

THE AFRICAN TIMES

Vol. 5 No. 6
June, 1970

OVER
ONE MILLION
READERS

**SPECIAL ISSUE: THE PEOPLE'S PAPER SALUTES THE
REPUBLIC OF RHODESIA**





It flies over . . .

FREE RHODESIA

THIS SPECIAL issue of the people's paper commemorates even more than the beginning of a great new era in the history of our country—it is also a tribute to all that has been achieved in what our President has referred to as "the years of turmoil," the steadfast determination of ALL our people, the splendid beauty of our land, the golden harvests, the fantastic mineral wealth . . .

But perhaps above all it is a tribute to the spirit of Rhodesia.

All through the history of this country—through good times and bad, through wars, droughts, famines, times of plenty, and through times of acute danger such as we have faced in "the years of turmoil"—Rhodesians have always been people of courage, deeply loyal to this land which is their heritage.

In the two world wars in which this country ranged itself firmly by the side of Britain, they performed deeds and won honours out of all proportion to their numbers. In the mid-fifties, when our African soldiers went to Malaya to help stem the tide of communism—every year the R.A.R. celebrate their Regimental Day on April 25—their skill and valour won the admiration and respect of all the troops from different countries taking part in the campaign, and the High Command of that operation sent a special message of thanks when at last the R.A.R. were able to come home.

Today our African fighting men, side by side with the rest of the Security Forces, are still in the forefront of the fight against communism. Every Rhodesian knows how much we owe to the Security Forces

**Wonderful story
of a land
that stood firm**

and understands the magnificent job they are doing in the Zambesi Valley. It is thanks to them that Rhodesia remains safe, free and proudly independent . . .

But it is thanks also to the spirit of all our people who have resolutely refused to bow down to the dictates of politicians thousands of miles away from our land. Throughout the years of turmoil, especially since the vicious war of sanctions was launched against us, Rhodesians of all races have come closer together than ever before. Today we are united in mutual respect and amity. Ours is a land of peace and fast-growing prosperity. Indeed, our economic expansion has shocked our enemies and astonished the whole world.

As far back as March 6, 1968, 'The African Times' carried this headline on its front page: "In spite of sanctions: More

This is our National Flag

RHODESIA'S own National Flag was flown for the first time on November 11, 1968. In cities, towns and at District Commissioners' posts all over the country, people gathered to celebrate the third year of the country's independence and the raising of the new Flag.

The main ceremony took place in Salisbury near the statue of Cecil John Rhodes in Jameson Avenue and was attended by His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government (as he then was) Mr. Clifford Dupont who is now the first President of the Republic of Rhodesia. Members of the armed forces fired a 19-gun salute.

In Bulawayo several chiefs and African children from 34 Government schools attended the ceremony at the Queens Sports Ground. Flags were sent in ample time to all Government schools to be flown on this day of thanksgiving.

Our National Flag has three panels, green on the sides and white in the centre with the Coat of Arms on the white panel. The colours were particularly well chosen, for as well known, the African people recognise green as the colour of hope and white as signifying peace.

To all Rhodesians the Flag means a country we love: it means Rhodesia and Rhodesia to us is home. When we salute this Flag it is really our beloved country we are saluting.

jobs, schools—and money." The process has never stopped or faltered. All kinds of new industries and new factories have come into being. Agricultural diversification has been the answer to what British Prime Minister Harold Wilson thought would be a crushing blow when he banned our tobacco from Britain: all kinds of new crops (thanks to brilliant research) have paid off handsomely. Cotton alone, once thought impossible in this country, has created thousands of jobs on farms and in industry. Mining has boomed. Vast new irrigation schemes have turned former arid areas into treasure chests. Roads, bridges, building of all kinds has gone on apace.

No part of Rhodesia has been overlooked—as witness the setting up of the multi-million dollar Tribal Trust Land Corporation, representing a giant stride in the advancement and prosperity of our



THE PEACEFUL LAND: *This scene is typical of the Rhodesia we all love so well . . . a land of peace and progress.*

people and described by former M.P. Mr. P. J. D. Rubatika as "the African Magna Carta."

Community development has truly caught the imagination of our people. Even in the most remote villages, African men and women are planning and working in cooperation with Government for their own betterment. No one sits back and waits for charity. Wherever you go in Rhodesia today, things are happening. Everywhere there is a sense of unity and a spirit of "let's get on with it together." It is this crusading spirit in our cities, towns, villages and rural areas which has done so much to win the sanctions battle.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Rhodesia has never had a penny in aid from overseas countries. Unlike so many countries to the north of us, we have won through by our own efforts. No British, American or other foreign taxpayer has had to pay a cent towards our survival—and yet, in the face of Mr. Wilson's wicked sanctions policy we can produce figures proving that our economic expansion rate has been three times as fast as Britain's.

The spirit of the people which has made all this possible, is of course a response to firm, stable and wise leadership. Recognising that all our people, regardless of race must share in the affairs of Rhodesia, this leadership has now made it possible for Africans to aspire to the highest assemblies in the land.

The decision to introduce a Constitution enabling so many Africans to play their part in the House of Assembly and the Senate was an act of faith by both the electorate (which voted overwhelmingly in favour during the constitutional referendum) and the Government itself. It was an act of faith in the African people as a whole—and our African people proved worthy of it in the recent General Election when they voted so heavily against 'one man-one vote' African nationalism.

The African voters and electoral colleges had good reason to decide as they did: clearly they had not forgotten the evil days when tub-thumping bullies and thugs tried to win power by sheer terror and intimidation. They had not forgotten what it was like before firm Government action put a stop to huggery; beyond any shadow of doubt, our African people showed that they would never tolerate a return to the kind of misery they suffered at the hands of the now banned nationalist parties.

And so it is today that the Republic of Independent Rhodesia has its own House of Assembly and Senate and the people's

representatives in both Houses can serve the country in a spirit of moderation, racial harmony and with true constructive purpose.

In our issue of January 10, 1968, we carried a report headed: "Wilson snubs chiefs—Smith defends them." Today we can see how well Prime Minister Ian Smith has made good the pledges he gave to stand by the chiefs. No less than 10 chiefs are now serving in the Senate and the country will undoubtedly benefit from the wisdom of these traditional leaders. In this special issue we carry pictures of the African senators.

But this is not all. In the pages of this issue we also are happy to publish pictures of Africans serving as Members of Parliament—men returned to office by the Electoral Colleges and those who won their seats through the African Voters' Roll.

Upon these 26 Africans rests a heavy responsibility (as, indeed, it does on all M.P.s and Senators) but we can be sure that they will do their utmost to serve the country faithfully.

Like everyone else they know that this is a land worth serving—a proudly independent land, a GOOD land.

**Rhodesians all—
we stand a
nation united**

Published by the Rhodesia Ministry of Information Immigration and Tourism, P.O. Box 8122, Causeway, Salisbury, and Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd., Beestrice Road, Salisbury.

RHODESIA'S STATE PRESIDENT

The Hon. Clifford Walter Dupont



RHODESIA'S PRIME MINISTER

The Hon. Ian Douglas Smith



● **ON APRIL 28, 1970, the 26-man Council of Chiefs met in Seke Tribal Trust Land outside Salisbury to elect 10 of their number—five from Mashonaland and five from Matabeleland—to the Rhodesian Senate.**

On the left, under the picture of the State President, are the Matabeleland Chiefs and on the right, under the picture of The Prime Minister, are the Mashonaland Chiefs. Here now, are the details of . . .

THE CHIEFS IN THE SENATE

THE 10 CHIEFS CHOSEN TO GO FORWARD AS SENATORS ARE ALL MEN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY, AND SEVERAL OF THEM HAVE TRAVELLED EXTENSIVELY OVERSEAS. THEY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Chief Mzimuni (60) is from Matshetshe Tribal Trust Land in the Gwanda District. He was made a chief in 1934 and appointed to the Council of Chiefs on its inception in 1960. He holds the Queen's Medal for Chiefs, the Coronation Medal, the Queen's Medal and the Bledisloe Medal for Land Husbandry. He is chairman of Matshetshe African Council.

Chief Mzimuni went on both the overseas tours by Rhodesian chiefs in 1964 and 1965. During the Second World War his people raised money to contribute to-

wards the cost of a Spitfire fighter aircraft for the Royal Air Force. In 1958 they gave 600 head of cattle to the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He has four children.

Chief Sogwala (60) is from Lower Gwelo Tribal Trust Land in the Gwelo District. He was

made a chief in 1945 and appointed to the Council in 1960. He was awarded the MBE in 1961 and also holds the Queen's Medal for Chiefs and the Bledisloe Medal.

Chief Sigola was a member of

the Monckton Commission in 1960, the Whaley Commission in 1967-68 and is a former member of the Tribal Trust Land Board and the Natural Resources Board.

In 1965 he accompanied the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to London to attend the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill. He has 10 children.

Chief Mafala (42) is from Runde Tribal Trust Land in the Shabani District. He was made a chief in 1959 and appointed to the Council in 1960. He went on the 1964 chiefs' tour to India, Pakistan and Britain. He has nine children.

Chief Chirau (47) is from Zwimba Tribal Trust Land in the Sinoia District. He was made a chief in 1961 and appointed to

the Council in 1968. He has 10 children.

Chief Mazungunye (53) is from Bikita Tribal Trust Land in the Bikita District. He was made a chief in 1965 and appointed to the Council in 1968. He has 11 children.

Chief Ngorima (43) is from Ngorima Tribal Trust Land in the Melsetter District. He succeeded to the chieftainship in 1956 and was appointed to the Council in 1960. He was a member of both chiefs' overseas tours. He has 15 children.

Chief Seke (49) is from Seke Tribal Trust Land in the Goro-monzi District. He was appointed a chief in 1965 and appointed to

← Matabeleland

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Chief Sigola was a member of

Mashonaland →

the Council in 1968. He has 10 children.

Chief Mugabe (39), the youngest chief in the Senate, is from Victoria Tribal Trust Land in the Victoria District. He succeeded to the chieftainship in 1965 and was appointed to the Council in 1968. He was a member of the Tribal Trust Land

the Council in 1968. He is Vice-President of Seke African Council and has 10 children.

All the chiefs interviewed expressed satisfaction and pleasure at being elected and said they looked forward to serving the people of Rhodesia as the Africans' traditional leaders.



Chief Mzimuni



Chief Sogwala



Chief Mafala



Chief Kayisa



Chief Sigola



Chief Seke



Chief Ngorima



Chief Mazungunye



Chief Chirau



Chief Mugabe

AFRICANS IN

THOSE ELECTED BY
AFRICANS ON VOTERS ROLL

PARLIAMENT

AFRICANS IN

MEMBERS CHOSEN BY
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES

PARLIAMENT

LEFT

RIGHT

LEFT

RIGHT



MICAH M. BHEBE (C.P.):
Notshonalanga

● Born in 1927 at Whitwaters in the Matobo District and now lives in the Inyati District where he had his early education. Later studied at Dadasa Mission and St. Francis Xavier College, Kutama, by correspondence. Obtained a Primary Teachers' Higher Certificate and served in the field of education for 17 years, including five as a school manager. Is National Vice Chairman of the Centre Party.

WENING S. MORAKA (C.P.):
Matojeni

● Born near Selukwe in 1919 and educated at Waddilove Institute. Member of the teaching profession for 30 years and was headmaster of two upper primary schools. Member of the African Teachers' Association for 25 years and was Chairman of the Midlands Region for six years.

Helped to form the Shabeni Welfare Society, the Shabeni Football Association and other organisations.



RANCHES CHERENI MAKAYA:
Lowveld T.E.C.

● Born at Bikita, he is 54 years old. He is married and has a son now in America. He is a former Member of Parliament and also a former Secretary of the Bikita Council. He has travelled overseas and is now a trader, owning property in Kambuzuma Township, Salisbury. Lives at Bikita where his wife is in charge of the Council clinic.

NABOTH ABSALOM GANDANZARA;
Manica T.E.C.

● Aged 44 years, is married with eight children. Trained as a teacher and later became a court interpreter in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Served 12 years in Rusape District and two in Mtoko District. He owns a store and is a master farmer. Has his Civil Service Lower Law (Part I) examination and has acted as bookkeeper for the Methodist Church, Old Umfall Mission. His father is headman Gandanzara of Makoni District.



LEWIS A. NDHLOVU (C.P.):
Insukamini

● Born in 1924 at Siphongwani in the Inyati District. Took his early education in Bulawayo and then won a scholarship to St. Augustine's. Taught for some years until he joined Government service as an agricultural demonstrator in Gutu TTL. Took a number of adult education courses and in 1954 joined Rhodesia Railways, rising to senior interpreter/recorder. Is a member of the Mambo-Monomotape Advisory Board.

EDWARD WATUNGWA (C.P.):
Harare

● Born in Chibi District near Fort Victoria and educated at Dadasa Secondary School. Was a school-teacher until he became a trade union leader. Founded the Commercial Industrial Councils of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Umfall. Has travelled widely as a trade union official. Is now a public relations officer in Salisbury. Is married and has six children.



DANIEL NAMATE;
Tuli T.E.C.

● Born at Plumtree in the Bulalima-Mangwe District in 1915. Was educated at Tegwani Mission (1929-1934) and trained as a teacher under Ministry of Education for 32 years. Has been a member of Matopos South Council since 1948 and was Vice-President for three years. Chairman of the Rhodesia African Teachers' Association from 1959 to 1961. Now Treasurer of the Christian Church of Zaminyone. Is married and has two sons who are being educated at Empandini Mission.

ENOCK GUDU SIFUYA;
Kariba T.E.C.

● Aged 48, was born in the Filebusi District. Joined the R.A.R. in 1942 and served until 1945. Was a member of the B.S.A. Police from 1946 to 1953 and during the latter part of his service was stationed in Gokwe where he eventually decided to settle. Lives in the area of Chief Jahanna on the Sidaga Plain some 10 miles from Gokwe. Is a storekeeper and farmer. He is married and has 14 children whose ages range from nine months to 21 years.



L. JOEL MAHLANGU (C.P.):
Mpopoma

● Born at Whitwaters in the Matobo District. Was educated at Solusi Mission and Cyrene Secondary School and trained as a teacher at Lower Gwelo Mission. After teaching for a short time, he entered commerce and now has his own bookkeeping business in Bulawayo.

LAZARUS MASENDA (C.P.):
Mabvazuwa

● He is a purchase area farmer and his home is at Dowa, N.P.A. In addition to his farming activity, he operates a transport business at Rusape.

He is Chairman of the Dowa East I.C.A., a member of the Dowa African Council and has been general secretary for the Rhodesia Transport Organisation for eight years.



JEREMIAH MACELEGWANA
KHABO;
Pegati T.E.C.

● Aged 42, he was educated at Inyati Mission and is a former headmaster of the Turk Mine Primary School. He is married and has children—his wife is still a teacher. The son of a retired District Assistant, he is Chairman of the Inyati African Council.

AARON TAKAWIRA MUNGATE;
Zambezi T.E.C.

● Aged 48 years, he was educated at Howard Institute and Mt. Selinda. He now owns his own carpentry business and is Chairman of Chitwasha Council. He is married with five children. Both he and his wife have travelled extensively; Mrs. Mungate trained overseas as a midwife, and he himself has also journeyed overseas.



RONALD SADOMBA (C.P.):
Nemakonde

● Born in the Soko Reserve in 1939 and was educated at Kandava School, St. Mary's Mission (Seke), St. Peter's (Salisbury), Chemanza Mission, St. Anne's Mission (Wedza), Chikora Secondary School (Chipinga), and Hartzel Secondary School (Umfall). As a teacher for seven years, has been an active member of the Rhodesia African Teachers' Association, serving on the committee of the Mrowa branch and as Secretary of the Seko-Hunyani branch. Is married and has two daughters.

JOSIAH MOSES GONDO
(N.P.U.): Kunyasi

● Born 1923 in the Headlands District and educated at Waddilove, Old Umfall Mission and Mrowa Mission. Was a teacher for three years and then became a building contractor. In 1954 he opened a butchery in Mucheke Township, Fort Victoria. From 1962 onwards held various offices with the former United Federal Party and Rhodesia National Party. Was elected to Parliament and for a period led the Official Opposition (UPP). A Commissioner of Oaths, has served on various public bodies.



JOSIA BVAJURAYI HOVE;
Pioneer T.E.C.

● Born in Bellingwe District, 1907, he obtained his primary school education at Mnsa Mission and thereafter Dundee Intermediate School and Adams College in Natal, South Africa. Qualified at Oscarberg Theological College, S.A., as Minister of Religion in 1937 and then devoted 20 years to ministering to tribesmen in the Limpopo and Shashi Areas. Dean and Deputy Bishop of the Lutheran Church, has twice attended Church conferences overseas and has visited numerous countries. Married with seven children. Now has general store in Bellingwe District.

TADEOS MUTIDZWA
CHIKONYORA;
Highveld T.E.C.

● Born in Mtoko District in 1919, is married with 11 children from two wives. Starting work at a wage of 2s. 6d. a month at the age of 12, he now owns extensive business interests, including a shop in Chikondoma Township, three seven-ton trucks and a trailer, a grinding mill, an hotel and a bar. He is Chairman of The African Business Association, Mtoko District, Chairman of All Souls Mission Schools Association and Treasurer of the Mtoko Show Hall Committee.





HISTORIC

May 28, 1970: Parliament opens under a Republican Constitution for the first time in Rhodesia's history. Above: The Senate, Below: The Assembly.

PICTURES

