

Rhodesian COMMENTARY

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Kick sanctions around until they get lost

Winds of change blowing through world trading patterns are uncovering "immensely interesting opportunities" for Rhodesian exporters, according to the chairman of the Export Advisory Committee of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, Mr. Reg Benwell.

At a seminar on exports held in Salisbury, Mr. Benwell said that research should be carried out to establish whether Rhodesia is poised to take advantage of an "inevitable" world trading breakthrough. A new dimension should be introduced to export development, based on a continuing study of changing world affairs.

Mr. Benwell called his talk "The changing face of world exports", and he said: "These changes must be analyzed if we are to remain alert to our own minor role.

"And if nothing else, such a study could be a counter balance to any closed minds that might be developing among us after 10 years in our present trading circumstances."

Illustrating some of the changes seen recently, he suggested that the export of capital goods was today a vulnerable business.

adjacent markets a year ago, it might now be worthwhile taking a second look.

Mr. Benwell then suggested that as countries fought inflation, currency instability, raw material supply and other problems, they will have no alternative to putting their individual domestic wellbeing first—to the total exclusion of former international commitments.

He said: "I'm not suggesting that international sanctions will vanish, but they could get kicked around a bit until they get lost."

No devaluation

Rumoured changes in Rhodesia's basic monetary and foreign exchange policies were dismissed by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia.

In an interview with Business Herald, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Noel Bruce, said no changes were being contemplated in:

- Holiday and travel allowances
- The interest rate structure
- The value of the dollar
- The transfer of funds derived from interest and dividends
- The allowance for emigrants.

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Rolls-Royce

He gave Rolls-Royce as an example. This company signed an export contract that was hailed as a "masterpiece".

Yet a sudden gigantic hike in the price of specialized alloys, compounded by labour demands, spelt disaster.

The contract was inflexible in principle. It did not anticipate the development speed of new international and human problems.

Mr. Benwell developed the line that exporting principles that were sound a few years ago might still stand in theory, but in practice do not allow for these hazards.

Highlighting transport costs as one of those fast developing hazards, in the context of opportunity for Rhodesia, he suggested that these had hit some of our neighbours harder than they had Rhodesia.

In other words, if an exporter found himself uncompetitive in

S.A. atomic energy experts welcomed

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sen. John Wrathall (centre) was host at a cocktail party given by the Government's Energy Resources Committee in honour of two visit-

ing South African atomic energy experts. To the left of the Minister is Dr. Louw Alberts, vice-president of the S.A. Atomic Energy Board, and to his right is Dr. Johan Basson, director of the Board's Isotopes and Radiation Division.



RWM

University not a football for partisans of any ideological persuasion

A major threat to a university always occurred when an attempt is made to subordinate it to any political, social, racial or even religious ideology, said the principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Rhodesia, Professor Robert Craig, on Induction Day.

A university could be a powerful though indirect means of change if it was doing its proper work. But it must not be made the vehicle of any ideology—right or left, conservative or radical, black or white, theist or atheist.

"Let me therefore be specific and say that while I preside over the University of Rhodesia it will not be a football to be kicked around by partisans of any ideological persuasion."

He added: "The university, may I remind you, is not running this country, and thus to it cannot be attributed either the credit for what is right or the discredit for what is wrong."

Royal Charter

He said his immediate responsibility was to administer the university in conformity with the principles to which its royal charter committed it.

The development of the university since the opening of the former University College in March, 1957, with a tiny group of 68 students has been substantial, said Prof. Craig.

This year 605 new students had registered for full-time courses for the first time and 610 returning students had registered for subsequent years of study.

In part-time courses, 362 new and returning students had registered.

The total student population was now 1 577 compared with 1 480 in March, 1974, an increase of 97.

Since 1957 a total of 6 200 men and women had gained professional qualifications awarded by the former University College or the University of Rhodesia.

Quality

Discussing the subject of quality rather than quantity of students, Prof. Craig said all were at the university by a combination of outstanding ability and good luck.

They were a chosen and lucky minority who had achieved a privileged position enjoyed by very few. Their rights implied obligations and their privileges, duties.

Society, including the people

(Continued on next page)



Youth prominent at memorial service to Cecil Rhodes

Youth took a prominent part in the service to mark the 73rd anniversary of the death of the Founder of Rhodesia, Cecil John Rhodes, as these photographs show.

Thirty-seven wreaths were laid at the foot of Rhodes's statue in this simple yet affecting anniversary service, organized by the Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society.

They represented an almost complete cross-section of the community, the Government, the Judiciary, the Senate, the House of Assembly, the Police, the Armed Forces, the City of Salisbury, ex-servicemen's organizations, the Church, women's associations, societies and schools.

After the wreath laying a lament was played by 17-year-old Neville



Keep our education system as long as possible

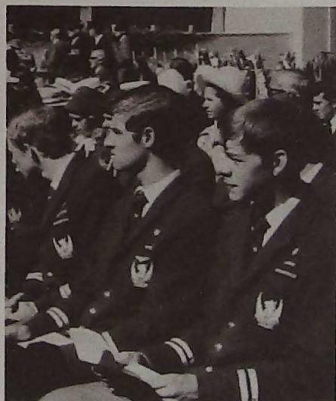
A comprehensive school in London is a "most evil educational institution", says a University of Rhodesia professor who recently revisited England.

Prof. John Honey, the head of the Department of Education at the University, taught at the school in January to find out how Britain's comprehensive school system is working.

Prof. Honey said that when he first arrived in Rhodesia he felt her system of education to be 30 years behind the times.

"Now I am grateful that I'm teaching potential teachers here and not in Britain.

"I hope we can keep our system like it is for as long as possible."



Workman, a sergeant in the Churchill School Pipe Band, resplendent in the dark green tartan kilt of the Gordons with glengarry, sporran and spats.

Technical training: There has been a sharp increase in the number of African students and apprentices attending technical colleges in Rhodesia according to the annual report of the Chamber of Mines.

Tobacco grower of the year



This year's champion tobacco grower of Rhodesia is 31-year-old Karoi farmer, Mr. Dave Chadwick, who with his wife is shown with their prizes. On the left of the picture is Mr. Geoffrey Ellman-Brown, chairman of Rothmans Rhodesia, who presented an

Commerce will overcome its problems

Commerce was today faced with its biggest problems for years, the Associated Chambers of Commerce president, Mr. George Maltas, told the Gatooma Chamber.

And things would get worse before they got better — but they would definitely get better, he said.

The private enterprise system that had achieved so much in the past nine years would keep working to ensure continued survival.

Mr. Maltas said: "We will have to accept the situation as it is at present, conduct and control our businesses more efficiently, in the knowledge that we will ultimately come out on top."

He said Rhodesia had achieved "great things" with its economy in the past nine years. It had been a period of stress, and there were still constraints that would have ruined any system which did not allow individual initiative and competition to prevail.

"But we are now faced with a set of problems that are not new, but which are of greater magnitude than in recent years."

Mr. Maltas said that in the past 15 months Rhodesia had suffered from the effects of the oil crisis, transport and export problems arising from events in Moçambique and Portugal, foreign exchange problems and internal liquidity problems.

Helmets compulsory: Regulations intended to provide additional protection against serious injury for motor-cyclists involved in accidents make the wearing of crash helmets compulsory after September.

Competition grows in battery-operated vehicle field

Competition in the battery-operated vehicle field is growing, says Business Herald.

Airflo announced recently that it was ready to mass-produce an electric trolley for large factories, railways, airports, hospitals and transport services.

And Blackwood Hodge is now looking for customers, preferably outside Rhodesia, for its electric delivery vehicle, Mozo.

A spokesman for the firm, which specializes in earthmoving and mechanical handling equipment, said Mozo would cost about R.\$2 500 and would operate for six hours without recharging the batteries.

"At the most Mozo will cost 5c an hour to operate at full load," he claimed.

The electric motor with a three-stage control had forward and reverse gears, hydraulic brakes, and was registered for general road use. The vehicle's capacity was two tonnes and although the prototype had been designed to carry bottles

engraved copper tray and a cash prize of R.\$1 000. On the right is the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, who presented the Rothmans floating trophy cup and said the only escape open to farmers from the cost-price squeeze was to increase productivity.

or small parcels, modifications could easily be made.

Mozo was powered by two large batteries.

The company is also investigating production of battery-powered tug tractors.

University is not a football

(Continued from previous page)

among whom they lived and their parents, deserved some return for the "very large" sums of money expended on their education.

The earliest universities had been instituted to serve the community and to advance society. Students today had the same obligations.

They were potential leaders of society and should tackle its problems ("sometimes apparently insoluble") in the light and the spirit of truth, as university men and women, said the professor.

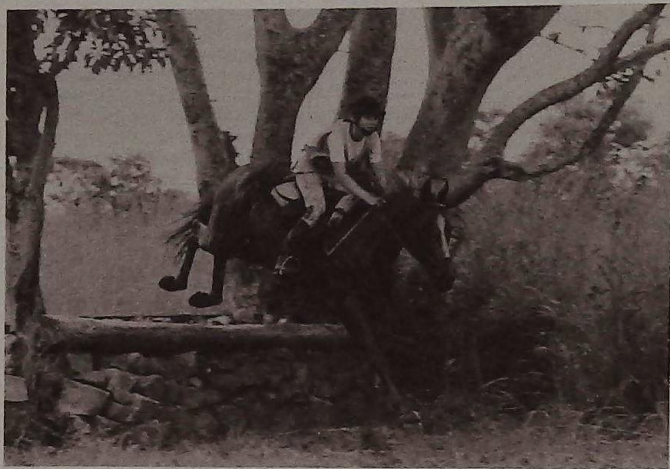
"The way to achieve truth is two-fold—through the continuation of tradition and of new knowledge," he said.

"A university education is a great and one-time opportunity. Do not throw it away, for it will never come back."

Prof. Craig said that the University of Rhodesia was probably the only one of its kind in the world. If non-racialism could not exist there, it was not likely to be successful elsewhere in the country.

"Here there is a unique attempt in human relations, the success of which depends upon each of our members."

"The cynics and the pessimists declare that our attempt cannot succeed. It is the responsibility of every member of the university to prove them wrong," he said.



Racehorse breeding boost plan

An ambitious plan to boost thoroughbred horse breeding in Rhodesia, and eventually build up exports of racehorses involves a request for a total ban on the import of geldings older than three years, and restricted import of other categories, says a report in Business Herald.

The restrictions would be based on the racing performance of horses to ensure high quality. Yearling colts, fillies, broodmares and stallions with a good racing history would be excluded from the import ban.

The Rhodesian breeding industry is about five years old, and it has sales every year. This year's will see 110 yearlings auctioned.

Most have been bred from imported stock and quality is reported high.

It is in the breeding where the investment opportunities are found.

"Mounting evidence of the attractiveness of this form of investment is that membership of the Breeders' Association has increased in the past three months from 70 to 110," it is reported.

Locusts destroyed: Rhodesian and South African technicians and equipment took part in a successful aerial spraying of the 50m. swarm of red locusts which threatened crops in the Beira area.

The Meikles International Horse Trials held near Salisbury attracted a large attendance of the public who enjoyed keen competition among British, South African and Rhodesian riders. The picture shows a competitor clearing one of the variety of obstacles on the course.

Farmers' needs linked directly to research

Restructuring of the Agricultural Research Council will enable the producers' associations of the National Farmers Union to participate more directly in the planning and implementation of research programmes.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, said it would mean the Council will have a greater say in how money is spent on agricultural research, and it would also mean the Government will make a substantial annual grant to the Council to carry out its research work.

"First-hand participation by producers' associations in Council affairs will bring the farmers' needs directly to the research worker and, conversely, greatly facilitate the taking of research results back to the farmer," said the Minister.

The RNFU has promised to augment Government finance with an annual grant.

Welcoming the announcement, RNFU president, Mr. Paddy Millar, said: "Agricultural producers will now be in a position to identify themselves positively with research, both at the policy-making and at the grass roots levels."

Third Rhodesian medical congress

The Third Rhodesian Medical Congress is to be held in Salisbury in September, 1976, under the auspices of the Rhodesian Medical Association and some 800 delegates are expected to attend from all over the world.

The Congress is to be held on the campus of the University of Rhodesia and eminent speakers have been invited in the disciplines of anaesthetics, general practice, medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, occupational health, pathology, paediatrics, radiology, social and preventive medicine and surgery.

The scientific programme will include plenary sessions in priorities in medical care in developing countries; modern methods in diagnosis; malignancy; education of health teams for the developing world.

There will be a full plenary session on accidents and the modern epidemic and the various disciplines will hold sub-plenary and sectional meetings.

A scientific exhibition is also to be staged in conjunction with the congress.

London singing bursary

Mr. Stuart Petersen (20), of Salisbury, has won a three-year bursary at the Royal College of Music in London.

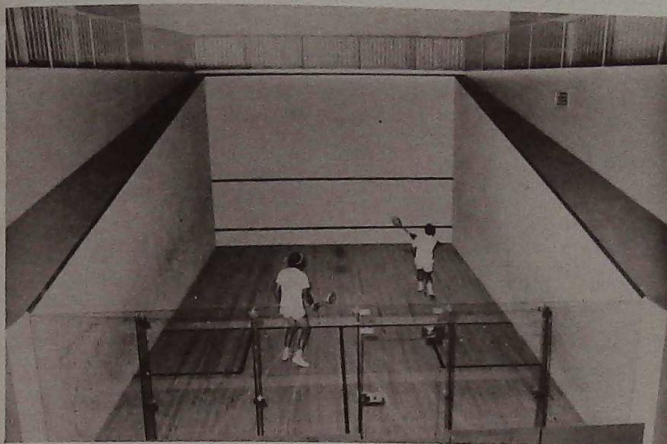
Sir Keith Falkner, a former director of the college, who visited Salisbury last year, heard Mr. Petersen's singing and recommended the bursary.

The bursary will pay for his fees and part of his living expenses. He has also received a Rhodesian Government grant of R.\$280 a year.

Libraries directory: A new edition of the Directory of Rhodesian Libraries has been published by the National Archives to replace the 1969 edition.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES

We trust we have a good conscience, in all things willing to live honestly.—Hebrews 13 v 18.



Squash court packs in the spectators

The new glass-backed international squash court at Salisbury Sports Club is said to be as good as anything of its kind in the world—and perhaps better.

Following two years of inquiries about spectator facilities at squash courts in various countries, a Salisbury architect, Mr. Peter Martin,

was retained to design a court which would provide the most up-to-date facilities for spectators and television coverage.

The court was completed in time for the U.D.C. International Tournament. The cost, allowing for professional fees and all other contin-

(Continued on next column)

Rural administration over the years

The Guardians, by Joy Maclean (Books of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 1994, Bulawayo).

A story of Rhodesia's outposts and of the men and women who served in them, this book of nearly 300 pages is dedicated to the families and the descendants of the Native Commissioners who helped to build Rhodesia.

Recent events have focused attention on Rhodesia's ubiquitous rural administrators, the District Commissioners, those dedicated men and their families who serve their fellow men in a multiplicity of outposts scattered throughout the remotest corners of the country.

Theirs is a long and proud tradition of service with its roots reaching back to the appointment by Rhodes of the first Native Commissioners and the formation of the



infant Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department in the 1890s.

The Guardians is the absorbing story of the Department, its employees and their families. Backbone of the Administration in the early and middle years, the Department was charged with the herculean task of reconciling, as painlessly as possible, two very different racial cultures.

This is a book about people. Joy Maclean illuminates their trials, joys and accomplishments and, in doing so, pays a well-merited tribute.

A striking feature of the book is the variety and excellence of its illustrations which include historical photographs and top and tail of page line embellishments and a series of full-page cartoons by A. J. Bundoek.



FARMERS BECOME CUSTODIANS OF WILD LIFE

The Parks and Wild Life Bill makes a landholder custodian of the wild life on his property, according to the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr. Mark Partridge.

During the second reading in Parliament recently he said the landholder would be given privileges which would enable him to derive some benefit from his custodianship.

"In a world where good hunting is at a premium, whether it be for big game or simply game birds, this benefit to the landholder could be very considerable," said Mr. Partridge.

Integral part

There were encouraging signs that farmers no longer looked on wild life as inimical to their farming operations, but rather as an integral part of them.

"I am confident that the provisions of this Bill will stimulate this trend and lead to a return of wild life to areas from which it has long been absent," said Mr. Partridge.

gencies, was in the region of R.\$52 000.

Provision has been made for 330 seated spectators and there is standing room for a further 170. A feature of the design is that future expansion will be possible by raising the roof and building a suspended concrete gallery completely around the court. This, it is thought, will accommodate another 250 spectators.

The court has been sunk below ground-level and to avoid any discomfort to players, air is pumped through ducts into the bottom of the court.

Squash is one of the sports which has been able to maintain international relationships and avoid sporting isolation. It is hoped that by having adequate spectator facilities, not only will interest in the game be maintained, but also that it will be possible to derive sufficient income to ensure continued visits from international players.

More black women students at university

Opening the 1975 Graduate Certificate in Education Course at the University of Rhodesia, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Professor Robert Craig, said the enrolment of 106 students was the first time the 100 mark had been passed during the past 19 years.

This year's enrolment was also remarkable in that it included graduates from a dozen different universities, which in addition to U.R. and several South African universities, included Calcutta, features of the enrolment were the increased numbers of African women students and of experienced teachers of all races who had returned to the university to improve their own qualifications and to share their experience with others.

Teacher defined

Professor Craig described the school teacher at all levels of education as the country's most powerful single source of social progress.

"If power and action are not informed by a capacity to think and a sense of responsibility then Rhodesia can make no real progress."

He warned the future teachers not to be misled by untried and untested methods of education which endangered the child's whole future by making him the subject of irresponsible experiment.

Authority and discipline had often been misused in the past when they degenerated into authoritarianism, tyranny and cruelty.

The present situation called for a recovery of the rightful place of authority and discipline, not of the teacher, nor of the school, nor even of the state, but of that which is reasonable, good and true.

Making man

The chief end and aim of education was to bring before the pupil the example of humane, reasonable compassionate persons, without whom no nation could call itself civilized.

"If you ask me what is the aim and end of all education, I would answer 'to evoke in ourselves and in others the capacity to think and to act independently under the authority of the values which make men human'. Man does not make these values, on the contrary, they make man."

Rhodesian Rotary students popular in U.S.

Rhodesian and South African students on Rotary exchange programmes to the United States are very popular with their hosts.

Judge Paul Paulson, from Ohio, speaking at a Rotary Club lunch in Salisbury said students from these two countries were different from young Americans and from other student visitors.

They were completely at ease with adults and were an asset to the exchange programme, he said.

More wanted

"We'd like to see the numbers increased from the present figures of between 13 and 16 to about 30 in a year's time."

Unlike many children who

say hello and goodbye in one breath and then disappear, Rhodesian children related well to adults and were not awkward in conversation, he said.

"I've come to find out how you do it!" he added, amid laughter.

Judge Paulson is exchange programme officer for his area of the United States, covering 16 Rotary districts from Ohio to the East Coast.

Commenting on the value of student exchange programmes, he said that while this may not be immediately apparent the high calibre of the children involved meant that some of them would almost certainly be the policy makers in their countries in future years.

Another high-yielding maize hybrid

Opening a new research farm of the Seed Maize Association, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, pointed out that hybrid maize now gives 93 per cent. of the country's maize crop. The value of the increased yields from hybrids is estimated at R.\$200m. since they were introduced nearly 30 years ago.

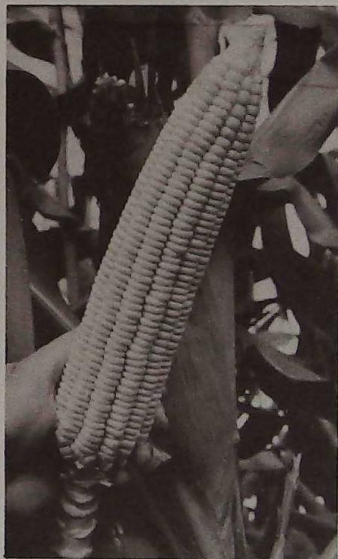
Mr. Smith praised the pioneers of Rhodesia's maize-breeding programme, the late Mr. Harry Arnold, and his successor, Mr. Alan Rattray.

It was satisfying to know that Mr. Rattray was still in harness with his own research programme on the farm.

Rhodesian agricultural scientists have developed another high-yielding maize hybrid the performance of which compares favourably with the Rhodesian world-beater variety, SR 52.

The new line, which took five years to develop, has been named R 213.

It has been extensively tested throughout the country in 92 trials, and has now been released by the Department of Research and Specialist Services for commercial production.



Hybrid maize at the Rattray Research Station.

Plastic waste: The recycling of plastic waste is being examined in order to conserve foreign exchange and combat pollution, says the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Population and protein

In the course of a one-day symposium on population and protein held at the University of Rhodesia some interesting observations on food production in Rhodesia were made by speakers from the University of Rhodesia.

Dr. Guy Bate, lecturer in the Department of Botany, said: "Insects as a supplement to unbalanced vegetable foods have a big part to play in the food of the future."

"Flavours and textures will be arranged to suit the palate of the gourmet of the 21st century."

Game farms

Dr. Brian Walker, senior lecturer in the Division of Biological Sciences, on using marginal lands in Rhodesia, said the long-term policy should be one of domesticated game ranching. This had not yet been tried on a full-scale basis.

Species which are considered desirable should be captured in large numbers and included in breeding programmes.

After a few generations of culling, taming and selected breeding they will no longer be the same as the wild species but the castrated "steers" will be approaching their genetic potential for meat production.

From fresh water

Dr. Alan Bowmaker, senior lecturer in the Zoology Department, spoke on producing protein from fresh water.

"I do not consider myself too optimistic in predicting that home produced fish will be the major animal protein source for Rhodesians by the end of this century and probably before then."

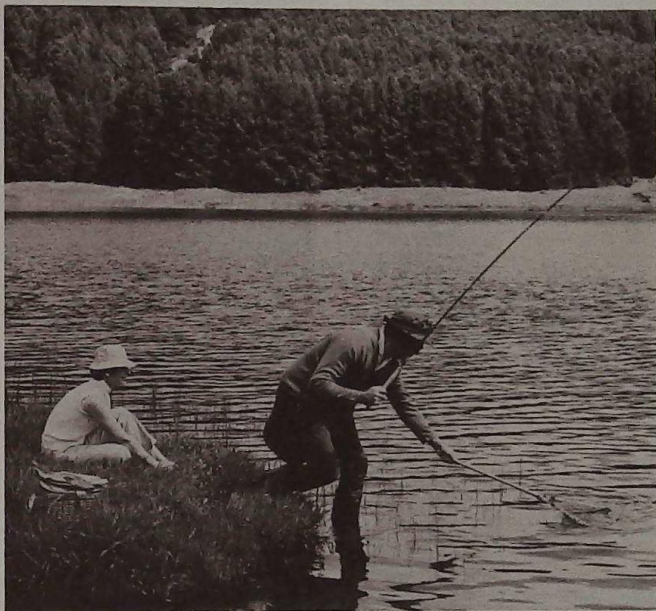
"Rhodesia has in the region of 7 200 dams of which 85 are major dams. Experts estimate this to represent 11 per cent. of the total optimum storage required to develop full potential yield."

He also estimated that to allow unimpeded growth, eight to 10 major dams have to be built each year, a rate which has not been achieved.

River systems

"This is incidental to my main point which is that quite a significant portion of Rhodesia will gradually disappear and our river systems, as we know them now, will cease to exist."

Trout fishing for sportsmen in a picturesque lake in the Eastern Highlands. Such dams may well have to be exploited as sources for fish on a commercial scale.



It would seem reasonable to expect an average potential sustained yield of 25 kg/ha/year in Rhodesian large dams.

With an increasing nutrient input and efficient cropping and management this could readily be increased to 50 kg/ha/year.

Large dams in Rhodesia cover approximately 50 000 ha.

Productive

At 25 to 50 kg/ha/year the potential average annual yield from these large dams, including the Rhodesian waters of Lake Kariba, would range between 1 250 to 2 500 tonnes, valued at current value between R.\$500 000 to R.\$2 000 000.

Smaller dams are, for various reasons, inherently more productive than the larger ones.

They are more easily managed and energy input has greater effect purely on the basis of the smaller dilution . . . it would be relatively simple to quadruple the potential yield of these smaller dams to achieve average yields above 100 kg/ha/year.

A single fisheries authority, under one Ministry, fulfilling the needs of research, extension and training in and development of fisheries resources, should be set up.

Lottery winners can receive money in most countries

If an Italian visitor to Rhodesia buys a prize-winning State Lottery ticket, he'll get his money . . . and in lire. Or a Greek winner in drachma.

Subject to exchange control permission, readily given in most cases, the same applies to all but four countries in the world. They are Britain, Zambia, the United States and Canada.

Even so, prize money has been paid on occasions to Britain, usually on compassionate grounds.

The Director of State Lotteries, Mr. T. F. R. O'Rourke, says any win outside Rhodesia must automatically be referred to exchange control.

It is necessary to confirm that the winner is genuinely a resident of the country where he wishes the money to be paid.

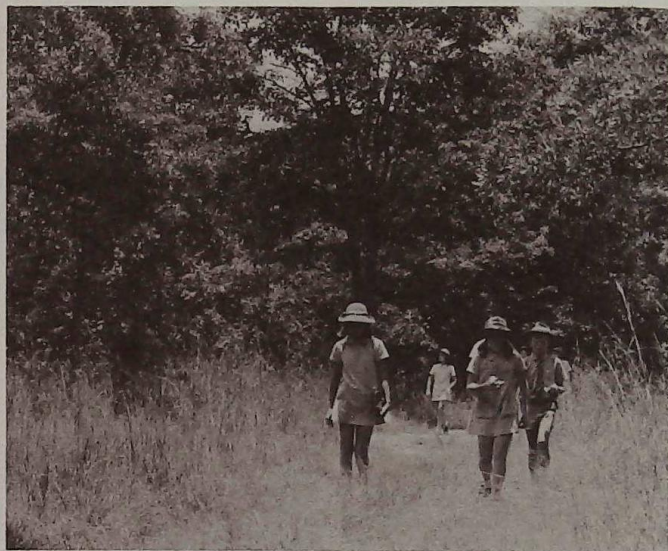
Prizes have been paid out in the past to countries including Australia, New Zealand and Greece. **RWM**

Getting with nature at close quarters

Nature trails have been opened to the public at the Lake Mcllwaine National Park Game Reserve near Salisbury, the latest in a series of national park projects to enable people to get with nature at close quarters.

Small parties are not accompanied by a guide but are given written instructions on how to follow the trails and information on what to look for.

There are extensive walks with camping facilities at Inyanga in the Eastern Highlands and Lake Kyle at Fort Victoria and a three-day wilderness trail at Gona-re-Zhou game reserve in the Lowveld.



Out in the pleasant woods.

New system for allocation of hunting camps

The Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management announced the introduction of a new system for the allocation of hunting camps within its areas.

In the past, hunting camps have been allocated on a "draw" basis, but with the increase in demand this system has proved unsatisfactory and camps have now been put out to tender with a reserve price on each of 104 hunts for this season May 1 to September 30.

Of these hunts, 40 per cent. have been reserved for tender by Rhodesian residents only, ensuring an equitable participation by interested parties within and outside our borders.

The pricing structure has also changed, and reserved prices on tender documents include camp fees, permits for animals allowed on any particular hunt, and African guides.



A warden explains spoor marks set in cement to a party of children.

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