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New Zealander's advice to our sportsmen

Mr. Robert Fenton, chairman of the New Zealand organization War Against Recreational Disruption (W.A.R.D.), told a gathering in Salisbury of athletics representatives, that this body, formed more than a year ago, now has 5 500 members.

Many of them are Labour supporters and all members are pledged to defend civil liberties. W.A.R.D. is entirely non-political.

Mr. Fenton said, according to a Press report: "We have engaged legal counsel and will ask the Supreme Court of New Zealand this year for an injunction to restrain the State from interfering in the right of people to participate in sport," he said.

Confrontation

Mr. Fenton intends to visit England later this year, "possibly for a confrontation with Mr. Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid leader on television".

Mr. Fenton's message to Rhodesian sportsmen was: "Get rid of your frustration and defeatist attitude. Get sports people in your country to fight back at isolation. Stop pleading and demanding".

He added: "You must amalgamate all your sports associations into a united body and fight with us. We will help you in any way we can."

He said one of W.A.R.D.'s objects was to promote all sport as a facet of community life, apart from political considerations, racial divisions or sectarian differences.

Joint Church: Salisbury's first joint denominational church — the Mount Pleasant Anglican/Methodist Church became a reality with the laying of a foundation stone.



Seen in an apparently cheerful discussion with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, is (left) Mr. Ben Couch, former All Black fly-half and currently the Maori representative on the New Zealand Rugby Football Union. He is also a member of the N.Z. Maori Council.

Cotton industry can stand on own feet

A spokesman for the Rhodesia Cotton Growers' Association said Rhodesian cotton growers had not received any Government subsidy in recent years.

"We pride ourselves on this record and on the fact that the cotton industry has been able to stand on its own feet without subsidy support."

He said that the world price for cotton was expected to dip slightly in the next few months, but was not expected to fall back to its price of a year ago.

Supplies of cotton were likely to increase because increased areas would be put to cotton production in many parts of the world, but it was expected that a relatively high price might be sustained by the shortage of competing synthetic fibres that were derivatives of oil.

More young people turn to farming

The campaign launched by the Government with the support of organized agriculture to attract more people to farming is beginning to bear fruit.

The president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, Mr. Mike Butler, disclosed that there had been a most encouraging response by young farmers to the inducements offered by settlement schemes, particularly the latest tenant-farming schemes of the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

"Of late, there has been quite a rush of young people who are keen to take advantage of the excellent conditions offered by these schemes," he said.

"We must restore the will and enthusiasm of youngsters to take up farming by making it worth while and we hope these schemes will inspire more and more school-leavers to decide on farming as a career."

Businessmen must play part in housing for employees

Resources to provide decent houses for all employees must be found, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr. Bill Irvine, told the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. Employers should help provide resources for better housing. He indicated "some form of levy may prove to be in the long-term interests of the country generally".

The Minister said that businessmen and industrialists were the only sector of the community which did not have direct responsibility for housing its African employees — though in some centres they did contribute through the services levy.

Must be corrected

"This is an anomalous position which should be corrected.

"Whether this should be done by introducing a housing capital levy or by direct participation in housing schemes by employers, or both, is a matter which I have under serious consideration," he said.

Fort Victoria municipality, said Mr. Irvine, was tackling the problem of the backlog in African housing and had in mind four schemes, all of which included the involvement of employers.

"The extent to which central and local Government can provide finance for African housing is limited by the demands of other sectors of the economy. It is essential therefore that businessmen and industrialists play their part . . ." he said.

This could be done by taking part in leasehold schemes about which there was some misunderstanding.

Happy work force

The Minister spelt out the advantages of such schemes:

Assured housing for the employer's labour, with the attendant benefits of a stable and happy work force.

Immediate income tax benefits accruing from an allowance of 40c in the dollar on lease rentals paid. The net cost of a R.\$700 house was therefore effectively only R.\$420.

Protection against increases in building costs.

Touching on "site and service" schemes, the Minister said that this phrase had built up an image of shanty towns.

But "site and service" did not mean a lowering of standards.

If local authorities insisted on a reasonable minimum standard such

schemes could go far in supplementing the funds available.

The provision of reasonably priced, decent housing throughout the country would require a nationwide drive during this year which, the Minister said, he would like to feel is the "African housing year".



There has been a new surge of immigrants to Rhodesia. Here is an arrival scene at Salisbury Airport.

Prospecting upsurge

There has been an upsurge in general prospecting in Matabeleland in the past 12 months, a Bulawayo mines office spokesman said.

The interest was more noticeable in base minerals but particularly in gold prospecting, which was slack in 1971-72.

"The increase in the price of gold has got things moving in Rhodesia, and since the beginning of the year four or five exclusive prospecting orders have been granted," he said.

Growing work force

Rhodesia's African labour force, excluding the approximate 390 000 in agricultural employment, increased by 34 000 in the first 10 months of 1973, to a total of 555 000.

This is an increase of 150 per cent. on the 1965 total — or an average growth rate over the intervening years of 18.5 per cent. a year.

Much publicity has been given in the local Press of late regarding the belief that, by bringing white immigrants into Rhodesia, the African will be deprived of job opportunities. Statistics do not bear this argument out.

From 1965 to 1973 there was a net gain of 43 910 immigrants from overseas. During the same period 188 000 new jobs were created for

Africans — or an average of 4.25 new posts for every immigrant!

On the other hand, between 1960 and 1965, when thousands of whites left the country, the number of Africans in employment dropped by 47 000. All figures exclude agriculture.

(From Development Magazine)

Bird ringing: More than 12 000 birds were ringed in this country last year by members of the Rhodesian Ornithological Society. This is a record effort, doubling the previous highest total.

From the Scriptures

... by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God.

(Rom.: 12 v 1.)

Some processes could revolutionize Rhodesia's fuel problems

Secret processes which could reduce Rhodesia's needs for petroleum fuels and oil by-products are being investigated throughout the country, the Government's Energy Resources Adviser, Mr. John West, revealed in an interview published in *The Sunday Mail of Salisbury*.

"There are several processes being investigated behind closed doors," he said.

"Some of them could revolutionize Rhodesia's fuel problems. There's a lot of thought going into these things."

"The fact that we have had this scare about energy sources has set a lot of people scratching their heads and thinking about things that can be done with our own resources."

Man's ingenuity

Mr. West says that what Rhodesia, in common with the rest of the world, is facing is not a short-term problem that will be overcome in a couple of years.

"The problem is a fundamental and long-term one which will tax man's ingenuity to the utmost," he said.

"By a variety of means, however, the adjustments will be made. New sources of energy will be found and old sources will be utilized in new and more economical ways."

Mr. West said this country is an energy-rich country which offers great prospects for the investor who is looking for cheap energy. We had one of the cheapest available sources of electricity in the world—the Kariba Dam.

Petrol 17c a litre

Petrol went up by 2,2c a litre from March 1 and diesel fuel by 2c a litre. Fuel prices at the main centres are now 17c for premium, 16,2c for regular and 10,4c for diesel.

A Government spokesman said the prices for crude oils had more than doubled since November. Most of the increases in other countries were between 18 and 30 per cent. and the new Rhodesian prices compared favourably with these.

He quoted premium prices in Italy of 18,7c, West Germany 20c, Portugal 21c, France 23c and Greece 37c.



A dumping conveyor drive house at Wankie Colliery. Other reserves of coal remain to be exploited.

Our reserves of coal—not only at Wankie but at other places which remain to be exploited—are quite enormous in relation to the size of country and the population.

Coal resources could be used as an alternative to liquid fuels for public transport.

"If the price of diesel fuel rises faster than the price of coal, then coal-generated electricity becomes more attractive for transport purposes," he said.

"Eventually, the point may be reached where trolley-buses and the modern forms of tram/train become more economic than the conventional diesel-driven buses.

While oil reserves could well be exhausted in 20 years, the world's known coal reserves would last at least a couple of centuries.

It was true that new oil reserves will be discovered, said Mr. West, but every year the search becomes more difficult and costly, the rewards less attractive.

Consumption was so great that whatever the new discoveries may turn out to be, they will be swallowed up in next to no time."

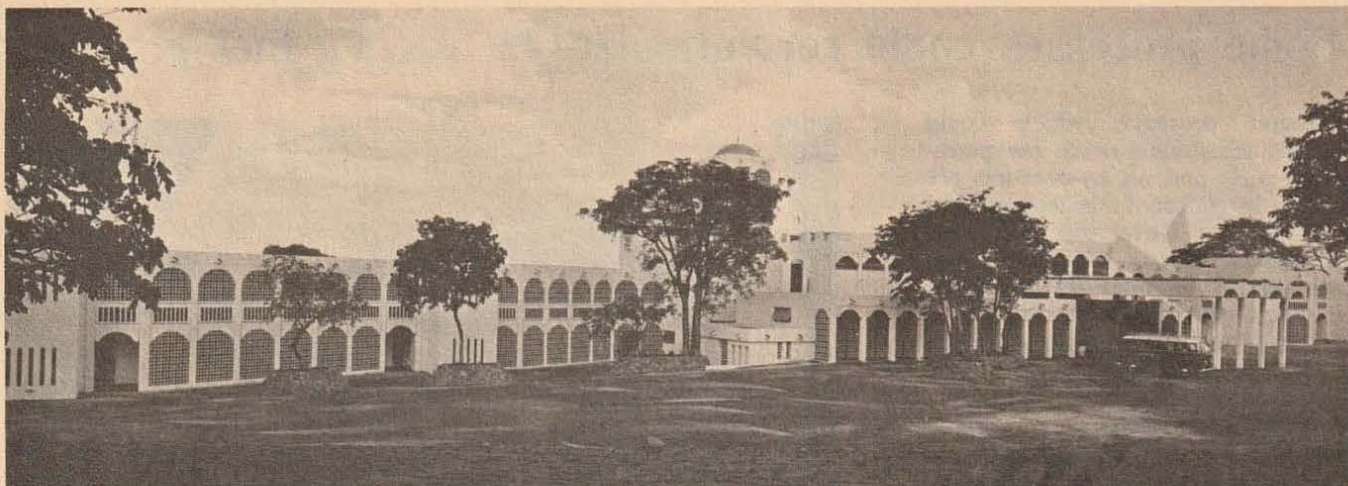
Mr. West said Rhodesia was fortunate in that the climate favoured the utilization of solar energy. He said he would be pleased to hear from people who had solar water heaters to get first-hand details of their performance.

"There are prospects for use of solar energy in refrigeration, air conditioning and water purification," he said.

Rhodesia bowling honoured

For the first time a Rhodesian has been elected to office in world bowls administration.

In February at a meeting of the International Bowling Board in Christchurch, New Zealand, Mr. N. E. Summersgill (66) was installed as junior vice-president. He is the secretary of the Rhodesia Bowling Association.



Rainbow Hotel—new and exhilarating

A new and exhilarating hotel at the Victoria Falls is open — the Rainbow Hotel — with a novel concept in holiday resort comfort and service.

Its main aim seems to be value for money — en suite room is only

R.\$8,75 per person with children under 12 half price and children under two free.

The hotel, nestling in dense bush and overlooking a National Park where game abounds, is less than a kilometre from the beauty and the

sound of one of the most majestic sights in the world.

Moorish architecture with air-conditioning throughout create an atmosphere of cool spaciousness and privacy and from the arches of the balconies you can see "the smoke that thunders" across the African veld.



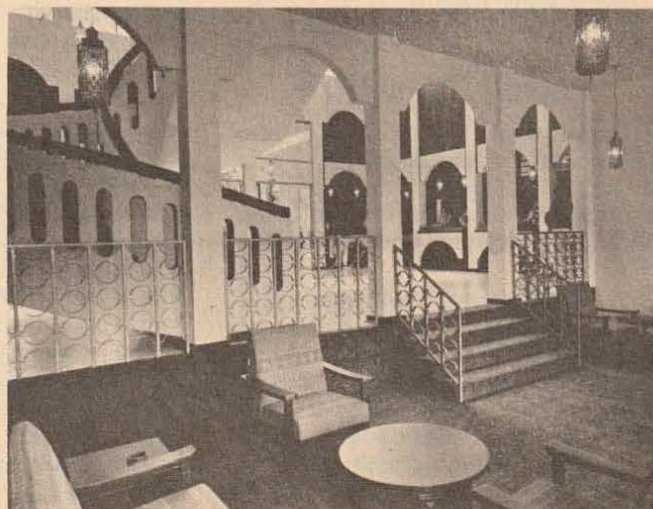
Sumptuous, but with dignified taste, the bedrooms with a view.



At the pool deck you can swim right up to the ultra-modern bar for the coolest drink in Africa.



A superb restaurant—both as regards food and service.



Spacious halls and lounges with lofty ceilings.

**"Concentrated
essence of
several
miracles"**

**When the
Mazoe
Patrol won
through**



Remember Mazoe — by Geoffrey Bond (Pioneer Head, P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury).

The sub-title of this book, "The Reconstruction of an Incident", has peculiar meaning, for the author in his preface says: "This, the story of one of the most famous incidents in all Rhodesian history, has not, to my knowledge, been told in such a way before. Neither is it known — as well it deserves to be — throughout the rest of the world".

The book goes a long way towards putting matters right, for here now is a repository of facts and anecdote (which even includes lines of dialogue that, according to contemporary reports, were actually spoken) merged into a colourfully told story, moving crisply and set as the focal point in the wide tempestuous sea of the Mashona Rebellion.

Breathlessly

There are no heroics in the telling of this "incident" in 1896. The excellent detail carries the story along — almost breathlessly at times.

The setting is the Alice Mine in the Mazoe district and about 27 miles from Salisbury where people were going into laager. There were smaller mines in the valley, a Salvation Army farm, a mines office, a couple of stores and a telegraph office.

As the ring of insurgents drew in, the whites, including three wives, fortified themselves in a crude laager on the summit of a small kopje behind the mining camp. On three sides it was overlooked by wooded hills from which in due course rifle fire was continuous and often intense.

The book is well illustrated with contemporary photographs, sketches and excellent end papers apart from the beautiful dust cover shown here—all the work of Salisbury artist, J. E. Don Johnson.

The siege was on. In the early winter with poor food and little water and intermittent sleep, long days and nights of fear and suffering lay ahead.

A small party left the mine as an advance guard to escort the women in a wagonette which had been sent from Salisbury, but they were beaten back with the loss of two lives.

Last message

Two more men died in a dash from the telegraph office from which they had succeeded in getting the last message for help through to Salisbury, now becoming alert to the serious trouble of the insurrection.

A patrol of seven led by Lieut. Dan Judson reached Alice Mine two days later having fought most of the way, but the combined force was insufficient for a successful breakout.

A Cape Coloured constable went on a daring ride to Salisbury for further help which came in the form of a patrol of 13 led by police Capt. Randolph Nesbitt.

Thirty men and three women, poorly armed and badly horsed, with the wagonette armoured on its sides with iron sheets from the mine battery set out against seemingly impossible odds, an untold number of revengeful and well armed warriors.

Soon they were in an inferno. Hour upon hour they fought with the loss of several lives and a

**Apples are main
deciduous
fruit crop**

Apples have remained Rhodesia's most important deciduous fruit crop in the past six years. A review of fruit-growing trends released by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that in this period the number of apple trees in the country increased by 85 per cent.

Six years ago Inyanga was the country's main apple area. Since then it has not only maintained its position but has increased its share of the national crop.

Today Inyanga growers produce 55 per cent. of the country's apple crop, the Melssetter area 16 per cent., the Umtali area 11 per cent., the Salisbury area just over 5 per cent. and the Umvukwes area 4 per cent. An increasing volume of apples is also produced in the Marandellas and Rusape areas.

From 1970 to 1973, the number of apple trees in Rhodesia has increased from about 142 000 to 200 000.

The review says a few large growers have, or are planning, cold storage. These will reduce the volume of apples on the market during the picking season, but because of the potential increase in production a possible drop in price must be considered.

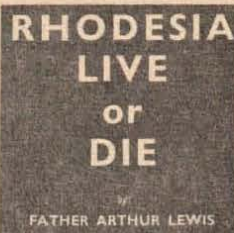
"Experience has shown that lower prices will sell more apples to a wider range of the population," he said.

The most popular apple cultivars at present are Delicious (Starking) and Golden Delicious, but Granny Smith is gaining ground rapidly.

number of horses. The enemy frequently were only ten yards from the patrol. As one of the survivors said: "It was the concentrated essence of several miracles that any of us came out alive".

Capt. Nesbitt received the Victoria Cross for his leadership but to many people it seemed unfortunate that the courage of both the survivors and those who lost their lives was not more publicly recognised at the time.

(Retail price including postage: Rhodesia, \$5.05; sterling, £3.75; U.S., \$8.95; R.S.A., R5.95.)



Whose Rhodesia?

A young African stood in the Salisbury High Court awaiting the sentence of death for murder. With his terrorist accomplices he had laid a land-mine which killed a white soldier. Asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, he replied: "I am fighting against the white man . . . I am fighting for the country".

If the white soldier could have spoken he would certainly have said he was fighting for Rhodesia—defending its borders for the sake of white and black alike.

Which raises the query: To whom does Rhodesia belong? Whose country is it? The search for Christian answers to Rhodesia's problems cannot begin without an answer to this question.

"It belongs to the Africans, the original inhabitants" is the usual reply of those who know nothing of its history. The facts make the position more complicated.

Twenty-nine kilometres from Rusape, under the overhang of a great rock, are the well-known Diana's Vow rock-paintings, eagerly sought by tourists. They are among the finest of their kind, but dozens of other examples are scattered in remote places throughout the country. These extraordinary paintings, going back hundreds of years, are the only surviving memorial of the little hunters who were the "original" inhabitants of what today is Rhodesia — the Bushmen. They have disappeared with no other trace.

All the present inhabitants of Rhodesia belong, in fact, to immigrant peoples. Some, of course, arrived earlier than others.

First, during Europe's Middle Ages, came the ancestors of the present-day Shona, the earliest Bantu to occupy the country. Then, early in the nineteenth century, there came the warlike Matabele, an offshoot of the Zulus. They rapidly decimated the peace-loving Shona tribesmen, who retreated to fortified encampments in the hills.

It is possible that the Shona would have followed the Bushmen into extinction but for the arrival of the white men. Among the Matabele a boy did not become a man until he had blooded his spear. Every year the King threw his assegai in the direction where his hordes of *impis* were to pillage and massacre.

PIONEER COLUMN

White explorers, missionaries and hunters appeared long before Cecil Rhodes's Pioneer Column of 1890. But it was this, with the raising of the British flag in Fort Salisbury in September of the same year, which marked the beginning of modern Rhodesia and its development by whites.

"Colonialism" was not then the dirty word it has become today. It was a policy of reasonably enlightened self-interest. The pioneers certainly came for what they could get, including intangibles such as independence and adventure and the struggle with nature.

But they also brought peace to the warring tribes, and a glimpse of a civilization and a way of life which Africans soon wanted to follow.

It would be absurd to make high claims for the majority of the white people of Rhodesia at any stage of its history. But it is undeniable that the white occupation of the country was followed by unprecedented growth. The disinterested work of Christian missionaries paved the way for the advancement of the African peoples at a startling rate.

And though critics have often condemned governments as oppressive and concerned mainly with the well-being of the whites, there have always been government officials (many of them practising Christians) who were single-minded in their pursuit of African progress. There have always been government ser-

Reality is total interdependence

"Nothing is further from the truth", writes Father Lewis, "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".

Twenty of Father Lewis's thirty years in the ministry have been spent working with and among Africans. If this pamphlet deals more with white people than black it is not because the writer thinks one race more important than another.

The Africans' cause is proclaimed aloud daily in the news media of the world.

This series of articles published in book form in 1973 by the Rhodesia Christian Group, of which Father Lewis is chairman, seek to show, from a Christian standpoint, that the whites have a permanent and legitimate place in Rhodesia too.

Father Lewis also deals with the attempt to use religion as a weapon in the battle for the overthrow in Rhodesia of a civilization based on Christian ideals.

vices, administrative, educational and medical, which have contributed immeasurably to the raising of the African's standard of living.

EFFECTS OF CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE

Two developments stand out in Rhodesia, apart from the remarkable success of the Christian missionary enterprise until recent years.

In a single lifetime an almost empty wilderness has been transformed into a thriving, modern, western-style state, whose benefits have been shared by every section of its people, albeit unequally.

And not only have the Shona people been rescued from the danger of extinction: the total African population of the country has risen from an estimated 400 000 to well over five million. Rhodesia has one of the highest birth-rates in the world.

Both these developments are due to the arrival of the white man, who virtually eradicated malaria and made roads which carried grain to famine-stricken areas. Of course, it is equally true that the country

(Continued on next page)



Our precious stones were the attraction

Sixteen men and 13 women members of the German Jewellery Institute from Hamburg visited Rhodesia for a few days after a South African tour to see Salisbury's Geological Museum. The

picture shows some of them at a welcoming cocktail party.

The tour leader, Mrs. Edith Elster, said the Jewellery Institute is part of an international association open to anybody dealing with precious stones or metals: cutters, mounters, designers, retailers and manufacturers.

Whose Rhodesia?

could not have developed at all without the co-operation of the African people.

In both these developments there has been a strong admixture of Christian influence. The modern cities and towns of Rhodesia are not a mere monument to mammon. They represent standards of living and civilization and even ideals which have been transplanted from Europe to Africa.

The Pioneer Column had its chaplain, and one of the first buildings in Salisbury was the precursor of the present Cathedral of St. Mary and All Saints. At every stage Christian churches and missions have contributed not only to the spiritual welfare of individuals, but to the material and educational advancement of the country's peoples.

A MIXED BLESSING

The African population growth is proving a mixed blessing. Its pace is slowing down if not cancelling out the otherwise amazing rate of African progress. Everywhere demand outstrips resources. Indeed, it is highly unlikely that Cecil Rhodes would have considered the land now named after him as suitable for colonial development had he foreseen the African population explo-

sion. In his day there was room for all.

But the population growth is, for good or ill, also the direct result of Christian influence. The present writer has seen in his own experience as a missionary how it has come about.

When my wife and I went to Mandeia Mission in the Honde Valley in 1960 the mission-clinic had only recently been opened. Very few of the local people were interested in western medicine. The *nganga* or witch-doctor reigned supreme.

Within two or three years the situation had changed dramatically: the demand had become overwhelming. In spite of the pleas of the people we never started a maternity hospital: the amount of work would have proved crippling. Yet medical care saved first dozens, then hundreds of infant lives. The struggle for a child's life would sometimes go on for days or weeks. We could not believe that a God-given life did not matter.

I myself lost count of the number of nocturnal journeys I made in the mission landrover to the nearest doctor seventy kilometres away — almost always in the attempt to save

(Continued in next column)

Mining must break with convention

There is a need to break away from conventional prospecting methods — particularly for gold — says Minister of Mines, Mr. Ian Dillon.

Opening a new laboratory building at the University's Institute of Mining Research, he said it was necessary to look at all occurrences, including iron-stone and schist bodies, and not just quartz veins.

"We should seek large deposits even if they are low grade but can be mined by the opencast method.

For future

"With the price of gold as it is today and as it ought to be in the future we can, with our normal mining efficiency, make these pay for the benefit of the industry and our country. And even if they are not economic today they may well be in the future."

He said maximum use should be made of the Institute of Mining Research which had adequate laboratory facilities and skilled research scientists.

Dr. Keith Viewing, director of the Institute, said experience in the last four years had shown it was certain that a financial investment in research and development in the mining and metallurgical industry would provide results of economic value both to individual sponsors and to Rhodesia.

Professor Robert Craig, principal of the university, said R.\$747 000 had been invested in the institute. The mining and metallurgical industry had contributed 24 per cent. of this amount and the remainder had come from the Ministry of Mines.

the life of some child brought to our clinic too late.

The story could be matched in hundreds of clinics and hospitals throughout the country, whether run by missions or the government. Salisbury hospitals alone bring 12 000 African babies into the world each year.

Of course, family-planning is taught. But death-control so far outstrips birth-control that the effects of the latter are scarcely noticeable. At Mandeia we had a village-head with nine wives and forty children!

(To be continued)



Grandeur and mystery of the Matopo Hills

The sea of granite hills of the Matopos National Park about 40 km from the city of Bulawayo.

With the addition in recent years of many lovely lakes and scenic drives, the great area offers boundless opportunity for recreation and leisure — lodges in the parks, fishing, game and bird watching, walking and climbing and interesting caves with unique rock art paintings of the Bushman era.

It is in this setting of both grandeur and mystery that visitors may stop at the famous "View of the World", the site of the grave of Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia.

In the lower left section of the aerial photograph the strange cluster of enormous boulders which act as guardians of the grave, can be seen. Just beyond is the monument to the Shangani Patrol and in the near vicinity are the graves of Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Rhodes's great lieutenant, and Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Prime Minister.

It is one of the strangest graveyards in the world where lie the remains of "those who deserved well of their country." Below the granite domed hill is the Valley of the Spirits of Matabele legend. Over all there is certainly a sense of brooding, broken at times by the bark of a baboon, or the shrill scream of the Black Eagle or the distant cough of a leopard. The hills undulate away in all directions and are lost in the strange blue light of evening.

Boost for publishers: Rhodesia has been accepted into the International Book Numbering scheme, which means that both paperbacks and hardcover books produced and published here will be more easily available in other countries.

Genetically controlled tree breeding

Rhodesia's forests could be improved through genetically controlled breeding, says the country's only official tree breeder, Dr. Richard Barnes.

Bulawayo-born Dr. Barnes, an employee of the Forestry Commission, has just been awarded his London University PhD for the thesis *The Genetic Improvement of Pinus Patula* in Rhodesia.

His work on the tree—one of the most important soft-wood timber species in southern Africa — has been carried on during the past 12 years with the commission.

"I found that many of the commercially important characteristics of the tree are under genetic control, and can therefore be improved by breeding — just as in maize and cattle," he said.

"In following up this work," said Dr. Barnes, "the main task will be to investigate juvenile and mature characteristics in the trees."

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