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## No compromise with mass hysteria in world of today

The Government, whose policy and action had made the white man's place in Rhodesia secure for all time, would not give way on the standards it had espoused, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, when he opened the annual fete in Bulawayo of the Matabeleland division of the Rhodesian Front.

He said: "In spite of the problems before us today, I believe we have overcome our greatest obstacles, particularly by comparison with the early 1960s. I do not think there is any shadow of doubt that we are infinitely stronger, far more certain of our direction."

The Prime Minister said those who urged a flexible attitude in the face of world mass hysteria from "odd people with double standards" were wrong.

"If there is anyone who believes that the government is prepared to give way on the standards it has espoused, they are deluding themselves," he said.

### Message to African people

In a message for the African people, the Prime Minister said he believed the European's task was to ensure that terrorism and intimidation were cleared away, "so that we can allow Africans publicly and openly to express their inner opinions without fear."

"At the same time, we have to continue the task of improving the standard of the African, and giving him greater opportunities of employment."

Responsible Africans — people who had sampled what was happening in countries to the north, who knew what real terrorism meant — were saying openly that it was necessary to keep in Rhodesia the European with his civilizing influence.

### Expulsion from the Swimming Federation

Rhodesia's expulsion from the International Swimming Federation was an example of double standards

and giving way to pressures, Mr. Smith said.

Visitors from the world swimming organization had seen conditions in Rhodesia and "could find no fault with them". Yet once those visitors left Rhodesia the pressures on them were so great that "what was right

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## Cattle go in circles

Intricate curves and circles are well under control in the Glamis stadium of the Salisbury Agriculture Society's showground when the grand cattle parade was in progress during the 1973 Salisbury Show. Cattle exhibits were again outstanding.



## Lay the ghost of settlement

Rhodesian Farmer, the official publication of the National Farmers Union and the Tobacco Association, advises Rhodesians to "forget about a settlement once and for all and just concentrate all their energies on doing the best job of work of which they are capable."

An editorial headed "Laying the ghost" says the farming community, like every sector of the economy, "has been bemused and bedevilled over the years by talk of a settlement."

"Politically, or in whatever sense one likes to argue from, a settlement may or may not be desirable.

"Everyone has their own particular view on this issue but — and this is the important point which overrides all others — to be always thinking, or hoping, that an agreement may or may not be around the corner cannot be anything but demoralizing."



## More "enterprise" by Salvation Army



Rhodesia could never have too many people of the calibre of Salvation Army members, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said when he opened the army's R.\$190 000 Enterprise House in Bulawayo.

The campaign to raise money to build Enterprise House — for 45 aged men residents and six "transients" — was launched two years ago to mark the "army's 80th anniversary in Rhodesia," the Prime Minister said.

The campaign had also been to raise money to build flatlets for aged people in Salisbury, a home for aged Africans and meeting halls in tribal areas.

"The Salvation Army have now been here 82 years," he said.

Enterprise House was appro-

priately named after the wagon in which the pioneer Salvationists trekked to Rhodesia in 1891, he said.

Major Pascoe was a member of the heroic Mazoe Patrol which rescued the survivors of the attack on Alice Mine in the 1896 Rebellion. Cecil Rhodes had taken a special interest in the Salvation Army, Mr. Smith said.

Wherever people were in misery or in need, the Salvation Army came forward to help. They had built and operated hospitals and clinics and provided homes for old people in Rhodesia. They managed 149 schools, with more than 30 000 pupils, and had a teaching staff of 826. They also had 371 churches in Rhodesia.

## Prepare people for retirement

The establishment of an organization to prepare people for old age and retirement was recommended by the Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Ian McLean, when he opened the sixth biennial conference of the National Council for the Care of the Aged.

Many of the problems affecting Rhodesia's senior citizens had arisen because too many people had given no thought to the fact that inevitably they would grow old and would have to adapt to a new way of life.

"I am glad to see that the Salisbury Council for the Care of the Aged is shortly taking a lead in this matter by staging a symposium on pre-retirement education," he said.

Mr. McLean said that if suitable and reasonably priced housing and community services were made available to the elderly who could look after themselves, more money would be available for those who needed domestic and medical care.

He called on local authorities to include the needs of the aged when contemplating new housing schemes.

## No compromise with mass hysteria

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in principle one day was wrong the next day".

The world attitude to terrorism was another example of double standards. A wave of terrorism was spreading through the world like wildfire.

## Zambezi is front line for S. Africa

South Africa preferred the front line against terrorism to be the Zambezi rather than the Limpopo, said Dr. Connie Mulder, the Republic's Minister of the Interior and of Information, at a Press Conference in Salisbury of Rhodesian, South African and Portuguese journalists.

"It would be stupid to allow things to develop so that they reached the front door."

Dr. Mulder was on holiday in Rhodesia, but he had just returned from visiting South African police force personnel in the country's north-eastern border areas.

He pledged continuing support for Rhodesia in the fight against terrorist incursions.

### Police sufficient

In response to a question on the possibility of increased commitment, he said: "I repeat my Prime Minister's words, and they are — we know what to do if our neighbour's house is on fire".

However, South Africa would not send troops, Dr. Mulder emphasized, because she could not be seen to give substance to any claim that this is a full-time war.

"Police forces are quite capable of dealing with the situation," he said.

Dr. Mulder is convinced there can be no political solution to terrorism in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

"It is not to be solved politically," he said, "unless you throw in the towel."

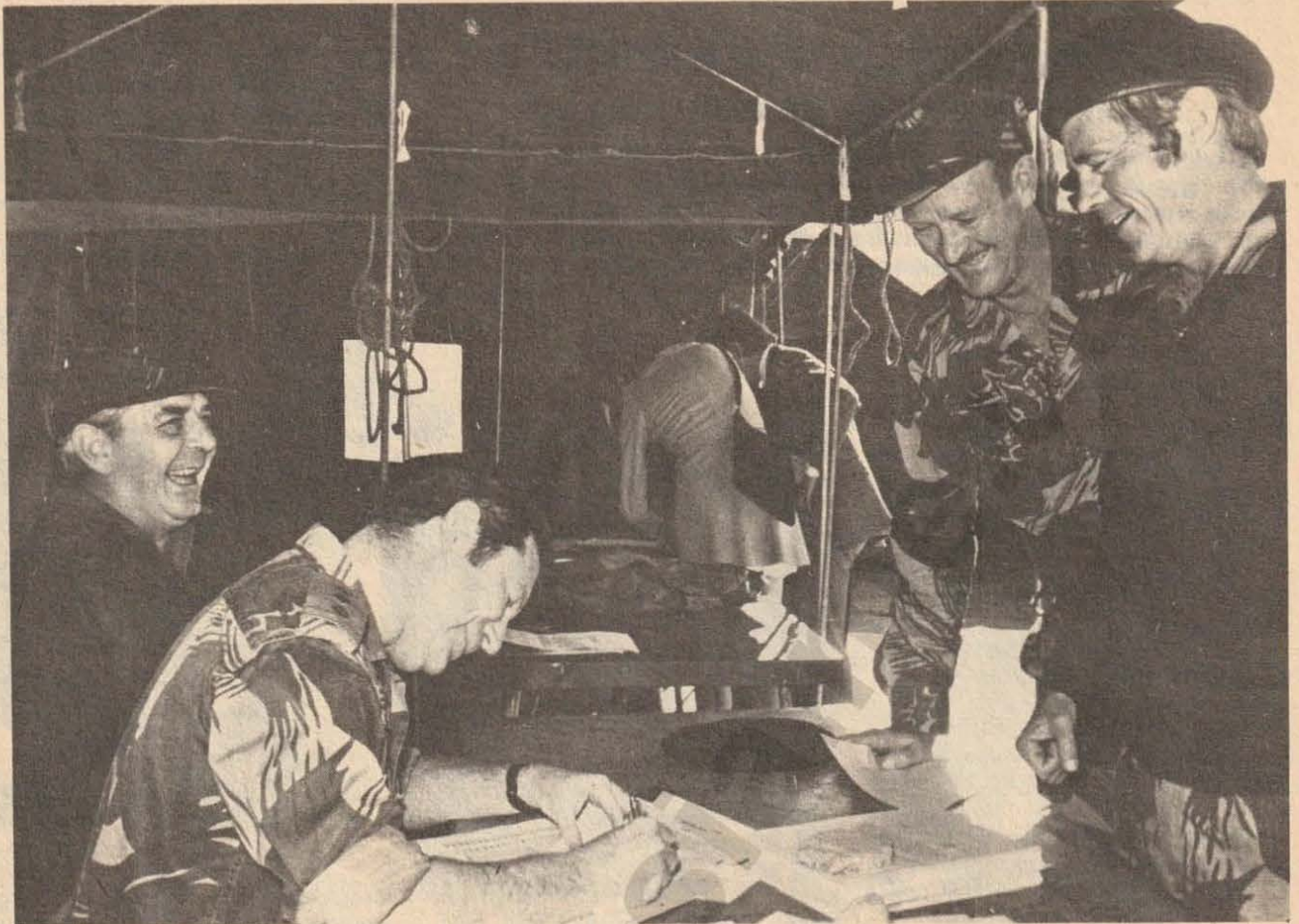
### Communism

"These people are not trying for majority rule in Rhodesia. Their sole purpose is Communist control of the whole of Africa."

The South African Minister, who has been widely tipped as the country's next Prime Minister, went on to say he believed that in three or four years world opinion would come to recognize this fact.

But perhaps good might come of this wave of terrorism. Perhaps church organizations and governments which supported terrorism would have "a rethink" and realize that it was one great organization that was responsible for terrorism wherever it was found.





## Older men sign on to help the security forces

Over a hundred members of the Reinforcement Holding Unit — men of the age group 38 to 48 years, attended an induction parade at the barracks in Salisbury prior to undergoing a period of training before going on duty in the Zambesi Valley.

They are the first Salisbury intake of Rhodesia's "older men", called up to help the country's security forces.

Called up under plans announced earlier this year by the Ministry of Defence, they represent a wide

**ABOVE:** All smiles and jocularly as the "older men" sign on for a spell of active service. As the picture shows most of the men have their former uniforms.

cross-section of the Rhodesian community.

From businessmen to brick-layers, from civil servants to farmers, most are old hands — for recruits — at soldiering.

The Minister of Defence said recently that older men were being called up to carry out tasks that would enable younger men to be available for more exacting work.



Sorting out arms and equipment from the quartermaster's store.

## Succession of Chiefs

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Rollo Hayman, gave an assurance to Parliament that there was no question of abandoning the customary system of succession to African chieftainship.

He said that only in very rare cases and on unassailable grounds would a departure from custom be considered.



## Africans learning exacting duties of governing themselves

"I am always happy to be associated with any constructive development which helps the continuing advancement of the Rhodesian African towards a fuller realization of his responsibilities in this modern world in which we live", said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, when he opened the Council Hall and offices for the Ntabazinduna African Council near Bulawayo.

"Here in the Ntabazinduna Tribal Trust Lands your Council has been in the forefront in establishing local government, a natural step towards that advancement I have just mentioned.

"I am told that you started as long ago as 1931 with the establishment of the Ntabazinduna Native Board, when Chief Buloho (BULAW-GHO), uncle of Senator Chief Kayisa, was then Regent of your tribe.

"Seven years later, you asked for and obtained the establishment of a Native Council, and the following year Senator Chief Kayisa finished his education and returned to Ntabazinduna to be installed as your Chief.

"In 1961 the Native Commissioner relinquished the chairmanship of the Council, and Senator Chief

The Prime Minister and his wife, Mrs. Janet Smith, with Senator Chief Kayisa and his wife after the ceremony near Bulawayo of opening new premises for an African Council.



Kayisa was elected chairman in his place, a position he has held ever since."

### Finances

The Prime Minister said over the ensuing years the Council had shown by its endeavours that the development of local government in Ntabazinduna had accomplished all that it had set out to do, in spite of the inevitable financial problems which were generally associated with development schemes put forward for consideration.

"Government will continue to help you, as it has always done, and provide you with assistance for your advancement, so you may play an increasing part in the political life of this country consistent with your ability to adopt the responsibilities that go with it.

### Point of view

"Already the Government has helped Africans to give expression to their wants and needs, through the establishment of a Senate under the 1969 Constitution, in which 10 Senator Chiefs sit as your representatives and who express the African's point of view in Parliament.

"Your own Chief is one of these Senators.

"Government again helped by the

introduction of Community Development, whereby Africans eventually take over the running of their Councils, and so learn by experience the exacting and responsible duties of governing themselves. This is already an accomplished fact here in your own Tribal Trust Land.

### Active part

"The Government wants the African to take a more active part in the political life of this country, but having regard to the shocking examples of so-called democratic rule in states to the north of us, it is obvious that such a complicated and highly selective method of government can only be achieved by a gradual process of development based on the sound foundations of African Councils in the first place.

"The Government will do its utmost to assist you in progress and development, but you must play your part as well. You Matabele have a saying for this which literally translated says: 'One hand cannot wash itself' (*Isandhla sisodwa kazi-gezisi*)."

**Long service:** Mr. Mtshina Kayne, who worked 71 years for one Bulawayo family, died on his employer's farm recently—still on the pay roll.

## Cent-a-meal campaign is a great success

A total of R.\$9 200, almost double the target amount of R.\$5 000, was raised by the Cent-a-Meal campaign launched by Jaycees.

The campaign, during which people were invited to place a cent in special collection boxes each time they had a meal, was aimed at raising money to buy protein foods for African children in drought-stricken areas.

The Cent-a-Meal boxes were placed in homes, schools and at businesses.

A cheque for R.\$5 000 was given to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to spend on buying food for African children facing the threat of malnutrition. The bulk of the remainder of the money raised will be used on various educational projects.



## University students and staff are not above the law

A warning that the Government will intervene at the University of Rhodesia if further cases of lawlessness arise was given by the Minister of Education, Mr. Philip Smith, in the House of Assembly. He said students and staff were not above the law and if further cases of lawlessness arise "no one should have any doubt that firm and positive action will be taken". Mr. Smith said the Government was not prepared to hold an inquiry into recent disturbances at the University.

He did not believe it would be proper for his Ministry to interfere in a domestic matter which was being properly handled by the University authorities.

He was speaking in the debate on the University introduced by Mr. Naboth Gandanzara who asked the Government to investigate the disturbances, to intercede with the University on behalf of disciplined students and to release those held in custody.

### Racial aspects

Mr. Smith accused African Members of bringing racial aspects into the debate. "This, of course, is not surprising because it is largely due to racial attitudes that the situation has arisen," he said.

He told the House that the original nine demands put to the University principal, Professor Robert Craig, by African students contained elements of dissension "which were manipulated in such a manner as to lead to the confrontations which took place on August 7".

He said the demands were fully discussed by the Principal in at least six hours of talks with the students. This refuted the allegation

### Strong censorship

The new chairman of the Board of Censors, Mr. Allan Wright, said: "I hope people will understand why it is necessary to have strong censorship here.

"It is partly because we have such a high percentage of people who are still in their formative years at 30 or even 35 years of age.

"The African has a highly moral background and he is taking up the new European culture. This is an important reason why we have to be so careful."



### Winning team

Members of No. 5 Squadron stand round their commanding officer, Sqdrn.-Ldr. F. D. Janeke, who is holding the Jacklin Trophy which they won for the year's best all-round performance in the Rhodesian Air Force.

that there was little communication between the Principal and the students, and that this lack of communication had been one cause of the disturbances.

"Had the Principal rejected the demands out of hand, one might have expected a possible violent reaction, but in fact the Principal found some of the demands to be not unreasonable. Others were already having his attention and others he undertook to look into. None of the demands could have been implemented immediately.

### Every confidence

"In other words the Principal dealt with the matter in a reasonable and responsible manner, and I have every confidence that the University authorities will give further very careful consideration to the students' demands," he said.

Mr. Smith said it was over a year ago that the Principal had said violence, obstruction, destruction and disruption would not be tolerated.

"His words were not heeded on either August 3 or August 7 by a large number of students. I am sure they will have cause to regret their actions and so will any others who

in future ignore this very plain warning," he added.

The Minister denied claims during the debate that students only acted riotously after police had been called to the campus. On August 3 police were not present until it became obvious their presence was needed to prevent serious damage, he said.

Mr. Smith supported Dr. Colin Barlow's amendment which commended the way the University and the police had handled the disturbances.

"Referring to the headline, Australia pledges aid against white rule, may I suggest we here in Rhodesia start a similar movement called 'Australia for the Abos'. (Letter to a Rhodesian newspaper.)



## Fifty years of Responsible Government

### Commemorative issue of postage stamps

A series of four stamps to be issued 10th October, 1973, in the values of 2½c, 4c, 7½c and 14c.



These stamps have been issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the introduction of responsible Government for what was then Southern Rhodesia and is now Rhodesia.

On 1st October, 1923, the Colony of Southern Rhodesia came into being after a referendum had been held to decide whether there should be self-government or union with South Africa.

Prior to that date the country had been administered by the British South Africa Company and, although a Legislative Council existed with elected representatives, the Company had majority control and its views predominated.

#### Cars a novelty

At the time of the change the population of the country totalled about 35 000 Europeans and 850 000 Africans. Bulawayo was the largest town, and the roads connecting the various centres of population were little better than tracks.

The main means of transport was the ox-wagon, motor cars were a novelty, and the aeroplane, radio and telephone, now taken for granted, were in the early stages of development. There was not a single road bridge in the country.

The country itself was not very rich but, on the other hand, there

were not many people who were very poor; it was a community that was isolated but made up of people who fended well for themselves.

Education facilities were reasonable. Schools accommodated about 6 000 European pupils and about 50 000 African children, but secondary education was available only at the main centres, and there were a number of Government-subsidized schools in the rural areas.

The health service catered mainly for Europeans. In agriculture, the main crop was maize, with tobacco also being grown, and in mining the important mineral was gold. Total exports in 1923 amounted to less than R.\$12m.

#### Population growth

The 50 years of Responsible Government have resulted in considerable progress — the poorly-developed country that was Southern Rhodesia in 1923 is now a thriving modern state, with a population of about 260 000 Europeans, 5 500 000 Africans and 30 000 Asians and Coloured people.

Hospitals and schools are essential for a growing nation, and in these fields Rhodesia has one of the best records in Africa.

Government provides a health service for the African citizens at low cost and primary education is

## New textile ranges

Four new local textile ranges have been awarded the International Cotton Emblem by the Cotton Promotion Council of Rhodesia and Southern Africa. The emblem is recognized in Europe as a mark of quality and consumer acceptability.

Three of the awards are for new product ranges in the field of domestic textiles.

provided for all. There are secondary schools, colleges and a university and secondary education is available to all those who have the ability.

Agriculture plays an important part in the economy and meat, vegetables, cereals and dairy products, which form the main diet of most Rhodesians, are all produced at home, together with tea and coffee and a very wide range of other products.

#### Communications

There is, in addition, an excellent system of communications, the railways, which were in existence in the early days, still provide the best means of bulk transportation, but there is a considerable road transport system, and there is an excellent network of roads, most of which are tarred and which extend to all areas of the country.

Civil aviation is growing in importance, there is also a modern and very efficient postal and telecommunication service, and primary and secondary industries are well established.

All these things have resulted from the introduction of self-government, which was brought about by the efforts of representatives of the sturdy early Rhodesians, who were individuals of independent thought and action.

The structure of a modern state has arisen on the foundations built by these people and the future holds the promise of further progress and prosperity in one of Africa's richest and most stable states.

## New Zealander's ashes scattered in Rhodesia

The ashes of a New Zealand-born educationist, Brigadier Lavinia Benson of the Salvation Army, have been brought from New Zealand and scattered at the Mazoe Secondary School near Salisbury.

Brigadier Benson became a missionary officer in the Salvation Army at the age of 22 and devoted herself to educational and academic training at various universities and Salvation Army centres and institutes.

In 1957 she became headmistress

of the Army's first secondary school in Rhodesia before being transferred on promotion abroad.

She returned to Rhodesia as Education Secretary at the headquarters in Salisbury in 1966 and later went back to New Zealand as editor of the War Cry in that country.

Before her death in November, 1972, she asked that her ashes should be scattered at Mazoe, near the school where she had laid solid foundations of academic discipline.

#### FROM THE SCRIPTURES

*For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of Power, and of Love, and of a sound mind. — 2, Timothy I v 7.*



## Small gold miner gets his chances

Complaints from small prospectors that the big mining companies are "locking up" the country by getting large exclusive prospecting orders were brought up in Parliament by a former smallworker, Senator Jack Barker. He got the answer from another former smallworker — the Minister of Mines, Mr. Ian Dillon.

The Minister pointed out that the operation of EPOs (exclusive prospecting orders) had brought in much-needed foreign exchange and has often resulted in major discoveries.

As for depriving the small man of a living, he said: "My experience has been that the companies who make discoveries of small deposits

are only too keen to co-operate and pass them on to interested parties."

The Minister added that if a smallworker knew of the existence of an old or small deposit within an exclusive prospecting area, the mining companies have granted the right to tribute claims within their order.

There is also a tendency at the moment, "due to the high price of gold and our desire to push the gold mining sector," for EPOs to be granted for shorter terms and "not readily granted in the known gold belts."

Referring to Government financial assistance to the gold sector, Mr. Dillon said 14 of 35 mines granted assistance during the past ten years are still operating.

## Lottery to finance sports trust

Rhodesian sport has been given a new lease of life with the publication of a Government Bill aimed at helping sporting bodies organize international competition.

The Bill, setting up a Sports Trust of Rhodesia, when passed will give money to Rhodesian sporting bodies sending sportsmen and teams on overseas tours.

It will also help finance visits to Rhodesia by overseas teams and it will aid delegates to international sports conferences.

A Sports Trust of Rhodesia Council is to be set up to administer the trust's funds.

Most of the money will come from an annual Sports Lottery.



## Football league aids African orphanage

The Shearly Cripps African Children's Home received a welcome financial boost when the chairman of the Home's Board of Governors, Sir Athol Evans (left) received a cheque for R.\$300 from the president of the Rhodesia National Football League, Mr. J. N. K. Madzima. The Shearly Cripps Home looks after more than 60 orphaned, destitute and abandoned African children and is situated in the Chikwaka Reserve 55 km from Salisbury.

A new approach to water development which involves its planning as a national resource was announced by the Minister of Water Development, Mr. Mark Partridge.

**Jumping beans:** A supplementary payment of R\$2.50 a bag will be paid out to soya bean producers by the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

## Multiracial

Planners of Salisbury's national sports centre have been given a categorical assurance by two Ministers that the Government will not interfere in the multiracial aspect of the centre.

Construction of the sports complex is due to start later this year and tenders are out for a 30 000-seat soccer stadium.

Police, traffic control, municipal authorities and other bodies have all given the go-ahead for the N.S.C.

Private investors have already sunk R.\$450 000 into the complex.

Besides the soccer stadium, the N.S.C. will eventually have an indoor stadium, athletic and cycling tracks, a cricket ground and facilities for many other sports.

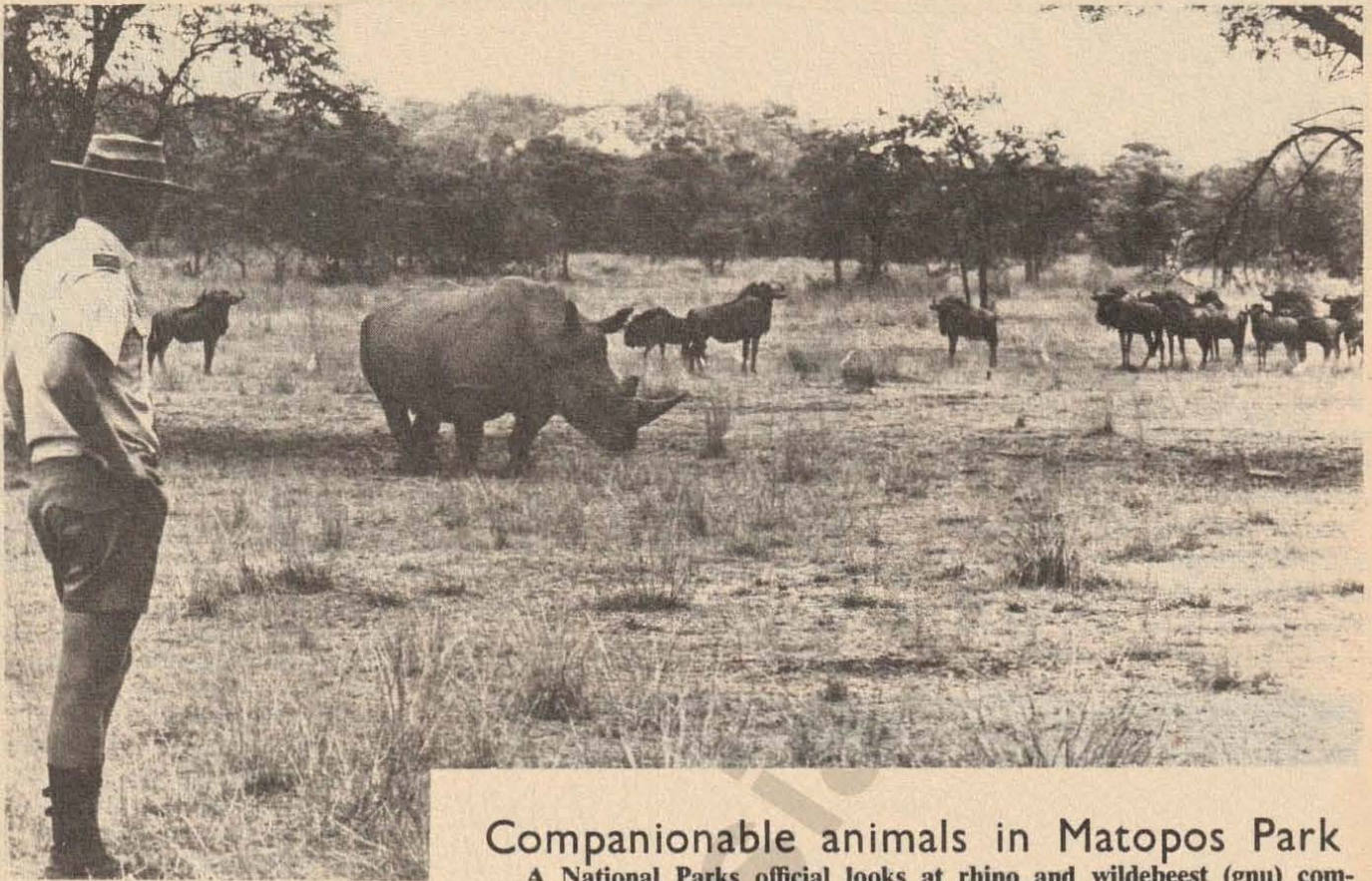
## To drop drinking age from 19 to 18

One of the aims of the new Liquor Bill is to reduce the drinking age from 19 to 18.

The step was not lightly taken, said the Minister of Justice, Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke.

"Acting on the advice of the select committee (which investigated liquor licensing and put forward recommendations on which the Bill is based) and having satisfied ourselves that there is in fact no real reason to keep the age limit at 19, this change has been effected."





## Greedy eyes focus on national parks

Steps should be taken to ensure that tourists were not allowed to destroy the very places which had attracted them . . . with portable radios, beer bottles and tossed out plastic bags, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John Wrathall, said when he opened the Wankie Show.

The world was one of diminishing open spaces and polluted skies.

"Even in our own country greedy eyes are looking at our national parks and we hear the parrot cry 'give us more land' . . . Often the very people who shout the loudest are those who have made the least use of the land already in their possession or, even worse, have flagrantly misused the land with which they have been entrusted."

Visitors to some of the national parks had already had to be restricted.

"We are determined to resist these pressures and to ensure that our beautiful national parks remain as national parks and are not used as a short-term expedient to satisfy the demands of a recklessly expanding population."

## Companionable animals in Matopos Park

A National Parks official looks at rhino and wildebeest (gnu) companionably grazing in the Matopos National Park which now has nearly 1 000 head of larger mammals, about 800 of which are introduced species. This is about two-thirds more than the animal population when the last game count was made in late 1971.

The newest nursery additions are three baby white rhinos and a baby giraffe. Two of the white rhinos are the third calves of the park's Georgie and Jane; the third is Mabalene's second calf. The mothers are all ex-Natal. The baby rhinos have not yet been sexed or named. The young giraffe is male.

## Bright children need special facilities

It was felt by many people that special facilities for Rhodesia's "Bright children" ought to exist, said Mr. Harry Hall, a Salisbury educationist.

"This is particularly necessary in Rhodesia where it is accepted that the mean level of intellect of white children is very much higher than that which pertains elsewhere," Mr. Hall said.

He explained that this was the case because most of the whites who immigrated to Rhodesia were on the professional or skilled-labourer level.

Gifted children would have an IQ of 140-plus in a test adminis-

tered by a psychologist. Sometimes a child could be gifted in one area, such as arithmetic or artistic ability, but usually specific giftedness accompanied intellectual giftedness.

Very often a gifted child would remain unrecognized by his parents and by his school.

For this reason, said Mr. Hall, "in much the same way as special facilities exist for mentally sub-normal children, so it is hoped that within the next decade, similar facilities will be automatically available for gifted children who, particularly at junior school level, are frequently educationally retarded and unrecognized".

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