

of all growth, an end to man's highest incentives in which he is continuously reaching out even to the unattainable and which, from time immemorial, have always carried him along not only on a wave of greater material achievement, but also on the road of greater spiritual growth.

This, now, has to be destroyed, so that men can find one another on the basis of another factor. What other factor? It could only be one which everybody can attain. Which one can that be? It cannot be the highest because we see before our very eyes every day that people are not the same but are very different to one another in their capacities, their achievements, their hopes and fears, their ways of life and in their definitions of what constitutes happiness for them. But the egalitarians say this is not so. People are not only equal, they are also the same and they therefore can find one another on the basis of a common factor. But again that troublesome question arises: What other factor? There can only be one and that is the lowest one common to all; the lowest rung in the ladder of human achievement and aspiration. There indeed we could meet one another in complete equality - to my mind an equality which inevitably must lead to human misery, degradation and despair.

It is this form of society which the egalitarians hope to achieve. It is never said though that in it everybody is after all not going to be equal because they, the protagonists and leaders of this particular revolution, will see to it that they emerge as the managers and the bosses. We see it today in all communist countries where this doctrine has been put into practice. Who are the bosses and the managers? The peoples of those so-called Democratic Peoples' Republics or a small clique whose names are the only one's to appear on the ballot papers of every sham election? Surely, I need not expound on this.

Nationalism, in its purely negative aspects, can be evil. But so can any form of human endeavour be evil if the accent is placed only on the negative aspects. Evil is the negative counterpart of good, as hatred is that of love. Life, in its best and highest form, is balanced and so is nationalism. But because of its negative aspects, egalitarianism (of which communism is merely a facet) wishes to destroy nationalism in its entirety to give way to a supra-national world authority. Which, presumably, will have no negative content thereby going contrary to all common sense, all logic, indeed, contrary to

all natural and divine law. This is the Utopia in which you and I are not only expected to believe but in the realization of which many leaders in the intellectual world urge us to join.

The egalitarians know that they will never be able to destroy nationalism unless they destroy something else first. That "something else" is the place where nationalism is born and where it must have its roots if it is not to wither and to die. What is this place? It is the family, the most fundamental unit, as I have said, of human society. Once the family has been destroyed then everything the egalitarians and the communists stand for will have been achieved. The world will then also have become a place of chaos in which human beings will be herded together and in which all the old spiritual, religious and ethical values, on which we depend for a civilized existence, will have been swept away. This is happening now, in other lands. It could happen here. In fact here, in our country, these values are daily being undermined in a thousand insidious ways. We know what the white ant can do - we have the white ant with us in our daily life.

The disciples of Rousseau and the precursors of the present-day egalitarians have left the blue-print on which the communists seek to achieve the destruction of the family. In the late 18th century the Abbé André Morellet said in his Code of Nature:

"At the age of five children shall be taken from their parents and educated communally at government expense and on uniform lines."

The then established Society of Equals thought that good citizenship could be brought about by the State "seizing upon the new-born individual" and by abolishing all family life. A uniform mass of humans, prepared on assembly-line methods, is this not what the egalitarians are seeking?

I said, at the beginning, that woman has full responsibility with man, for what is happening in the world today. In the maintenance of the family the woman actually has the greater responsibility for it is she to whom the Creator has given a shield and buckler wherewith to defend the life to which she alone can give birth. This shield and buckler is the love which she has for the life which has come forth from her, and which she can nurture and protect only within the confines of her family - her family and that of the mate which she has taken unto herself to bring that family into being.

You see the threat, the disaster which could lie ahead for us as well as for others. I think you realize that

this threat has to be understood before it can be combated and warded off. Perhaps I have failed to sketch it clearly enough in the time at my disposal. Perhaps there will be those who will take it amiss that I have spoken on so serious a subject on this occasion. I make no apology because it is getting late and we may find our foundations undermined and our roof tumbling in on our heads, while we are still dreaming and thinking that tomorrow will be just like yesterday. We now live in the atomic era, where thoughts and the quest to capture man in his thinking have developed the same intensity and the same destructive power as bombs. Let us guard ourselves against their power as we guard our homes against the thief, the robber and the potential murderer.

Can we so guard ourselves? Of course we can! I have told you that the communists, and with them the egalitarians and other fellow-travellers, cannot win and I have told you why. All that you must do is not only to guard yourselves but also to arm yourselves with knowledge and then to participate in the fray. To do this you must know your enemy for what he is, find him in his hiding places and destroy him there. You will not necessarily need the implements of war to do this because you already, in your innermost being, have the most powerful weapon of all: your faith in God and in yourself as his spiritual creation.

I end Mdm. President, with a quotation from somebody wiser than I. This too is a shield and a buckler. This quotation reads:

"I said to the man who stood at the gate of the Year: 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown'. And he replied: 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be unto you better than light and safer than a known way.'"

Mev. Presidente: Ek wens u alle sukses toe in u verrigtinge - alle seën op u werk. Ek hoop dat u aan die einde daarvan vanhier sal gaan verfris en gesterk in u voorneme om u baie waardevolle deel by te dra tot 'n wêreld waarin daar vrede kan wees, waarin daar vir almal plek is en vir almal geleentheid, elk volgens eie aard, karakter en aanleg, vir die ontplooiing van die beste wat in hom of haar is.

Hiermee verklaar ek die Kongres geopen.

I herewith declare the Congress as opened.

Uitgereik deur:

DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING  
PRETORIA  
13/11/62

19 NOV 1962

No,273/62 (P)

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

For immediate release

After consultation with the Chairman of the Transkeian Territorial Authority, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, it has been decided that a special session of the Territorial Authority will be held at Umtata on December 11, 1962 to consider draft legislation relating to the constitution of the Transkei.

Issued by:  
Department of Information  
Pretoria.  
16.11.62



No.273/62 (P)

VERKLARING DEUR DIE MINISTER VAN BANTOE ADMINISTRASIE  
EN ONTWIKKELING

Na raadpleging met die Voorsitter van die Transkeise Gebiedsowerheid, Hoofman Kaizer Matanzima, is besluit dat 'n spesiale sitting van die Gebiedsowerheid op 11 Desember 1962 in Umtata gehou sal word om ontwerp-wetgewing in verband met die grondwet van die Transkei, te oorweeg.

Uitgereik deur:  
Departement van Inligting.  
Pretoria.  
16.11.62

19 NOV 1962

No. 269/62(P)

PRESS RELEASE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

For Immediate Release - 13.11.1962



Negotiations concerning an air agreement took place in Pretoria between the Delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of South Africa from 6 to 13 November 1962. The discussions were held in a friendly spirit of co-operation and with the object of fixing the conditions under which the respective designated air carriers viz. Deutsche Lufthansa and South African Airways would operate. Agreement was reached as to the terms which the Delegations would recommend to their respective Governments and it is expected that the final bilateral agreement will be signed at an early date.

The South African delegation was headed by the Secretary for Transport, Mr. D.J. Joubert, and the German delegation by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport, of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. W. Kreipe.

-----  
Issued by:

Department of Information,  
PRETORIA.

13.11.62

21 NOV 1962

NO 278/62(P)

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE ACTING MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

For Release: 11 p.m. on the 18th November, 1962

In a press statement authorised by the Acting Minister of Economic Affairs, he pointed out that when the oil companies sought the Government's approval for the increase in the price of petrol to the consumer as a result of the 10% increase in rail rates they informed the Minister of Economic Affairs at the same time that there had been a decrease in the landed cost of regular petrol which could be brought into account in the price adjustment.

This coincidental decrease in the landed cost and the increase in rail rates if applied simultaneously would have resulted in varying price increases at distant inland centres and a reduction in prices at the coast and less distant inland centres. This development the Minister wished to avoid and it was agreed that the oil companies would maintain the price of regular petrol unchanged at all centres and would themselves absorb the increase in the railage rates.

Such an arrangement obviously disturbs the established price structure to which great importance is attached. It was therefore agreed that further consideration be accorded the matter with a view to exploring other possible means of alleviating the incidence of the increased railage rates. It has, however, not proved possible to devise a scheme which would have given effect to the Minister's wish without disturbing the price structure. The Minister has consequently agreed to the oil companies' suggestion that the basic price of regular petrol be reduced by 0.5 cents per gallon and that the additional railage charges be brought into account in the normal manner. This will result in the retail price of regular petrol declining by 0.5 cents per gallon at the coast and in price adjustments in the inland centres varying from a decline of 0.4 cents per gallon to an increase of 0.3 cents per gallon depending on the distance from the nearest port. The new prices will be applied as from the 19th November, 1962.

Issued by:  
Department of Information  
Pretoria.  
19/11/62

ADDRESS BY THE HON. P.O. SAUER, MINISTER OF FORESTRY AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATAL CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES.



For Release at 9 p.m. - 29.11.1962.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am grateful for the honour you have bestowed on me and the Forest Industry by asking me to address you today, in my capacity as Minister of Forestry, at your Annual General Meeting. I am grateful to you also for not tying me down as to subject matter, so I propose to comment generally on the timber industry of the Republic, with special reference to your own province of Natal.

When I use the term "the Timber Industry", I am actually thinking of a complex of interrelated industries, some concerned with timber growing and others with timber processing. On the timber growing side we can differentiate between the production of mining timber, of posts and poles, of pulpwood, and of softwood and hardwood saw timber. We can include the growing of wattle, even though the primary object is to produce tan bark rather than timber, because wattle plantations contribute substantially to the production of mining timber, posts and poles, and raw materials for pulp and hardboard. On the timber processing side, South Africa's timber industry includes saw mills and box factories, mining timber mills, timber preservation plants, pulp and paper mills, fibreboard plants and chipboard factories. The total investment in these timber growing and processing industries is now close on R400,000,000 which is a remarkable figure when we consider that it is based on artificially established forests, only dating back some 70 years and with three-quarters of the afforested area less than 20 years old.

At the time of the 1960 inventory of the country's timber resources it was found that the total afforested area amounted to just over 1 million morgen, or very nearly 2½ million acres, representing 0.73% of the total land area of the Republic. The importance of Natal as a timber growing province is indicated by the fact that, with 325,000 morgen of forestry plantations in Natal proper and a further 149,000 in Zululand, it possesses 45% of the Republic's timber plantations and can boast of 4.5% of its total land area being afforested. In Natal, more than in any other province, private enterprise can rightly claim to have played the leading role in afforestation, since 73% of the planted area in Zululand and 91% in the rest of Natal is privately owned.

Admittedly, Natal's large share in the country's timber growing industry is largely due to its enormous areas of wattle plantations, totalling (with Zululand included) 639,000 acres, or nearly 300,000 morgen, and representing 72% of the area under wattle throughout the Republic. But Natal is also a leading grower of other timber trees. With only 7.3% of the Republic's land area, it possesses 22.8% of the softwood plantations, 37% of the Eucalypts, and 47% of the poplars.

But you, gentlemen, as industrialists, will no doubt be interested not so much in the area under trees as in its potential production of raw material for industry. I shall, therefore, attempt to give you some indication of anticipated production of raw materials for the main subdivisions of the timber processing industry.

The sawmilling industry, which was negligible before the second world war, expanded very rapidly from 1939 onward. Its round log intake, for the whole of the Republic, rose from about six million cubic feet in 1940 to twenty-seven and a quarter million cubic feet in 1951, and then doubled itself to fifty-four and a quarter million cubic feet in 1961. About one tenth of this volume was made up of hardwoods. The remaining nine-tenths represented the softwoods or coniferous timbers which meet our everyday requirements of building timber, crating and boxes. Not only was there a spectacular rise in the overall volume of softwoods sawn, but with the increasing maturity of plantations there was a simultaneous rise in the proportion of the larger logs yielding structural timber of good quality. Local production of sawn structural timber rose from three and a quarter million cubic feet in 1950 to seven and a quarter in 1960, with an estimated ten million in 1962. At the same time there was a general improvement in quality and the proportion of structural timber carrying the S.A.B.S. mark rose from practically nothing prior to 1955 to very nearly 50% of the total volume marketed today.

Existing softwood plantation areas will yield increasing annual volumes until they reach the age where sustained yields is achieved, round about the year 1970, from which date onward an annual softwood volume of 150 million cubic feet can be expected. This is the combined volume of sawlogs and pulpwood, and the actual volume that will be available for saw milling purposes cannot readily be predicted. For many years the definition of saw timber has fixed the minimum top diameter at 5 inches, but the Department of Forestry is now endeavouring to alter this to 7 inches, both to improve the quality of saw timber and to make more raw material available for expansion of the pulp and paper industry. If we assume that this change-over can be implemented by the year 1970, the annual sustained yield of softwood saw logs will be 100 million cubic feet, compared to the figure I have given you for 1961, of 54½ million, of which rather less than 50 million was softwood. This log volume should yield about 20 million cubic feet of sawn structural timber which, though more than the country's annual consumption during the last three years, is still well below the peak post-war consumption of 25 million cubic feet in 1956.

This, I repeat, is the estimated yield from areas already planted to softwoods. If existing planting plans, State and private, are implemented the estimated yield of saw logs over 7 inches diameter will be in the region of 120 million cubic feet per annum from 1970 to 1975 and 140 million cubic feet per annum thereafter. From the point of view of the future availability of logs there is obviously enormous scope for expansion of the saw milling industry. I am sure you, as industrialists, will seize the opportunity. It is certainly not the intention of the Government to expand its own sawmilling activities, and I look to private entrepreneurs to build the new mills that will be required to absorb the anticipated large log output. A good deal of this expansion will be in Natal, where existing plantations should yield 23 million cubic feet of saw logs per annum from 1970 onwards, and such additional afforestation as has already been planned may well raise this figure to 30 million.

This is the potential of the sawmilling industry based purely on the estimated availability of log supplies. But what, you may well ask, of the future market for sawn timber? Will it support such rapid growth? I can say, first of all, that past afforestation has not been unplanned. Certain targets have been set, based on anticipated future demands for timber, and influenced by the timber shortages experienced during the two world wars. From 1910 up to the first world war State afforestation had varied between 5,000 and 10,000 acres per annum. It was stepped up to about 15,000 acres per annum during the "twenties" and 18,000 during the "thirties", and dwindled

/to only .....3



to only a few thousand acres a year during the second world war. In 1952 Dr. I.J. Craib estimated the country's softwood requirements in the year 2,000 at 200 million cubic feet in round log form, while an estimate by Prof. E.J. Neethling in 1943 put the figure at 162 million. Influenced by these estimates the Department of Forestry adopted a post-war afforestation target of 35,000 acres per annum, and raised its actual afforestation from 16,000 acres in 1947/48 to 23,000 in 1954/55. In 1954 Dr. P.C. de Villiers estimated roundwood consumption for the year 2,000 at 230 million cubic feet per annum. This is possibly the most detailed estimate to date, being based not only on population trends but also on trends in the timber consumption per capita of both the white and bantu populations.

When I took over the portfolio of Forestry, however, it soon became apparent to me that the State could no longer blindly pursue its previous afforestation targets. To what extent had private afforestation already contributed to meet, or perhaps overshoot, the targets? In an era of rapid technological development, with new products continually emerging from the laboratory, could we adhere to wood consumption forecasts framed twenty, or even seven, years ago? I realised that an overall plan for forest development in this country was a vital necessity, and that it would have to be based on accurate data concerning State and private timber resources, and on the most reliable forecasts of future timber requirements. I accordingly appointed a Steering Committee to investigate the timber industry, with representatives of the Departments of Forestry and of Commerce and Industries, the private timber growers; the saw millers, pulp manufacturers and other wood processing industries; the timber trade; the Industrial Development Corporation; and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Various sub-committees appointed by this Steering Committee have collected detailed statistics on the past consumption of timber in all its varied fields of use, and have surveyed the country's forest resources and drawn up a comprehensive inventory with estimates of timber production during the next 40 years. I have already drawn on this document for the figures I have quoted to you today. Meanwhile economists with experience in the difficult science of prognosis have been analysing the past consumption of timber and preparing projections of future requirements in such varied categories as structural timber, boxes and crates, furniture woods, mining timber, railway sleepers, posts and poles, pulp and paper, and building boards. These economists will be laying their results before the Committee in the middle of next month, and I am sure the whole industry awaits the outcome as eagerly as I do. Only after these figures have been correlated with the estimates of future timber production can we work out a rational approach to afforestation targets.

Much of what I have said about the saw milling industry is also applicable to the pulp and paper industry. With the exception of one mill which processes Eucalyptus timber into rayon pulp, the pulp and paper industry uses local coniferous woods as its principal raw material, albeit in admixture with a proportion of hardwoods. The saw milling and pulping industries are in fact complementary to one another in achieving the efficient utilization of the products of our softwood plantations. Pulp mills can make efficient use of timber too immature, too small, or too crooked for saw mills, while sawmills can afford to pay more for the larger logs. Moreover, nearly 15% of the round log volume taken in by a sawmill emerges as solid waste which can be utilized for pulping purposes. Where sawmills and pulp mills exist side by side in an afforested area therefore, integrated utilization of timber offering the maximum financial returns to growers as well as manufacturers becomes possible. Timber growers in Natal are fortunate in having the Republic's largest pulp and paper mill on the banks of the Tugela, as well as a generous scattering of sawmills throughout the province, but for a variety of reasons

this desirable state of affairs cannot be extended to all timber growing areas in other provinces in the immediate future.

The present potential coniferous pulpwood production, if the lower limit for saw logs could be moved up to 7 inches diameter, is 47 million cubic feet per annum. The present consumption of coniferous pulpwood by both pulp and board plants is only 15 million cubic feet per annum, with a possible rise to 30 million when new plants and extensions to certain factories come into operation during the next 18 months. Much of the potentially surplus material under 7 inches diameter is being absorbed by saw mills, but there is still an actual surplus, timber which should be thinned out of young stands to improve the final crop, and lack of an adequate market for thinnings is hampering sound forest management. Existing softwood plantations will yield 50 million cubic feet of pulpwood per annum from 1970 onwards and, if present planting plans are carried out, the figure may well be 70 million. The timber industry obviously needs more pulp mills or other processing plants using the same class of raw material, but there are valid reasons why such plants are not at present being established. The local industries are more than meeting the country's demands for fibre board and chip board and are exporting their surplus. Local demand is rising but slowly and keen competition limits the export possibilities. Future growth of the board industry will necessarily be slow. As far as paper is concerned the completion of new plants and extensions now being erected will more than meet present requirements of wrapping and packaging papers; writing and printing paper requirements are largely being met with the exception of some specialised grades; and the local industry supplies the newsprint requirements of the major inland towns. No spectacular expansion is possible unless large quantities of paper can be exported, and this will remain a doubtful prospect as long as world pulp prices are maintained at their present low level. I can hardly say more without anticipating the findings of the Committee of Investigation, which is also seeking to establish the trend of future paper requirements within the Republic.

If I have dwelt at some length on the subject of coniferous plantations, I have done so not only because these plantations are the most important in the economic life of the country, but also because they are managed on long rotations of 30 to 40 or more years. One should not lightly plant pines without a long look into the future. With the hardwoods, where the principle crops are mining timber, posts and poles, tan bark, and some pulpwood the position is different. Although rotations of 8 to 12 years are long by agricultural standards they are still short enough to permit less costly rectification of mistakes. And these short rotations increase the flexibility of management so that a change-over can be made from mining timber to pole, or even saw timber, production if the demand should so dictate. Some growers of saligna gum have already adopted longer rotations with the object of producing saw timber, which will find its way into flooring, joinery and furniture. A firm in Durban is marketing saligna windows. Meanwhile the furniture industry is relying heavily on imported timbers and I suggest to you, as industrialists, that the time has come to make much greater use of our plantation-grown hardwoods for this purpose.

In conclusion I should like to refer to the satisfactory marketing arrangements for South African pine structural timber in the province of Natal, and congratulate the saw millers and merchants concerned on solving what remains a difficult problem particularly in the Transvaal. For the past three years the structural timber production of Natal has been taken up at very fair prices, and millers have been able to concentrate on improving their production methods and timber quality. I trust the example set here will spread to more barbarous parts of the Republic.

/I thank .....5

I thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity to present to you a brief picture of the timber industry and the possibilities it holds for industrial expansion. I am sure our industrialists will have the necessary faith in our future to achieve this expansion.

Mr. Chairman, there is another matter which I would like to raise with you. As you know I am really an outsider in so far as the affairs of the Chambers of Industries and Commerce are concerned.

Nevertheless, despite what some people might think, I do read my newspapers and what has struck me, and let me say struck me very forcibly, is that any outsider to these two organisations cannot avoid the impression from the pronouncements made by various Chairmen of these two bodies and even on occasion the verbal exchanges between the presidents of the associations, that here we have two factions in South Africa whose interests and policies are diametrically opposed.

I wonder whether the impression that I, and I am certain many others, gain from these broadsides is the correct. Now, irrespective of the merits of any particular case I wonder whether I am wrong when I feel that the interests of the industrialist and the commercialist are in the long term concurrent; that the interests of the people who are engaged in bringing the products of industry to the public generally must be coincidental and must be complementary to the interest of the manufacturer who makes the products which the trader is expected to sell. There have been during the past few weeks opinions expressed by the Chambers of Commerce and by prominent people in that movement that import control must go, or must be relaxed to such an extent that they must have an unrestricted selection of the goods which they want to sell to the public, irrespective of whether these are imported or produced in this country. On the other hand industrialists, like yourself, again say that import control must be maintained and must be so used to exclude or limit rather severely the importation of goods which can be manufactured in this country.

Now at the outset let me confess that as far as I can see there must be merit in both points of view. The trader has a good point when he says that he likes to give variety to his customers and that the variety produced by the local manufacturer is not sufficiently wide to induce his customers to buy.

Commerce also maintains that the importation of consumer goods that are already being manufactured here is very desirable if not necessary to keep our local manufacturers on their toes as to quality and price.

I have no doubt that these views are sincerely held by Commerce and that they have merit.

I know too that Industry have positive counter arguments. I know that industry are also sincere in the view in that industries have established and developed under the incidental umbrella of import control and should not be subjected to the uncertainties which flow from continuous changes in import control. I have no doubt that Industrialists' argument that having encouraged the establishment and expansion of industries Government should not pursue policies which jeopardise the stability of these industries. I am aware too of the argument that local industry is capable of producing good quality goods at reasonable prices and that it is to industry that we must look for the creator of any worthwhile increase in employment opportunities as well as the view that commerce can thrive on the sale

/of locally .....6

of locally produced goods as well as it could on the sale of imported goods but that if we were to lack the purchasing power created by employment in steadily increasing industrial expansion, commerce would also suffer.

Whatever the merits of all these arguments, it seems to me that somewhere in between these opposing views there must be the golden middle way. I therefore suggest, for the earnest consideration by you gentlemen in organised industry and commerce, to ponder on your respective attitudes and to direct your energies towards a common goal by pursuing policies in the best interests of our country and not to hive off in opposing camps and expend your energies in interminable and generally fruitless arguments.

Another matter I want to mention is the enjoyment which some of the spokesmen for industry and commerce seem to derive from publicly criticising policies of Government but nary a word of praise publicly. Now I want you to get me quite clearly on this issue. I am not criticising you for criticising the Government and I am not questioning your undoubted privilege and right to do so wherever and whenever you like. My appeal to you is that you should be equally voluble when the Government does what you consider the right and proper thing by Industry and Commerce. The inference from all one reads in the press about the wrong policies pursued by Government and the absence of any commendation of Government policies, is that nothing that the Government does is right. I know it is hard to please all the people all the time, but it is most difficult to believe that there are not some instances where the Government measures have been in the interests of either commerce or industry - and yet, finding public commendations by the spokesmen of Commerce and Industry is a task I would like to finding a needle in a haystack. Criticise as much and as loudly as you like but be fair and let your commendations and approval also be resounding.

This brings me to another feature of our public life in Industry and Commerce and that is the illogical approach to Government policies of some of your members. I have already been free with my criticism and will be brief. On all possible occasions the spokesman of industry in particular are vociferous about Government interference in and controls and restrictions on, private enterprise. Yet in the same breath these spokesmen ask for higher and more comprehensive tariff protection and for the maintenance of import control. In other words they plead for interference and at the same time object to it.

I have criticized a lot, now a word of praise, The credit for our economic advance over the past few decades must to a very large extent go to our industrialists. They have done well. They have, with a little bit of government assistance, created an industrial set-up in the Republic of which we can be proud. They are producing goods of high quality and prices in increasing diversity. My appeal to you gentlemen is not to rest on your laurels. Gird your loins for the next round. You will have the whole of South Africa behind you, because we all love our country and we all want to see South Africa prosperous and happy.

-----  
Issued by:

Department of Information,  
PRETORIA.

29.11.62

ADDRESS BY DR. THE HON. M.D.C. DE WET NEL, MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE LEBOWA TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 5, 1962.

TOESPRAAK DEUR DR. SY EDELE M.D.C. DE W. NEL, MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING, BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE INSTELLING VAN DIE LEBOWAGEBIEDSOWERHEID OP 5 DESEMBER 1962.

Geagte Voorsitter, Sy Edele die Kommissaris-generaal, dr. Eiselen, mnr. Young, Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, en amptenare van my departement, Ere-gaste.

Voorsitter en lede van die Gebiedsowerheid, Kapteins, Raadsmanne en al die Bantoe hier aanwesig.

Dit is vandag 'n groot dag in die lewe van die Bantoe van hierdie gebied, want vandag word die gemeenskaplike bande wat julle as 'n volk saamgesnoer het nouer getrek. Vandag betree julle die weg van 'n volk en aanvaar julle die taak, die roeping en die pligte van 'n volk. God het vir elke volk in die wêreld 'n taak en 'n roeping. Een van u grootste pligte in die lewe is om gedurig-deur hierdie taak en roeping duidelik te sien want dan alleen kan u die mooi en edel weg van die lewe met getrouheid betree, want die taak en roeping van elke volk loop nie deur die valleie van haat, nyd en luiheid nie. Dit is die weg van die bese magte wat chaos, vernietiging en uiteindelik die ondergang van die volk bewerkstellig.

Die taak en die roeping van 'n volk lê opgesluit in diens, - diens in die eerste plek aan God wat die skepper van mense en volke is. Diens in die tweede plek aan die volkseie. Van vandag af word elke seun en dogter van u opgeroep om sy beste tyd, kragte en middele tot eie volksdiens in te span. U moet trots wees om aan hierdie volksgroep te behoort. U moet trots wees op u taal en tradisies. Daar mag nooit 'n ontvlugting uit eie volksgemeenskap wees nie. Dit is verraad teenoor u volk en u toekoms. Een van u grootste take voortaan is om die geestelike waardes van u volk op te bou en uit te bou. Daar is u mooi wette en gewoontes, u mooi taal, u mooi volksdanse, u sang, musiek, kuns en al daardie dinge wat inhoud en rykheid aan u volkskultuur gee. 'n Volk sonder 'n kultuur is 'n volk sonder 'n siel en is uiteindelik gedoem om te sterf. Die mense wat hierdie dinge verkleineer gun nie aan 'n volk 'n eie volksiel en waardigheid nie.

Dit is vandag 'n historiese dag omdat dit 'n nuwe era inlei vir die Bantoe van hierdie gebied.

Vandag word hier die fundamente gelê waarop goeie regering en administrasie gebou kan word. Dit is die onverbiddelike eis vir die groei en vooruitgang van 'n volk op geestelike en stoflike gebied. Daarsonder is mense slegter as bobbejane, want selfs die bobbejaantrop handhaaf 'n vorm van wet en orde. Dit gaan die grootste toets wees van julle as mense en as 'n volksgroep. Die vooruitgang en ontwikkeling van 'n volk word bepaal deur die leiding en leierskap wat van die volk self uitgaan. Dit is hier waar u as leiers vandag 'n groot verantwoordelijkheid aanvaar. Dit is hier waar u as leiers die bewyse moet lewer dat u leiers is en nie verleiers nie. Dit is hier waar elke Bantoe van u volksgroep geroepe is om voortaan te waak dat hy of sy nie die goeie naam van hierdie volksgroep oneer sal aandoen nie.

Van vandag af kan u praat met u helder en duidelike stem. Wanneer u praat dan weet die Regering en almal dat dit die verteenwoordigers van die Lebowagebiedsowerheid is wat praat en daarom moet julle so versigtig wees oor wat julle praat, want julle moet altyd uit die volkshart praat. Julle moet altyd so praat dat

almal vir julle agting en respek kry. Julle praat sal dus met groot verantwoordelikheid gepaard moet gaan.

Julle aanvaar van vandag af die plig om nie slegs te praat nie, maar ook om te doen. In die vervolg sal al die stamme wat in die Lebowagebiedsoowerheid saamgesnoer is geroepe word om julle vraagstukke, van watter aard ookal, op 'n gemeenskaplike basis te bespreek en aan te pak. Tot sover was elke stam maar 'n los os wat in sy eie landjie gesukkel het, maar van vandag af moet julle in 'n span trek en julle probleme gesamentlik oplos. Dit is die enigste wyse waarop dit in hierdie moderne tyd gedoen kan word. Julle het die mooi voorbeeld geleer uit julle lejemapartye dan is werk nie alleen maklik nie maar dit is lekker. Daar lê groot en belangrike werk vir julle voor. Ek wil net 'n paar noem.

Ek het alreeds verwys na die belangrike taak om julle volk geestelik op te bou. Hierdie werk mag julle nooit verwaarloos nie. In die opsig moet die nodige aandag gegee word aan julle skole, universiteite, hospitale en baie ander sake op hierdie gebied. Die bevordering van die belange van julle mense op alle terreine van die lewe is voortaan julle vernaamste plig.

Daar is die ontwikkeling van julle gebiede, julle grond, julle vee, julle huise, dorpe, tersiêre en sekondêre bedrywe. Julle moet onthou dat die mense word meer maar die grond word nie meer nie. Julle moet onthou dat al die mense nie boere kan wees nie. Die meeste mense moet ander soort werk doen. Die tyd is verby dat julle net in die Blanke gebied kan gaan werk. Die tyd het aangebreek dat werksgeleenthede in julle eie gebiede geskep moet word. Toe ek 'n jaar gelede gesê het dat daar in Natal en ander dele van die Bantoegebiede stede sal verrys so groot soos Durban en Pretoria het baie mense met my die spot gedryf. Vandag verrys daar in die Bantoegebiede van Umlazi, naby Durban, 'n groot Bantoe-dorp wat uiteindelik groter as Durban sal wees.

Hierdie dinge kan alleen gedoen word wanneer u in geloof en vertroue saamwerk en self werk. Saamwerk en self werk is die sleutel tot die vooruitgang van die volk. Nie alleen moet julle onderling saamwerk nie, maar julle moet in vertroue saam met die Regering werk. Geen ordelike vooruitgang vir enige volk is moontlik sonder lojale saamwerking met die Regering nie. Daar is mense wat julle op ander paaie sal wil lei. Dit is die mense wat julle rugmurg uitsuig en julle aan die borse magte uitlewer. Hierdie mense het nog nooit iets vir julle volk gedoen nie. Hulle stel slegs belang in julle geld. Hulle word vet op die spaarpennies van julle arbeid.

Die Regering het die bewys gelewer dat hy 'n toekoms van welvaart en geluk ook vir die Bantoe wil skeep. Hierdie stap van vandag is 'n daad van vertroue in die mense van die Lebowagebiedsoowerheid. Orals in die land sien julle hoedat die Regering besig is om die fundamente te lê waarop die huis van elke Bantoevolksgroep gebou kan word. Orals in die land hoor die Bantoe vandag nie alleen mooi woorde nie maar hulle sien mooi dae vir die Bantoe. Onthou die tempo en omvang van hierdie grootse ontwikkelingsproses gaan van die Bantoe self afhang. Namate hulle saamwerk, self werk en die bewyse lewer dat julle hierdie kan absorbeer, na die mate sal die werke vinniger vorder. Julle moet die bewys lewer dat julle die dinge waardeer, bewaar, verder uitbou en wet en orde self handhaaf. Daar is mense in ander dele van Afrika en ander dele van die wêreld wat allerlei bewerings maak oor die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. My vraag is waarom wil hulle almal dan hierheen kom. Vandag is hier al oor 1 miljoen vreemde Bantoe en as ek die deure oopgooi sal meer as die helfte van Ghana oor 'n paar maande in Suid-Afrika wees.

Nee! Hierdie mense stel nie belang in die welvaart van die Bantoe nie. Hulle stel belang in julle grond en in die

rykdomme van julle toekoms. Wees dus gewaarsku deur die vroom praatjies van hierdie mense - hulle is die wolwe wat julle dood soek.

Een van die belangrike take waaraan julle aandag moet gee is die konsolidering van julle gebiede. Ontwikkeling, volksgroei en goeie Regering is alleen moontlik wanneer julle gebiede sover moontlik gekonsolideer is. Dit is 'n langtermyn beleid, maar met die nodige samewerking en oorlegpleging kan baie hieraan gedoen word. 'n Ander belangrike taak is om vir die toekoms te beplan. Die Regering sal julle altyd bystaan met die nodige advies, tegniese leiding en geld. Dit is egter die beleid dat julle voortaan 'n aktiewe deel sal neem nie alleen in die werk nie, maar ook in die beplanning van julle sake.

'n Ander belangrike saak wat julle moet besef is dat wat ons vandag doen die eerste stap is in die skepping van goeie regering en administrasie. Die ander stappe moet later volg. Dit kan alleen volg wanneer julle geoefen is en die skool van ondervinding en ervaring. Op alle terreine sal julle mense voortaan geskool moet word in die groot taak wat voorlê.

Dit kan alleen volg wanneer julle die bewyse gelewer het dat julle hiertoe instaat is en wanneer daar genoeg ervare mense is om die take te onderneem. Dit is die Regering se beleid om uiteindelik die versorging van julle grond aan julle self te oorhandig. Dit is beleid om geleidelik julle eie staatsdiens te ontwikkel - julle moet julle eie magistrats, posmeesters, ens. hê. Dit kan alles gebeur wanneer julle genoeg ervare mense het om die dinge op 'n ordelike en verantwoordelike wyse te doen. Julle moet egter onthou die dinge kan nie oornag gebeur nie. Dit het die witman meer as 1,000 jaar geneem om te kom waar hy vandag is. Julle kan dit egter baie gouer kry as julle 'n verantwoordelike gees van samewerking en selfwerkzaamheid ontwikkel.

Up to now I have stressed the fact that the Government and my department will at all times be willing to assist and advise you and I have indicated the lines on which this will be carried out. But to prove to you that these are no mere idle words uttered to impress you I have decided to hand over certain gifts to the Territorial Authority, gifts that are essential if the authority is to function properly as the important body **it is**.

Firstly you are all aware that no body, organization, no territorial authority can exist and operate effectively if it has no funds available. Money is necessary if the Territorial Authority is to fulfill the purpose for which it was established. From today you will have to meet many and varied administrative expenses and for this reason I have decided to make a sum of money immediately available which will enable the Territorial Authority to provide for those essential services for setting up the administrative organization of a new body. Mr. Chairman, I have pleasure in handing you a cheque for R4,150 which amount should be sufficient for the purposes I have mentioned, up to 31 March 1963. During this session you will consider and adopt estimates of expenditure for the financial year 1963/64 and although I am unable at this stage to indicate the extent to which it will be possible to render financial assistance during that period I would assure you that further financial assistance will be forthcoming.

However you will appreciate that you, too, have a responsibility towards yourselves in regard to the matter of finance. While the Government is prepared to assist financially in the initial stages of your existence I am certain that it is not your desire that you should always be financially dependent upon the Government.

You will no doubt desire to develop your own sources of

4/..... revenue and

revenue and this then is a matter which will require your careful consideration and I have no doubt that you will give it the attention which it merits.

You are aware that no government, no provincial council, no municipality nor indeed any other body of any standing can function properly unless it has at its disposal permanent buildings in which meetings can be held and office accommodation for its personnel provided. The buildings which you are today making use of are those of the University College of the North and it is only by reason of the fact that the College has closed for the summer recess and with the co-operation of the Department of Bantu Education, that it has been possible for you to occupy them today. Grateful as we are for this assistance such an arrangement is only a makeshift one and it must be obvious to everyone concerned that this Territorial Authority must have its own seat of government, a building which will not only serve a utilitarian purpose but which will be the focal point of all activities affecting the Bantu in your area.

For these reasons I have given this matter very careful consideration and have decided that the Territorial Authority should be provided with a building worthy of its status. This matter will be discussed with you by my officials. Preliminary plans with sketches for a suitable building have been prepared and you will be afforded the opportunity of studying them. I have no doubt that ultimately we will create something of which you and all those in whom your interests lie will justly be proud.

But I have four other gifts which I desire to present to the Territorial Authority. These are smaller and less expensive but they are nevertheless of great importance.

The first is a visitors book in which all visitors to the Lebowa Territorial Authority should inscribe their names so that you may have available a permanent record of such visits. Secondly Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasant duty to hand you this gavel which should be used on all occasions on which the Territorial Authority meets. It is your responsibility, Mr. Chairman, to ensure that this important body conducts itself in a worthy and dignified manner, a manner which will bring honour to all. Of this I have no doubt and the gavel is in effect symbolical of the authority with which you have been vested and which, I know, will at all times be respected by all the members of this Authority.

Thirdly it is customary in important councils of this nature for the chairman and the deputy chairman to be attired in a manner becoming their status and not only their status but the status of the body, over which they will from time to time preside. I now ask you, Mr. Chairman, and you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to rise and come forward so that I may place these robes of office about your shoulders.

(Chairman and Deputy Chairman are gowned by the Honourable the Minister. )

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Deputy Chairman, these gowns are also symbolic and are not merely items of personal adornment. They should be worn by each and every person who occupies the office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman. Insofar as these offices are concerned they represent the responsibility which has been placed upon your shoulders and the confidence and trust which has been placed in you by the members of the Lebowa Territorial Authority. I want to congratulate you with the great honour that has been bestowed upon you. It is indeed a great honour.

But the symbolism does not end at this point. So far as the Territorial Authority itself is concerned they symbolise the authority and importance with which the Territorial Authority



has been vested. They are the outward sign, the constant reminder and indeed the personification of the fact that the Lebowa Territorial Authority is and ever must be the focal point of development and expansion carried out in the interests of and for the wellbeing of all the Bantu in its area of jurisdiction. See to it that your people are never disappointed. Look after them for there is no greater reward than the knowledge that one's efforts have resulted in better conditions, contentment and happiness for one's fellow man.

Remember, too, that the eyes of the world are upon you. You are the people who can prove to the outside world that you are capable of doing these things.

Here, too, a very serious responsibility has been placed upon your shoulders. I look to you to accept that responsibility in the knowledge that what you are doing and will do in the future, can only be successful provided you apply the principle of self-help and approach all matters in a spirit of co-operation and mutual trust. I know you will not fail the Government.

Ek wil u almal bedank en gelukwens met hierdie belangrike stap. Die Bantoe sowel as my amptenare. Dit strek u tot eer.

Meneer, die Voorsitter, lede van die Gebiedsowerheid, Kapteins, raadsmanne en almal hier teenwoordig. Dit is nou vir my 'n voorreg om die eerste vergadering van die Lebowagebiedsowerheid as amptelik geopen te verklaar.

Mag julle met die nodige wysheid en krag geseën word om die belange van julle volk na die beste van julle vermoë te dien. Mag die Gebiedsowerheid groot en goeie dinge vir hierdie volksgroep doen. Mag die leiding en seëm van die Here op al julle beraadslagings en arbeid rus.

Ek verklaar die Lebowagebiedsowerheid geopen.

I now declare the Lebowa Territorial Authority open.

-----

Uitgereik deur: Departement van Inligting, Pretoria.  
 Issued by: Department of Information, Pretoria.

Verklaring deur die  
DEPARTEMENT VAN GE-  
SONDHEID

VOORSORGMAATREËLS WAT GETREF BEHOORT TË WORD TYDENS 'N  
BESOEK AAN GEBIEDE WAAR MALARIA EN BILHARZIA VOORKOM.

No. 307/62 (P)

Die departement ag dit noodsaaklik om die publiek en veral diegene wat nou met vakansie vertrek weer teen die gevare van malaria en bilharzia te waarsku.

MALARIA.

Die distrik Ingwavuma in Natal en gedeeltes van distrikte in die Noord-Transvaal wat aan die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin grens is nog nie volkome vry van malaria nie. Persone wat dus in genoemde distrikte in die buitelug oornag kan moontlik nog malaria opdoen.

In die buurstate van die Republiek en verder noord in Afrika kom malaria nog steeds voor, en dit is dus noodsaaklik dat reisigers voorsorgmaatreëls teen hierdie siekte tref. Die volgende noodsaaklike voorsorgmaatreëls word aanbeveel vir persone wat van voorneme is om gebiede te besoek waar malaria nog voorkom of kan voorkom:-

1. Bespreek u reisplan met u geneesheer en raadpleeg hom vooraf oor die voorsorgmaatreëls wat u teen malaria moet tref alvorens u op 'n vakansiereis vertrek. Chloroquintablette (150 mg. basis) is tans die aangewese profylaktiese middel. Twee tablette behoort eenkeer per week, elke keer op dieselfde dag, geneem te word. Hierdie dosering moet 'n week voor die vertrek begin word, tydens die verblyf daar volgehou word, en vir minstens vier weke na die terugkeer uit die gebied voortgesit word.
2. Maak gebruik van muskietnette en muskietafweermiddels vir uitwendige gebruik wanneer daar uigekamp word, en ook van sneldodende insektmiddels om muskiete in die slaaplokaal uit te skakel.
3. Vestig u geneesheer se aandag op die feit dat u besoek aan 'n malariagebied gebring het wanneer u hom weens enige siektetoestand raadpleeg na u terugkeer, al was dit ook lank gelede.

BILHARZIA.

Bilharzia kom in Suid-Afrika endemies voor in alle water binne die opvanggebied van riviere wat na die Indiese Oseaan vloei, vanaf die Sondagsrivier in die Suide noordwaarts na feitlik die hele Natal en ook in die Transvaal, Mosambiek en Suid-Rhodesië. In die Transvaal kom dit noord van die Witwatersrand voor en daar is besmette water by Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp en Schweizer Reneke.

Die gevaar van besmetting met bilharzia kan vermy word deur die volgende voorsorgmaatreëls te tref:-

1. Gebruik slegs gesuiwerde water of veilige boorgatwater as drinkwater of vir wasdoeleindes.
2. Indien u uitkamp en veilige water nie beskikbaar is nie, moet water vir drink- en wasdoeleindes eers gekook word.
3. Moet nooit in moontlik gevaarlike water van spruite, riviere, damme en kanale binne bilharziastreke swem of op enige ander manier met die water in aanraking kom nie.

Uitgereik deur: Departement van Inligting,  
Pretoria : 13.12.62

**Collection Number: AD1715**

**SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974**

**PUBLISHER:**

*Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation*

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

©2013

**LEGAL NOTICES:**

**Copyright Notice:** All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of the archive of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.