

# Rhodesian COMMENTARY

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## Real needs of Africa: Food, jobs and education

The Rhodesian Front backbencher, Mr. Andre Holland, said in an interview with the news agency Iana that there was no question of Rhodesians handing over all that they had built up. He asked if the Press was never going to give up speculating about the Rhodesian Government capitulating to the African National Council. "We are of Africa. The community into which I was born is also entitled to a homeland."

Mr. Holland said he was confident that if people would sit down and talk to each other with a degree of humility everyone's aspirations could be satisfied.

So long as the leaders of the ANC continued to play to the gallery and run around the world using other people's money and eating other people's food instead of getting on with meaningful discussions for the benefit of their own people, their status — such as it was — must decline.

"The real needs of Africa are food, jobs and education. Globe-trotting around the world, living on the fat of the land and making extravagant statements that anyone could make, have done nothing to help the ordinary black Rhodesian.

"Ordinary people who have to do a day's work every day or who would like to have a job would be more impressed if these people got down to sensible meaningful discussions. But, that is up to them."

Mr. Holland did not believe there could possibly be a rift between South Africa and Rhodesia over the detente exercise.

He had the highest regard for the South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, as his vision and understanding of the problems of Africa was rare.

"I am of a fifth generation in Africa — I am more of southern Africa than President Kennedy was of America. This is what makes me understand and firmly support Mr. Vorster's oft-stated view that we are of Africa and our problems must be solved between the people

of Africa.

"This is good common sense. This is why our Rhodesian Government is supporting South Africa in its detente policy."

## Tourists flock back

The message, Rhodesia is Super, was put across very effectively at this year's Rand show.

And it seems the Rhodesian National Tourist Board has chosen to use this slogan to promote Rhodesia at a time when the South Africans are more ready than usual to come and see for themselves, reports *Business Herald*.

During the past four months there has been a 40 per cent. increase in the number of South African motoring tourists to visit Rhodesia, while during the 1974 December holiday period, 25 per cent. more South Africans visited Rhodesia than in the previous December.

In January this year the improvement went up by 54 per cent. and in March by as much as 60 per cent. compared with last year.

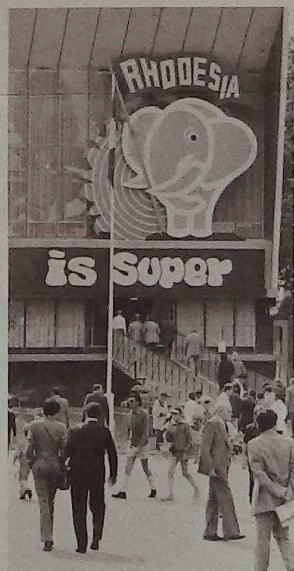
The Rhodesian pavilion at the Rand show was designed entirely around the theme, Rhodesia is Super.

Excellent colour photographs of people and places arranged in a jig-saw puzzle pattern at this year's gold medal award winning

## Mobile clinics for 30 000

Three mobile clinics visit 450 farms and mines in the Gatooma Rural Council district every three months to provide medical services for 30 000 Africans.

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display, conveyed the point that Rhodesia was super for hotels, caravanning, sunsets, waterfalls, outdoor life, flowers, trees, art, fishing, jewellery and copper.

And particular emphasis was placed on how super Rhodesia was at Kariba, Victoria Falls and the Eastern Highlands.

RWM



## Improving ploughing equipment and methods

Silver Medals are proving a spur towards better ploughing equipment and tillage methods.

Awarded by the Ploughing Association of Rhodesia, the medals are bestowed for appropriate and outstanding achievements. They are already regarded highly, and act as incentives — especially for manufacturers.

The success of a recent silver medal competition for an ox plough has now aroused interest in construction of more sophisticated equipment.

This equipment consists of tractor-drawn reversible disc ploughs, on the development of which local manufacturers are now believed to have spent some R.\$100 000.

New disc plough tests have been carried out already by Conex, working with the Standing Committee on Agricultural Machinery (SCAM) and leading farmers.

Conex officers with teams of assistants were responsible for most testing procedures.

Reports have been prepared on the ploughs tested, and the manufacturers have agreed to the publication of results.

A recent recipient of a silver



A picture of an ox-drawn plough taken nearly two decades ago.

medal was tillage engineer Geoff Meikle. Mr. Meikle took charge of the Conex Depth of Ploughing Trials following his graduation in 1965, about a year after trials were established.

He also initiated a new trial, aimed mainly at peasant agriculture. This has been invaluable in the furtherance of minimum tillage and reduced ploughing frequency.

Those factors are of vital import-

ance in cutting both production costs and fuel expenditure.

Geoff Meikle is now analysing the Conex trials for publication, but much of the knowledge gained has been incorporated in his numerous articles and lectures.

In 1971 alone it was estimated that he spoke on tillage methods to a total of 1 800 European and 500 African farmers.

## Trade Fair exhibits impressed visitors



Fashion shows at the Trade Fair drew appreciative audiences comprising both locals and visitors to Rhodesia.

The quality of exhibits at Trade Fair Rhodesia just ended in Bulawayo, greatly impressed a trade mission from Natal.

Twelve leading Durban businessmen and industrialists spent a week in Bulawayo and Salisbury on a visit organized by the Durban Chamber of Commerce.

Leader of the mission, Mr. H. G. Gallow, said: "We are here mainly to establish contacts. Some of us have shopping lists; others have exports for Rhodesia. Some contracts have already been signed."

Another of the visitors said: "Your country has become very self-sufficient. We have seen a lot of interesting products."

"I'm amazed at what you are turning out here."

Visitors from several other countries made comments along similar lines.



## Changes in wild life protection

The Parks and Wild Life Act, which has been passed in the Senate, rationalizes previous legislation and provides for the protection of several additional species of animals and birds and, for the first time, for the protection of some plants. This Act also gives the custody of wild life on privately-owned land to the land-holders. A spokesman for the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management said: "This is a new idea in Rhodesia, and may even be unique. This step was taken after careful consideration of the effect on wild life."

"We were satisfied that land-holders would respect this privilege, but the Act provides that if the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, or an Intensive Conservation Area committee, feel that, because this privilege is being abused, a species is in danger of disappearing from an area, steps can be taken to have that species protected," he said.

"Also, the land-holder who is a true conservationist will have the Department's support in protecting the wild life on his land. Regulations will be issued setting value on animals, and if someone is convicted of poaching, the courts can order the poacher to compensate the land-holder for the animals killed," said the spokesman.

### Reclassification

The Act includes the reclassification of wild life areas. Previously, "National Parks" and "Game Reserves" were the only designations of areas where wild life was protected.

Now, "National Parks", such as Wankie and Matusadona, are areas where the interests of wild life are paramount, and this designation is in line with the international concept. Other areas, like McIlwaine and Kyle, are recognized as "Recreational Parks" and Ewanrigg and Vumba are "Botanical Gardens".

The new classification "Sanctuaries" has been made for areas used for the protection of individual species of wild life like the Melsetter Eland Sanctuary.

Under the old legislation, there were "Controlled Hunting Areas", but it has been recognized that the hunting of animals is not the only interest of people in these areas. These have been renamed "Safari Areas", and the Department plans to open some Safari Areas for game-viewing safaris, while others will continue to be used for hunting.

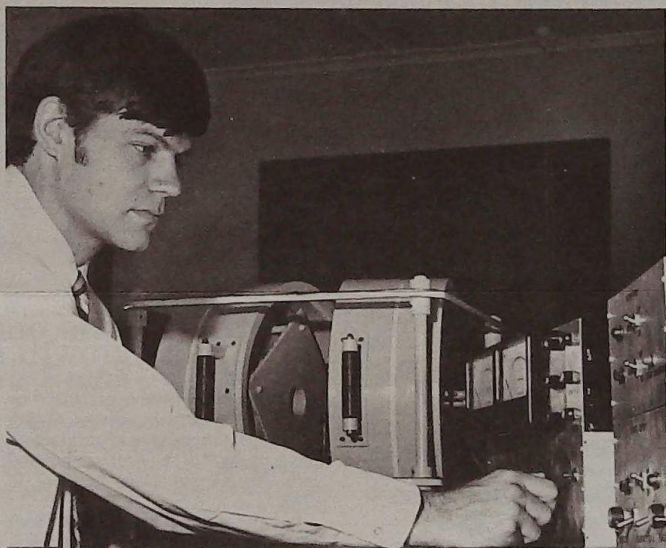
(Continued on page 4)

## S.A. Police entertained

The people of Bulawayo and Salisbury gave great welcomes to the first members of the South African Police in Rhodesia to spend rest and recreation leave in those cities.

The organizers of the scheme said: "We have had more offers of hospitality for these lads than we have lads."

## Measures magnetism of rocks formed millions of years ago



The first D.Phil. within the Department of Physics at the University of Rhodesia has been awarded to Dr. B. P. J. (Bob) van Oorschot (26), shown in the picture.

The head of the department, Dr. R. W. H. Stevenson, said that Dr. van Oorschot was born at the Hague, but his family came to Rhodesia in 1959. He studied maths. and physics and gained a first-class degree in 1970.

"The physics department has very strong geophysical research interests and for his thesis, Dr. Oorschot developed an ultra-sensitive spinner magnetometer under the supervision of Eng. P. F. Ridler", said Dr. Stevenson.

"This instrument measures the

The picture shows Dr. Oorschot with his machine.

very weak magnetism of rocks formed up to 3 000 million years ago. This fossil magnetism shows where the continents were at the time of rock formation—for they have been sliding around the surface of the globe according to the now well-established theory of continental drift—and it is also useful to the geologist for dating rock formations.

"Dr. Oorschot's machine is superior to the most advanced spinners in both speed of measurement and sensitivity, and will enable the Department to extend its well-known work in this important research field".



## INDOOR STADIUM FOR NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE

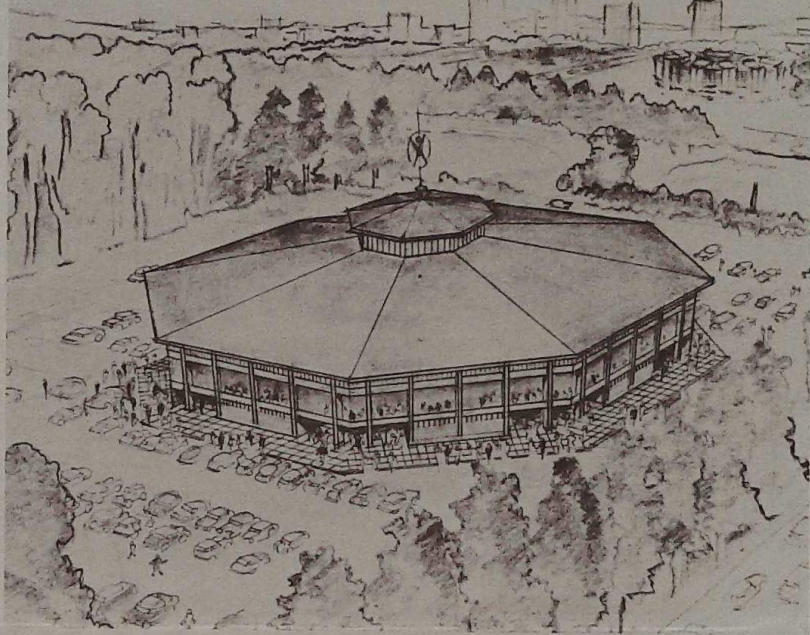
Work on the first stage of the National Sports Centre complex in Salisbury is expected to start early in June with the construction of the indoor stadium. Covering an area of 4 000 m<sup>2</sup> (one acre), will cost in the region of R.\$250 000, and take a year to complete.

The eight-sided building will consist of an arena area of 1 600 m<sup>2</sup> suitable for such sports as basketball, tennis, show jumping and indoor hockey. There will also be changing rooms, two bars and a restaurant and provision has been made to increase these at a later date.

The seating capacity for such events as boxing, when chairs are placed in the arena, will be 6 000, whilst arena events such as show jumping will allow for tiered seating for 4 000 spectators.

There will be on-site parking for 2 000 cars.

The architects are R. Spencer Parker and Anthony W. Parker.



## Wild life protection

(Continued from page 3)

Previously, 23 animals were listed as Royal Game, but now there are only nine. Among those removed from the list are immature elephant, nyala, and some small mammals, such as bush-babies and night apes.

Previously unprotected birds now declared Royal Game include the tawny eagle, African hawk eagle, Ayres hawk eagle, martial eagle, crowned eagle, long-crested eagle, brown snake eagle, black-breasted snake eagle, peregrine falcon, lanner falcon and taita falcon. Among those dropped from the list are the owls and nightjars and the crested guinea fowl.

Among plants now protected are 21 varieties of aloes, including the flame lily, and several types of orchid, all indigenous cycads, the Sabi Star, Lundi Star, and maiden-hair and mangrove ferns.

## Steady growth in manufacturing

Steady growth was experienced by the manufacturing sector during 1974, with the volume of production going up by 7,3 per cent., compared with the 6,8 per cent. increase in 1973.

But the value of gross output rose by 21,3 per cent., the Economic Survey of Rhodesia for 1974 states in its analysis of the performance of the main sectors of the economy.

### External prices

The steeper rise was largely the result of substantial movements in external prices, and in their relationship to export earnings and import costs.

Growth rates of more than 10 per cent. were recorded in the volume of production in the drink and tobacco, metals and metal products and non-metallic mineral sectors.

The foodstuffs industry showed a decline of 0,8 per cent. in production volume, caused mainly by the lower intake of beef and milk and the resulting reduction in processing operations.

### Agriculture

The value of the total agricultural output increased by R.\$101

million or 31,3 per cent. to R.\$423 million for the year.

Mineral production volume showed a marginal decrease, but the firmer prices for most base metals and minerals helped to bring about a 21,6 per cent. increase in the value of production, and the value of the gross output of the industry increased by 18 per cent. to R.\$190,5 million.

### Construction

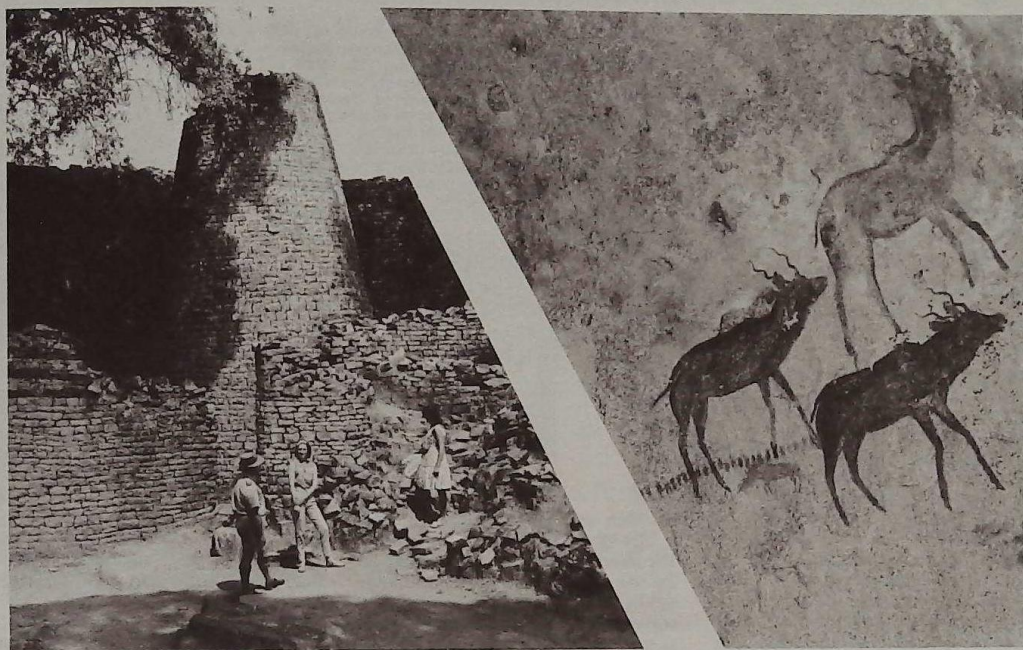
A breakdown of the output of the construction industry shows that construction in the public sector rose by 36 per cent. during the year, an increase that helped to offset the effects of a more modest 4 per cent. increase in the private sector demands.

The total value of the output from the industry increased by 18,6 per cent. to R.\$220,5 million.

The value of building plans passed declined by 6,7 per cent. to R.\$105 million. Residential plans passed were valued at R.\$13,4 million less than in 1973 mainly because of the decline in net immigration.



Below (left) the Conical Tower in the Great Enclosure of Zimbabwe. Below (right) Bushmen paintings in a cave near Lake McIlwaine, Salisbury.



## No more probes into origins of the Zimbabwe Ruins

No more probes into the origin of Rhodesia's famous Zimbabwe Ruins would be made in the foreseeable future, the Co-ordinator of National Monuments, Mr. Cran Cooke, said in Bulawayo. But an archeological survey to map every ruin, rock painting and cave in Rhodesia would go on for many years yet, he said.

The survey began about 10 years ago and had plotted the whereabouts of between 3 000 and 4 000 prehistoric sites in Rhodesia.

The biggest exercise at present was a survey of the Matopos Hills by the keeper-inspector of monuments, Mr. N. J. Walker, of the National Museum, Bulawayo.

"To date he has plotted about 200 sites of prehistoric paintings," Mr. Cooke said. "We have certainly not found them all yet."

### Prehistoric

From the archaeological survey the National Museums and Monuments of Rhodesia would produce a map showing the distribution of the various peoples in Rhodesia during prehistoric times.

"We think we will probably be able to publish a map of our work to date by next year," he said.

On Zimbabwe Ruins, Mr. Cooke said: "We have not done any excavation there since last year when the Ranche House archaeological school, which we run, worked there on an occupation site. The school

has excavated there for the past three years.

### Never final

"I don't think we will do anything more at Zimbabwe Ruins — though in archaeology nothing is ever final. We have come to certain conclusions and at the moment I don't think there is need to do anything more."

### FROM THE SCRIPTURES

*... Keep the dedication with gladness, both with thanksgivings, and with singing . . . Nehemiah 12 v. 27.*

## Upsurge in manufacture of mining equipment

The manufacturing output of mining and quarrying equipment from the new R.\$380 000 premises of Samuel Osborn (Rhodesia) Ltd., in Bulawayo, will increase by about 20 per cent. when the factory goes into operation in June.

"The present industrial conditions in Rhodesia—mainly the upsurge in mining—have accelerated the manufacture of our equipment by 20 years," said a spokesman.

"The factory will take care of our immediate requirements only. In the next five years, further expansion

of about R.\$1 000 000 could follow."

Among the items produced for the mining and quarrying industries are gyratory and stone crushers, screens, feeders and conveyors.

The company is currently making, for the first time in Rhodesia, 30-tonne jaw crushers capable of breaking up rock measuring 76 cm by 106 cm.

These are of 80 per cent. Rhodesian content and could be 100 per cent. but for the restriction on foundry capacity in the country.



## The versatile and dynamic Thomas Baines—artist and explorer

One of  
Rhodesia's  
greatest  
pioneers

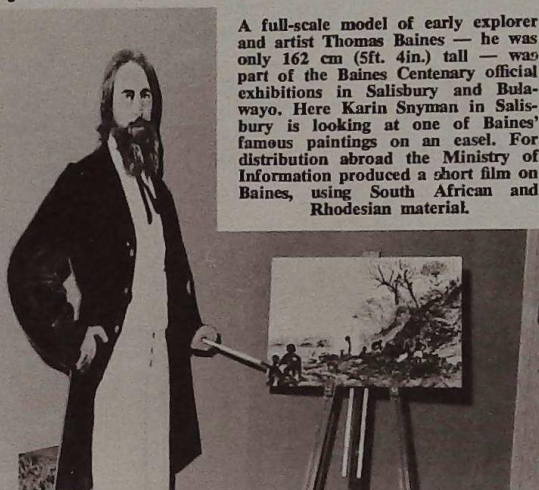
There was commemorated in the form of exhibitions in Rhodesia during May, the 100th anniversary of the death of one of the country's greatest pioneers — the versatile and dynamic Thomas Baines—artist, author, explorer, diarist, cartographer, naturalist and prospector. He is perhaps best known for the hundreds of oil paintings and water colours and sketches he produced of his travels through southern Africa in the mid-nineteenth century.

He was born in 1820 in King's Lynn in Norfolk, a town to which he often returned. He arrived at the Cape in 1842, with training as an "ornamental artist" behind him.

In Cape Town he set himself up as a marine and portrait painter and his canvasses of Table Bay had a ready sale to the passing traffic



The Baines aloe.



A full-scale model of early explorer and artist Thomas Baines — he was only 162 cm (5ft. 4in.) tall — was part of the Baines Centenary official exhibitions in Salisbury and Bulawayo. Here Karin Snyman in Salisbury is looking at one of Baines' famous paintings on an easel. For distribution abroad the Ministry of Information produced a short film on Baines, using South African and Rhodesian material.

between Europe and India.

His urge to wander led him to the interior, but this was interrupted by the campaigns of 1851 and 1853 against the Gaikas, in which he served as a kind of war artist, capturing scenes as he saw them, in a period when photography was still experimental.

Then, after a spell in England, he joined an exploring expedition in Northern Australia. For this work he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1858.

Meanwhile, Livingstone had recently come to the notice of the world for his journeys across Africa in which, incidentally, he had seen and named the Victoria Falls.

### To the Zambezi

The British Government appointed Livingstone to lead a major and powerful expedition to explore both the Zambezi and the Shire rivers, and Livingstone asked Baines to join the party as the expedition's artist. Many of the artist's famous water colours exhibited date from this period.

It was a short association, however, and an unfortunate one, for Baines was dismissed by Livingstone on charges of theft. Livingstone later admitted these allegations to be unjustified, and it can only be assumed that chronic malaria had temporarily warped Livingstone's judgement.

Baines' next expedition was, in company with James Chapman, to the Victoria Falls, not by the Zambezi but from Walvis Bay; and the splendid pictures of the Falls painted by Baines are a result of this.

They raised enormous interest in South Africa and in England and were published as an album of lithographs, in 1866, the first printed book to be wholly or largely devoted to Rhodesian territory.

### Mineral concession

Meanwhile, events were moving in Mashonaland. Reports of the discovery of extensive gold fields and ancient workings had triggered many imaginations. Baines sailed

The tablet over Baines' grave in Durban records:

*"He was a man to whom the wilderness brought gladness and the mountains peace."*

south again, this time in the service of the South African Gold Fields Exploration Company, to negotiate with the Matabele for a gold mining concession.

There followed some of his best and most important work. Lobengula gave him his mineral concession, the first to be allowed within Rhodesia, and hence Baines can truly be regarded as one of the country's founders.

In his prospecting journeys as far as the Hartley Hills and the Hunyani he made the first maps of the

(Continued on page 7)



## Dramatic presentation of the Reports of the 1896 Rebellions

**The '96 Rebellions** (The British South Africa Company Reports on the Native Disturbances in Rhodesia, 1896-97). Facsimile reproduction, Vol. 2 in Silver Series by Rhodesiana Reprint Library, Books of Rhodesia Co., Box 1994, Bulawayo.

The original Reports have been retitled, cased and silver-blocked, and added are a new Publishers' Introduction, an outstanding Foreword by Dr. David Beach of the University of Rhodesia and a wealth of first-class and dramatic illustrations.

In 1896—six years after Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company had occupied Mashonaland and three years after its military conquest of Matabeleland—rebellion erupted in Rhodesia and the small white communities retired into laager. The hostilities were bloody and protracted; many lives were lost on both sides.

The following year the rebels, out-manoeuvred and out-gunned (although not out-numbered), conceded defeat.

Rhodes personally negotiated peace with the Ndebele chiefs at the famous Matopos Indabas of 1897, and in due course, less spectacularly but just as conclusively, Mashonaland was also restored to normality.

The Company, already embar-

assed by the abortive Jameson Raid and by its failure to locate the promised Eldorado north of the Limpopo, was obliged to explain this latest and most devastating setback to its plans for the orderly development of the new territory.

This it did in its Reports compiled



**On the road to Bulawayo—  
the evacuation of the outlying  
areas.**

by Earl Grey and Hugh Marshall Hole and issued to shareholders in March, 1898.

Earl Grey had become a director of the B.S.A. Company in 1889 and when he visited Rhodesia in 1894 at the height of the acrimony over the Jameson Raid, he replaced Leander Starr Jameson as Administrator of the fledgling territory.

Hugh Marshall Hole, who knew Cecil Rhodes before the 1890 Pioneer Column was formed, came to Rhodesia in 1891 and was private secretary to Jameson for three years. He took an active part in the Mashona rebellion. He wrote several books on Rhodesia.

The Reports were somewhat hurriedly put together and they tell only the Company's side of the story. Inevitably, therefore, they are neither comprehensive nor wholly accurate.

Nevertheless, because much of the text is devoted to first-hand accounts of the fighting, of patrols, escapes and rescues, they have that flavour of drama and immediacy which a later and more considered analysis could not have captured.

And, as Dr. Beach says in his Foreword, they still give us the best single volume on the military aspects of the uprisings.

(This book retails at R.\$9.45 in Rhodesia and R12.10 in South Africa. Book Club subscribers 33½ per cent. discount).

## Thomas Baines, artist and explorer

(Continued from page 6)

country, and his diaries and correspondence are full of the detail of his varied interests.

These journeys affected his health and Thomas Baines died of dysentery at Durban, while trying to outfit another visit to Mashonaland from the proceeds of his paintings.

It was widely acknowledged that Rhodesia stands in debt to Thomas Baines for the wealth of written and pictorial records he has given to illustrate the foundations of the country.

The National Archives is rich in these records, through the kindness of many gifts.

It was before the Second World War, in 1937, that attention was drawn to the existence of a mass of Baines' material—diaries, maps, sketches, paintings—in King's Lynn.

The manuscript material was presented by Baines' nephew and was later published by the Archives; many of the oil paintings were received on a permanent loan just after the War from the Borough of King's Lynn to whom Baines had

given them in the 1870s. They were in poor condition and were restored and renovated by the Art Gallery in Johannesburg.

The next major acquisition came with the gift in 1954 by Miss Diana Livingstone Bruce, Livingstone's great-grand-daughter, of a massive collection of Livingstone's diaries, correspondence and other papers and relics.

This material included many of the water colours done by Baines when he was artist to the Zambezi Expedition. They had been locked in a tin trunk in an attic for 40 years.

The third contribution was a splendid gift from the Beit Trust, made in 1962. The exhibition gallery, the Beit Trust Gallery, was itself a gift from the Trust when the Archives building was being designed—and the Trust added to it with a whole important collection of Baines' water colours.

Together with other gifts and acquisitions from many sources, these records—manuscript and pictorial—provide a striking tribute to one of Rhodesia's founders.





## Dual purpose forest development

To meet the increased demands for timber products in the future, Rhodesia is planning 25 years ahead and teaching Rhodesians about timber conservation, the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr. Mark Partridge, told the South African Timber Growers' Association Congress in Pietermaritzburg.

"We have calculated that by the year 2000 we shall have to have planted an area of softwoods 2½ times that existing at present," he said.

The degradation of the land in some tribal trust lands, due to the large population explosion, had caused his Ministry some headaches.

"Our approach to this problem is that not only must we educate the present owners or users of the land, but also future generations, in the arts of conservation," he said.

Forest areas were being developed

as tourist attractions in Rhodesia, "not only because of their intrinsic beauty, but also because of their wild life", he said.

## Multi-purpose food from soya bean

A locally-made high protein meat extender has made its debut in Rhodesian supermarkets after satisfactory acceptance in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Manufactured by the Salisbury-based company, Nutresco, the extender is a multi-purpose food based on the protein-rich soya bean.

Mixed results greeted the initial introduction of the food — called

**A land of granite hills, rivers and waterfalls, grassy plains and forests. This photograph is of a landscape looking towards the Chimanimani Mountains along the scenic road from Chipinga to Melsetter.**

Nutrifood — a few months ago. But now the manufacturers claim there is widespread acceptance with farmers and industrialists learning to use the product as a meat extender — rather than a meat substitute.

**The Polish Association of Rhodesia's celebration on May 3 of Polish National Day also marked the 25th anniversary of the association's launching.**

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