family and one member of my staff are here

already. They are all having classes in English. The other five members of my staff and their families will be here by March."

Mr. Jurs taught himself English from a gramophone-record course.

Fine tools

Among the tools he has brought is an hydraulic device for straightening chassis. It operates at 30 tons p.s.i. and packs into a box no bigger than a suitcase.

There is also a R.\$1 000 set of tools for overhauling cylinder heads, wheel-alignment equipment, a welding plant less than 2 cubic feet in volume and electronic equipment working from the mains to by-pass

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Wealthy bachelors

In the income tax year that ended on March 31, 1970, 117 Rhodesians earned R.\$30 000 or more. Of these, 14 were unmarried.

In the report of the Commissioner of Taxes the analysis of individual taxpayers shows that 75 354 taxpayers paid a total of R.\$30 650 000 from incomes totalling R.\$325 613 000.

The largest number of taxpayers fell in the R.\$3 001 to R.\$5 000 bracket, which included 24 402 married people and 4 191 single people, who paid R.\$5 802 000 from a total income of R.\$113 191 000.

any voltage battery.

Mr. Jurs chose Rhodesia because "it is heavily publicized in the German Press and on television as a terrible country. So I thought: 'That means it must be a good place to live in.'

"I think there will be many more Germans looking at Rhodesia as a place to settle in the coming months."

Reversible disc plough to be marketed

A Rhodesian-designed reversible disc plough is to be launched on the market soon by Farm Mechanisation Ltd. It will be available in two-, three- and four-furrow models.

It has been developed by Mr. Norman Peacocke, product development manager of Farm Mechanisation Ltd., and is being manufactured in Salisbury by IMCO — Industrial Merchandising (Pvt.) Ltd. Both companies are members of the Thos. Barlow group in Rhodesia.

Racing circuit will be "terrific"

"It will be a terrific circuit"—that is John Love's opinion of Salisbury's new home for motor racing, Donnybrook Park, after he visited the site.

Love, former South African and Rhodesian motor racing champion, flew from Bulawayo to inspect the site with an old racing colleague and rival, Sam Tingle, who is a director of the Mashonaland Motor Sports Association (Pvt.) Limited, which is building the circuit.

Honoured by M.C.C.: Former Rhodesian and Springbok cricketer Colin Bland has been awarded life membership of the M.C.C.

Mr. Peacocke also designed the IMCO 711 disc plough, which was introduced to Rhodesia last year.

The reversing mechanism of the plough is by hydraulic cylinder, and is suitable for all types of tractors

employing three-point linkage. Infinite lateral and vertical disc adjustments are embodied and a unique feature is the self-centring design of the furrow wheel assembly.

It is anticipated that the reversible plough will be available for release in March.



Probably first African woman welder

This picture is unusual because it is of probably the first African woman in Rhodesia to qualify as a welder.

Regina Tambwera, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. Willie Tambwera,

who is station master at Melsetter in the Eastern Districts, came to Salisbury to attend the welding school run by Rhodesian Oxygen (Pvt.) Ltd., in their technical services division.

There she learned the rudiments of gas welding in a course in which even in competition with male learners, she showed outstanding ability, especially in her quick appreciation of the right way to handle equipment. It is not surprising that she told an official of the company: "I have always wanted to learn welding".

The success of her preliminary training will certainly dispose her towards useful employment in the industrial sphere.

Power sales rise

Sales of power by the Electricity Supply Commission in the second half of last year were nearly 9 per cent. up on the same period in the previous year.

All parts of the country showed an increase, particularly the south-eastern area. Consumption in the Chipinga, middle Sabi and the Lowveld areas was 50 per cent. up on the same period in 1970. This was due to increased irrigation.



Research-on-wheels aids the fight against weeds

Research-on-wheels is an important new development in the fight against weeds.

It was started when the Henderson Research Station used funds donated by the Grain Producers' Association to acquire a mobile weed research unit.

The unit has enabled Henderson to extend research to take in trials on farms so that herbicides are now being tested under widely differing field conditions.

On average, the country's farmers are well-clued up on the use of modern weed control techniques. In fact the use of herbicides has increased at an extremely high rate during the past six years.

Currently, herbicides are being used to protect about 80 000 hectares of crops, whereas herbicide spraying was confined to about 4 000 hectares six years ago.

Efficiency test

The relatively high cost of herbicides makes it essential for farmers to make the best use of them and this calls for modern and up-to-date research and extension.

Mr. Paul Richards, a member of the weed control unit at Henderson, says: "Part of our programme is to assess the efficiency of the various herbicides under differing conditions in Rhodesia. The mobile unit now allows us to run trials under various climatic conditions, on different soil types and also on different weed populations.

"Our research is also aimed at finding the most efficient and economic balance between chemical, mechanical and manual weed control.

"Our experiments have shown that the wide use of herbicides only, can lead to a rapid build-up in the population of certain resistant weed varieties. It is essential to control such weeds, either mechanically or manually, before they have had time to reach serious proportions."

Research was also being done to determine the best application methods for the various herbicides and the subsequent treatment of crops.

Closer link

Henderson Research Station started to specialize in weed control

during 1966 with the formation of a special weed research unit. At first, research was focused on the control of the most important varieties affecting major crops, such as maize, cotton, groundnuts and soya beans.

However, the research has subsequently been broadened and the mobile unit will further accelerate this process. Plans are already underway for the unit to visit the lowveld in the winter months to do research on weeds in winter cereals.

Mr. Richards says that a most important feature of research-on-wheels is that it leads to a closer link between the farmer and the research worker.

Mr. Richards estimates that the weed research team has screened and assessed more than 150 different herbicides.

"In fact, we work closely with the manufacturers and we have a good knowledge of most of the herbicides before they even come on the market.

"Weed control is of the greatest importance to farmers economically.

MORE THAN 7m. PAIRS OF SHOES

The year 1971 was a record-breaking one for the Rhodesian Bata Shoe Company in Gwelo.

For the first time in its 33-year history, Bata produced and sold more than 7m. pairs of shoes in a single year.

During 1971 the leather shoe factory produced 1 462 000 pairs of boots and shoes, while the canvas shoe factory produced 5 558 000 pairs.

A large portion of the 7,3m. pairs sold were exported and earned foreign currency for Rhodesia.

As labour becomes scarcer and more costly, so tasks such as weed control will have to be taken over increasingly by machinery and chemicals and this trend makes research of even greater importance."

Horse-racing: Prize money for Rhodesia's biggest racing event, the Castle Tankard, has been increased by 50 per cent. to R.\$15 000, to make it one of the top attractions on the Southern African racing calendar.

Investigation of footwear industry



Dr. S. G. Shuttleworth, Director of the Leather Industries Research Institute, Grahamstown (left), and (centre) Mr. K. Riches, also of the Institute, were in Rhodesia at the invitation of the Government to

carry out an inspection of the footwear industry. With them on a visit to one factory is Mr. A. Fullerton, senior investigation officer for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Negotiations for aircraft

Negotiations under way between Air Rhodesia and "a number of aircraft supply companies" were in the preliminary stages and there was no set date for the purchase of aircraft, said the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr. Roger Hawkins, in a press interview.

"I can't say what type of aircraft are being considered, but an initial two or three jets will be purchased," he said.

Mr. Hawkins said the jets would operate between Bulawayo and Salisbury, Johannesburg and Rhodesia, and to Beira.

"Long hauls by Air Rhodesia are something that will be anticipated at a later date.

"We would have to be sure that such operations were commercially viable in the face of competition from the big international aircraft companies," Mr. Hawkins said.

Long-haul jets may be hired

Later, the Minister said, in a statement released by the Ministry of Information, that it appeared from recent Press reports that "some confusion has arisen regarding the procurement of jet aircraft for Air Rhodesia".

Mr. Hawkins said that when he spoke of obtaining short-haul aircraft, initially he was referring to purchase rather than hire.

"If long-haul aircraft were for hire and the cost was within the limits of the available foreign currency, these could be in use before the smaller regional type aircraft," he said.

Corporation's R.\$2m. profit

The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation showed a surplus of more than R.\$2 m. at the end of its first financial year.

All of this had been ear-marked for capital development.

Telecommunications recorded a surplus of R.\$3 101 653, but postal

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Salisbury Airport host to big and small



Salisbury Airport had its first jumbo jet while it was also host to the smallest aircraft in Rhodesia. Most people know the giant Boeing's statistics, but (for the record) Topsy Nipper's are: weight 333 kg, wingspan 5,6 m, height 1,9 m, cruising speed 137 km/h, cost R.\$3 000. Salisbury is included as a point of call for both north-bound and south-bound jumbos between Johannesburg and Europe.

operations showed a deficit of R.\$487 904.

The number of letters handled for the year increased by more than 10m. from 62 028 000 to 72 415 000.

More parcels and other correspondence were handled, but there was a drop in the number of telegrams sent from 582 379 to 580 060.

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