

# Rhodesian



# COMMENTARY

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## Rhodesians and S. Africans still rally to aid security of Western world

"Terrorism can and will be eliminated," said Air Marshal M. J. McLaren, Commander of the Air Force, speaking at a South African Air Force Association dinner in Salisbury. He warned, however, that though the Rhodesian armed forces were well trained and well disciplined, and their successes were increasing daily, they could not afford to be complacent.

"We will undoubtedly suffer some losses, but let us also be assured that inevitably we will succeed," he said.

As in the past, it was still true that Rhodesians and South Africans were quick to rally whenever required, to defend democracy and the security of the Western world.

"However, times and Western morality have changed in recent years," he said. "Political expediency has overshadowed the memories of the past.

"Many of our old allies are becoming more and more active in aiding and abetting the communist agencies — and many European countries and international organizations now vociferously denounce and condemn us."

The use of terrorism and subversion as a means of inflicting rapid change was being applied against both South Africa and Rhodesia.

### Understanding

He said that, without divulging any State secrets, there was considerable understanding and interchange of ideas at all levels of government of both countries.

This extended to the armed services, including both air forces, covering the fields of tactics, techniques and other subjects.

"For example, staff courses which in the past were undertaken with the RAF and the British Army are now attended to our mutual benefit at the SAAF and S.A. Army Colleges."

### Meeting in the rain



The President, His Excellency Clifford Dupont, and Mrs. Janet Smith, wife of the Prime Minister, meet under an umbrella in the rain at the annual garden party held at the Prime Minister's residence on Independence Day.

Widespread rains throughout the country have brought enormous relief to the drought conditions which started early in the year.

**Safety in mines:** The bronze bust of a miner was presented to the Mazoe Mine near Salisbury for completing a million shifts without a fatality.

## Farmers move in — not out

In a broadcast on Independence Day the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said the most significant turn in events in the war against terrorists was that the terrorists had failed in their mission of winning local African support.

This had resulted in them turning against innocent tribesmen in a barbaric manner.

"I am afraid we will have to live with this for some time yet, in spite of the fact that the security situation is continuing to improve.

### Maximum effort

"However, taking a long-term view, I believe there is cause for satisfaction. We have seen the terrorists attempting their maximum effort.

"I can give no guarantee against further sporadic incursions and attacks, but the record reveals very clearly that the terrorists are losing and that we will be able to restore normal conditions in our north-eastern border areas.

"This is our intention and I do wish to assure you that we will accept nothing less."

With the passage of each day we were becoming stronger, better prepared, better able to deal with the problem, and consequently, the confidence of Rhodesians was increasing.

Mr. Smith cited the case where there were 15 farms vacant in the north-eastern area before the current terrorist incursions started. Today—one year later—there was no vacant farm.

"People (young Rhodesian farmers) have moved into the area, not out of the area—that is Rhodesia's answer to terrorism."

The Prime Minister also commended the African tribesman — who has recently been bearing the brunt of the attack — "for the courageous stand which he is making".



## Appeals by 115 African students dismissed by High Court

### Attack on university inexcusable, disgraceful

Dismissing the appeals by a total of 115 African students of the University of Rhodesia against their sentences of imprisonment for public violence, the Judge President, Mr. Justice Macdonald, said in the Appeal Court: "There can be little doubt that the students here have taken their cue from similar outrageous conduct in other parts of the Western world."

"The courts in Britain, however, have responded by imposing severe penalties on students unwise enough to become involved in such incidents and there is little doubt that had a similar incident occurred at a British university, it would have been dealt with even more severely."

Mr. Justice Macdonald said the African students had already made their protest through the proper channels.

The attack on the administration offices, including the room in which the Principal (Professor Robert Craig) and members of the University Council were holding a meeting, was inexcusable and disgraceful.

The defence had suggested that the students were provoked by the severity of the sentences imposed by the Disciplinary Committee.

The Judge said: "If it is true that the students took exception to the (disciplinary) sentences imposed for the outrageous behaviour which took place on the previous Friday this would be a clear indication that the students concerned had no appreciation of the enormity of their conduct and would demonstrate that there was a clear need for sentences which would bring home to them that conduct of this kind would not be tolerated."

### Merited imprisonment

"So serious was the offence that in my view the magistrate was entirely justified in coming to the conclusion that the offence merited imprisonment, even in the case of those who had not actually thrown stones."

"The scant regard which the students paid to good order and lawful authority was shown by the attack which was delivered in part at the office occupied by the Principal and the University Council and which commenced and took place in full view of the members of the police force, brought to the University to prevent just such an incident."

### Privileged section

The Judge President declared: "University students are a highly privileged section of the community."

"Because they are in the process of being educated they are not persons who have, as yet, been able to make any substantial contribution to the society in which they live."

"They have the privilege of attending an institution the capital cost of which has been paid for, in the main, out of public funds."

"The fees they pay—if they pay any at all—do not meet the cost of educating, feeding and housing them and these are met, to a substantial extent, out of public funds."

### A strange idea

"It is to be expected that persons who are privileged to be educated to a very considerable extent at the public expense will respond by behaving as responsible and mature persons and, in particular, that they will not behave in the utterly disgraceful manner in which the appellants in these appeals behaved."

"It is a strange idea that the privilege of attending a university carries with it the right to interfere in the administration of the University."

"That persons who have not yet completed their education and have no experience at all of administration should think that they are entitled to interfere in administrative matters I find quite astonishing."

### English judgements

Mr. Justice Macdonald quoted from judgements delivered in various English cases by Lord Justice Sachs, Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Salmon.

These judgements had condemned the resort of students to violence and one had stressed that sentences of three months' or six months' gaol should be regarded as in no way excessive.

(Continued in next column)

## Better holiday homes in scenic areas

Ramshackle timber homes, unsuitable "modern" houses and temporary shacks will no longer be built at Rhodesian beauty spots, for Government Town Planning in co-operation with Rural Councils is taking a hand to prevent such eyesores.

Worried by the growing number of unsuitable houses which already exist in some areas such as Little Connemara at Inyanga, the Vumba, Victoria Falls, Lake Kyle and other lovely areas, the Chief Town Planning Officer and his staff have issued a comprehensive advisory pamphlet as a guide to acceptable building standards.

It is pointed out that many people build second homes at beauty centres as "vacational" houses, sometimes as cheaply as possible. Many were not suitable to their surroundings.

Now people building in scenic areas have to submit their plans to Rural Councils.

## New drug darts for game capture

A Bulawayo man who is designing and helping to make drug darts for game capture and culling operations in Rhodesia has sent a sample shipment to South Africa.

He is Mr. R. Field, an electrician in the Rhodesia Railways electrical laboratory and an honorary game warden with the Department of National Parks.

Mr. Field said that his darts, made in association with a Salisbury light engineering company, had proved to be less than half the cost of similar devices used in South Africa—and more effective.

(Continued from previous column)

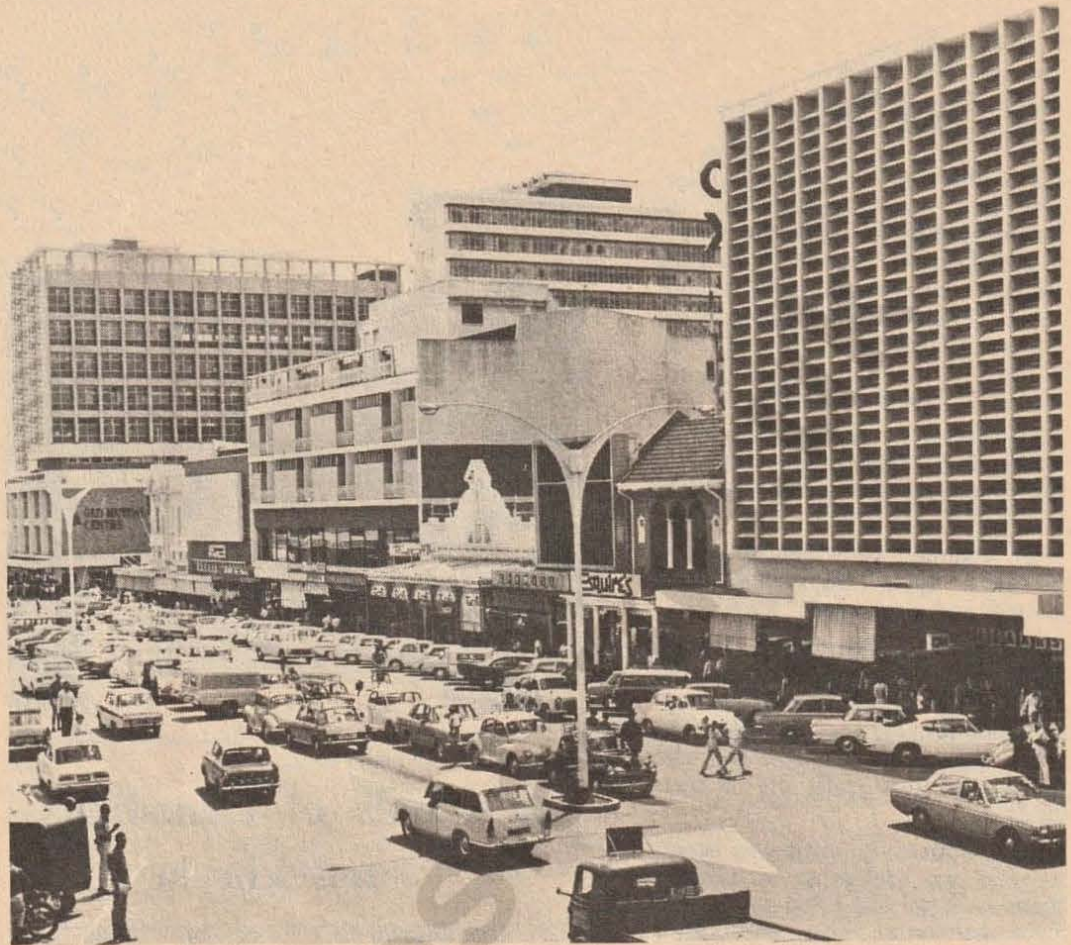
Mr. Justice Macdonald warned that any future resort to public violence by students would be dealt with severely by the Courts.

"The privilege conferred upon them imposes a duty to act in a responsible and mature way and the privilege of attendance does not confer on them the right to interfere in any way with the day to day administration of the institution during their brief sojourn at the University," he said.



## Bulawayo of the future

A recent picture taken in the heart of Bulawayo shows that the city is well "built up". A report by town planners say that cities of this sort of density and size today contains its own impetus for growth.



The municipal boundaries of Bulawayo contain sufficient land to cater for the city's development until the end of the century, according to a report compiled by a Johannesburg firm of architects and town planners which is due out soon.

The city is celebrating the 80th anniversary of its founding and the report predicts that any traffic headaches it might have now will be nothing compared with the ones that will have to be solved in 1993.

Compiled by the firm of Mallows, Louw and Hoffe and Partners, the report predicts traffic flows of 6 000 cars an hour on some streets with a population of 626 900 (456 000 African, 170 900 Europeans).

It foresees Bulawayo surrounded by link roads, massive intersections and possibly flyovers.

### New housing

The planners, however, are confident that there will be enough land to handle the increased population and the resulting industrial growth.

According to the city's Town Planning Officer, 500 new residential units are being built in Bulawayo each month. Four hundred of these are houses and the remainder are flats.

City Council valuation figures for building plans passed in the first nine months of this year are R.\$7 800 000, which is an increase of just under R.\$2 000 000 over the corresponding period last year.

### Own impetus

"No matter what outside influences are brought to bear, there can be little doubt that Bulawayo will continue to grow," said the planning officer.

"Once a city like Bulawayo reaches the size it is today it gets its own impetus for growth.

"I think people will have to accept this. Bulawayo at the turn of the century will be a very African city. Industry and housing development will have expanded and doubled."

## First African to gain Ph.D. for chemistry

The first African student at the University of Rhodesia to be awarded a doctorate of philosophy for research into chemistry is Dr. L. R. M. Nhamo.

Dr. Nhamo studied at the University of Rhodesia to gain his B.Sc. (Hons.) in 1969. His work on his doctorate was on the structures of 24 natural products obtained from local timbers which have properties of repelling wood borer larvae and termites.

The 24 crystalline substances were mostly new to science. Dr. Nhamo used sophisticated spectroscopic and chromatographic techniques. To confirm his theories he synthesized many of the chemical compounds.

Dr. Nhamo has joined the staff of the Cyrene Mission School, near Bulawayo, as master in charge of science.

His degree was awarded by London University.



## The "local spirit" comes from the heart

It was the spirit of small communities like Selukwe which went together to make the tremendous spirit of Rhodesia and "enabled us to go on in spite of what the rest of the world was doing around us", said the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, opening the new sports pavilion of Selukwe School's 70th anniversary celebrations. A school, which had lasted as long as Selukwe, had proved itself.

### The local spirit

"Tradition is not something which comes at the wave of a wand—it is not something that is imposed from outside.

"It is something which is part of the local spirit which has been created and developed," he said.

Mr. Smith said Selukwe, like so many other pioneering places was composed of people who were rugged individualists — people who had a rugged independence and who had passed this spirit on to their children.

This community spirit was necessary "if we are going to achieve things — if we are going to develop in the manner we have seen today", he said, referring to Selukwe School.

### From their hearts

Mr. Smith said that in Rhodesia, people worked towards the community spirit because it came from their hearts.

"We do not only want people to develop community spirit because we realize this is the best way of getting the most out of our country, we also want to encourage this because we realize that if we let this go then we have lost our freedom, and this is something we cherish and have no intention of losing", he said.

Mr. Smith, who is a former pupil of the school, was accompanied by his wife and by his mother, Mrs. "Jock" Smith, a resident of the town.

The pavilion is named after a noted resident of the town, Dr. Saunders.

Mr. Smith attended a commemoration service in the school hall before the opening of the pavilion.

The Prime Minister (centre) with, on his right, "Doc" Saunders, after whom the

playing field was named, and on his left, the headmaster, Mr. Webster.



## Thousands of Canadians support kith and kin in Rhodesia

"Let it be known that friends of Rhodesia in this, Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, will continue their fight to present the facts to the Canadian people," writes J. Lee Potter, of Moncton, New Brunswick, in a letter to *The Rhodesia Herald*.

The writer says there are stiff fines or gaol sentences for anyone in Canada who trades with Rhodesia. There are daily broadcasts against the white man in Africa and barbarian terrorists are lauded as "freedom fighters". The Canadian Press also delight in gunning for the stable, democratic, white-ruled countries in Africa.

**Troublemakers:** "Canada continues to send external aid to the pseudo-State of Zambia, which still harbours the murderers of two Canadian girls. The spinelessness of the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs is notorious: non-white troublemakers are always appeased whereas Rhodesians, who were second to none in fighting for King and Empire in two world wars, are regarded as enemies.

"Let it be known that there are thousands of Canadians who believe in supporting kith and kin in Rho-

desia. They know the strategic importance of Southern Africa; they know that the Zambezi is the dividing line between stability and chaos."

**Unremitting:** "They believe in giving unremitting support to British and other European communities overseas in their maintenance of civilization in lands threatened with a reversion to barbarism.

"Rhodesia fulfils all requirements for recognition under international law. Nevertheless the jackal pack of the United Nations, led by the Afro-Asians, continue to erect sanctions.

"It is absolute hypocrisy to recognize the People's Republic of China on the supposed basis of realism and to deny this to Rhodesia."

**Secretaries wanted:** There is a shortage of good secretaries in Rhodesia, the executive officer of the Association of Rhodesian Industries said recently. Mr. John Graylin, addressing a cocktail party given by Speciss College, described a good personal secretary as "quite without price".



## Africans must not be led to rely on charity of whites

Recently the Jaycees organized a cent-a-meal campaign (during which people placed a cent in collection boxes each time they had a meal) to buy protein foods for African children in drought-stricken areas.

Whilst recognizing the good motives of the Jaycees, such campaigns, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Lance Smith, has expressed concern that these could aggravate a situation which is worrying every thinking person in Rhodesia for the following reasons:

### Thoughtless parents

(1) Rhodesia is already burdened by a population explosion and the existence of Kwashiorkor to an extent which justifies such a campaign is a terrible indictment against the thoughtfulness of many African parents in bringing children into the world without regard for their physical or mental health.

### No protein shortage

(2) There is, in fact, no protein shortage in Rhodesia, especially in the African areas which abound in an excess number of both goats and cattle which the African refuses to

turn into a financial asset despite good prices and a heavy demand.

Any instances of protein deficiency related diseases which do occur such as Kwashiorkor are in fact unnecessary and reflect more on the African's methods of rearing his children than any shortage of protein.

### Stand on own feet

(3) Government's policy for African advancement is through community development and self-help. The campaigns could encourage the African to rely on the charity of the whites instead of standing on his feet and accepting his responsibilities in order to enhance his lot materially and also his pride in himself.

### Worthy charities

(4) There is a great demand for funds for many worthy charities, both African and European, and the Minister does all in his power to assist them. He feels it is a pity if some of these funds, always in short supply, are used to alleviate a situation which should be dealt with by parents.



## African businessmen's symposium

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. B. H. Mussett (right) is seen at the tea-break talking to two of a number of African businessmen for whom the first symposium was held in Salisbury.

Said the Minister: "We have made a start and I trust that with a better knowledge, a greater awareness and understanding of your problems, which this symposium is designed to reveal, we in Government at any rate, may be better equipped to try and help you improve your position."

## Rhodesian college of horsemanship

One of Rhodesia's largest equestrian centres is to open a "college of horsemanship" and the idea has already been given Ministry of Education approval.

The college will be based at Ascot Equitation Centre in Salisbury run by former international show jumper Ian Hodgson, says the Rhodesian *Financial Gazette*.

Three diploma courses will be run each year, starting next March, for young Rhodesians wishing to train for an equestrian career. Up to now they have had to travel to Britain to train.

### U.S. and Canada

"As well as Rhodesians, we hope to attract students from South Africa, the United States and Canada," said Mr. Hodgson.

"The attraction for foreign students will be that they will be able to train here and see Africa cheaper, than they can take the same course in their own countries."

In Britain courses can cost more than R.\$1 000 and in America and Canada costs can more than double that figure.

The Ascot courses will last 13 weeks during which students will sit three written examinations for an internationally recognized assistant instructor's diploma accredited by the famous Potomac Horse Centre, Maryland — the biggest equitation school in the world.

A senior star member from the American centre will travel here to act as examiner for the first 1974 course.

### Opportunities

"Riding is not only a major sport in Europe, Britain and America, but good livings can be made in the equestrian world," said Mr. Hodgson.

"The opportunities for well-trained young people are limitless. Instructors, stable managers, stud farm assistants to professional show jumpers are all being sought."

Although small by overseas standards, Rhodesia's equestrian industry is growing. Last year estimated turnover was in the region of R.\$3 million.



## With sense of one-ness and of needing each other

Rhodesia could only build a true nation if both Europeans and Africans had a sense of "one-ness, a sense of needing each other" Sen. W. P. Whaley told the annual dinner of the Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society. We had to build on the foundations laid by the early settlers to create a nation in Rhodesia, a nation of all its people, making due allowances for differences.

"The situation today is not free from trouble and there is cause for a degree, but a degree only, of concern. He who would argue otherwise, in my opinion blinds himself to the realities.

"I am not speaking as a politician because, by virtue of tradition wisely established, Members of the Senate are precluded from indulging in the party political game.

"The security position in Rhodesia, actual in the north-east and potential on most other sides, is a threat," said Senator Whaley.

### Some good friends

Internationally Rhodesia was a pariah for most nations, but she had a few good friends.

"We must put the threats which confront us in their proper perspective and measure them against the advantages of a life in a country such as ours, which in my opinion considerably out-weighs the disadvantages."

He said Rhodesia passed through a worse period in earliest times than those in which she is involved at present.

### Suffering of pioneers

Senator Whaley said the blows suffered by the early pioneers were, relatively speaking in his opinion, far heavier and more severe than those that had been directed at Rhodesia in recent years.

"But because of leadership and spirit from within and assistance from without, they overcame. This is the lesson for us today.

"If we value, as the pioneers valued, our life in this country, then we, too, must and can overcome," he said.

**Sugar leads:** The crop giving the biggest profit per R.\$1 invested in agricultural production during 1971-72 season was sugar, followed fairly closely by sorghum, flue-cured tobacco and cotton, in that order of profitability.

## Oil from coal investigation

A full-scale investigation is being made into oil from coal production in Rhodesia and involves Government departments, the Institute of Mining Research at the University and probably at a later stage private enterprise.

The chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr. Nick Cambitzis, said the Ministry of Mines had been asked to make a detailed survey of Rhodesia's coal resources. He said the Institute of Mining Research would also be brought into the scheme.

The comprehensive study would include the possible use of existing facilities at Umtali's Feruka refinery. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry had asked the IDC to start the investigation.

## Non-university types must be helped

Those students who do not wish to go to a university or do not have the ability to do so are not catered for in the present educational system, said Mr. John Eadie, the headmaster of Rhodesia's smallest co-educational secondary school, Thornhill, Gwelo, at the annual prize-giving ceremony.

To meet this need, certain stimulating courses must be designed, he said, to take the place of M level that would be recognized by commerce and industry and which would give those pupils with post-O levels a better starting point in life.

### Problems of youth

Mr. Eadie summarized the problems facing youth today as:

- The lack of understanding of parents when pressuring their children into careers unsuited to their aptitudes.

- The inadequate methods of selection of personnel in terms of aptitude and diligence.

## Taste of sanctions for others

The past year had been one of mixed blessing for Rhodesia, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said at the Eighth National Independence Ball in a short speech before he rang the Independence Bell at midnight.

"I would be wrong to deny we have not had our problems—and even a few setbacks.

"But on the other hand, there have been a number of things which stand to our credit and at the end of this calendar year this will be made all the more clear," he said.

Mr. Smith was speaking, apparently, about sanctions — and not the settlement issue.

He cited in particular Rhodesia's three sanction-busting 720 Boeing jetliners.

Mr. Smith said that "fate has turned" and as a result of the oil embargo by the Arabs, other countries were suffering sanctions.

"I hope that they are as successful in dealing with their sanctions as we are," he said.

He said he hoped that in the ninth year of independence "we shall all join together and that the next year will be better".

- The lack of understanding of educational achievements by employers.

There had been a breakthrough with the introduction of the Rhodesian Certificate of Education under which pupils were assessed over the year and then given a final examination.

### Don't force

Mr. Eadie appealed to parents not to encourage or force pupils to continue beyond the point when they and their children knew that further education was beyond them.

"Over a lifetime there is no justification for forcing pupils to attend school full time," he said.

"For many young people part-time schooling and part-time work, paid and unpaid, will prove more satisfying and educational in the long run."

He warned that the "time perspective" on education is unbalanced at school. "We delve deeply into the past, minimally into the present, and not at all into the future," he said.



## Customs and beliefs of the African people

### The man — and medicines and charms

Besides fulfilling his task of exposing the evil-doer and advising on the causes of trouble, the witch-doctor has his store of medicines and charms, and is able to treat the sick and satisfy the superstitious.

Sometimes portions of the human body are used in the preparation of a talisman in order to give it greater power. It is the extremities, such as the finger tips, ear-lobes, toes and genitals that are generally used but sometimes the internal organs are taken.

A murderer will cut away these portions and devour them, for he believes that by so doing he and his slain enemy become as one, and the spirit of the murdered man cannot therefore harm him.

If he does not eat a small portion of the body for this purpose he may lick the fresh blood from his assegai, or whatever weapon he used for the killing. This was done by the warriors in battle for the same reasons.

#### Professional murderers

From this flows the belief that if one eats a portion of a body one acquires some of the qualities of the deceased. It was, therefore, fairly common to give an aged and senile chief medicines made from the organs of children or young people, in order to restore his youth and vitality.

When it was considered necessary to do this professional murderers were employed. They would set off for a neighbouring tribal area where they would seize a child and choke it by forcing matted grass seed down its tiny throat.

They would then return with the required parts and the necessary potion would be made.

Similarly, if a drum was being made for the propitiation of the greater tribal spirits, some tribes would send off their professional murderers to obtain the hearts and lungs of a boy and girl. These would be placed inside the drum before the parchment was tightened over it.

For this reason it is considered very unlucky indeed to look inside

a drum. The presence of these human organs gave the drum greater power and enabled the drummer to follow spiritual dances which might be unknown to him.

#### Blood of captives

Many of the old chiefs washed their war drums with the blood of their captives who had their throats slit over the drum as it throbbed out its message of victory. At the coronation of a chief, or at his death, some tribes would anoint their drums with the blood of young children who were kidnapped in the usual manner.

Parts of the bodies of young children have another use however. It is customary to mix medicines with the seed before planting crops—this is believed to increase the size of the harvest and many of the more powerful concoctions contained the fingers or arms of young children, which would give vigorous growth to the plants.

Not only have cases of this nature come before our Courts, but men have been charged and convicted of raping their infant daughters in order to bring fertility to the soil.

When these killings occur today it is more than likely that the motive behind them is to acquire a charm for gambling or for business purposes.

The witchdoctor does not take any part in the actual murder. He merely tells his client what parts of the human body he requires and leaves it to him to obtain them.

Only a few years ago a small African boy was found with his throat slashed, and his genitals cut away. This brutality was committed, not so very far from the modern capital city of Salisbury, in order to acquire those parts for the making of a lucky mascot.

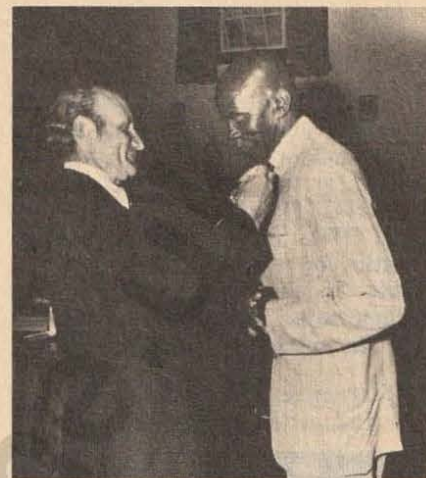
#### Use of charms

Having received his charm the gambler believes that if he carries it on him while playing cards he cannot lose. The right cards are bound to fall to him. At night he will sleep with it under his pillow, and it will cause him to dream of numbers, numbers which are sure to come up if he bets on them.

At the races he will be able to spot the winner long before the horses leave the paddock, for the dirty little bit of something which he carries wrapped in a grubby piece of paper, or woven into an amulet, will not fail him.

(Continued in next column)

### He receives Badge of Honour



The Secretary for African Education, Mr. A. J. Smith, presents the President's Badge of Honour to Mr. J. P. B. Magwaza, now retired from the Ministry of Education, in recognition of his long and faithful service to the people of Rhodesia.

**Aid for disabled:** President of the Rhodesian Institute of Architects, Mr. John Capon, said that architects in Rhodesia were designing for the disabled in all public buildings.

**Hybrid pigs:** Four of Rhodesia's leading pig producers are to co-operate in a hybrid breeding venture that could revolutionize the industry in this country.

#### From the Scriptures

2 Cor. 8 : V. 21—*Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men.*

(Continued from previous column)

Some African business men make use of charms. It is believed that if one such charm is tucked away amongst the goods which line the storekeeper's shelves customers will ignore his rivals and will flock to his shop from far and wide.

Other charms ensure that one is lucky in love, or in the hunting field. Carry another, and no one will be able to catch you out in a lie.

Oh!—by the way, have you a hare's foot in your pocket?

(To be continued)



## Gay scenes at Independence Ball

These photographs reflect the cheerful atmosphere at yet another Independence Ball. These were scenes at the Salisbury celebration: **RIGHT:** Dancing to a pipe band. **BELOW:** There were champagne bottles on every table—made possible by the Friends of Rhodesia organization in Portugal which flew in hundreds of bottles free.

Sixty nine awards were listed in the Independence Day Honours.



## Tremendous growth of squash

Rhodesian Springbok women's squash captain Gay Erskine won the 1973 Rhodesian Sportsman of the Year award, ahead of four male contenders.

*The Rhodesia Herald* said: "The judges' decision underlined the tremendous growth of squash in Rhodesia in recent years, and reflected in the high standard achieved by the top national players."

Two of the five finalists in this year's award were squash players. The other was Steve Sherren, the first Rhodesian man squash player to win Springbok colours.

The other finalists were golfer George Harvey; Allan Peake (hockey), and top Rhodesian rugby player Ian Robertson.

Gay Erskine (seen in picture left) has had a great year. Perhaps the highlight was the triumphant South Africa-England squash Test in South Africa in July, when she led the Springbok team to its first success.

**Keep it dark:** Advertising of liquor prices in Rhodesia will be banned. A provision of the Liquor Act 1973 prohibits the advertisement of the price of liquor in any fashion unless that advertisement cannot be seen from outside the premises from which the liquor is being sold.

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