

misbehaviour or incapacity. Magistrates are appointed by the State and must be in possession of certain legal qualifications. There are a large number of attorneys and advocates in private practice.

Way of Life

113. Can one speak of a South African way of life?

No. In view of the fact that South Africa is a multi-national, multi-cultural and multi-lingual country, one must recognise the fact that the heterogeneous population groups have differing ways of life.

At the two extremes are the ways of life of the average White South African, reflecting the highest achievements of Western civilization, and that of the Bushmen of South West Africa, reflecting a form of existence reminiscent of the Stone Age. The customs, traditions and standards of the many national groups comprising the South African population indeed differ as widely as those of the Eskimo and the modern Canadian or Icelander, or the Aborigine of Northern Australia and the average resident of Sydney and

Melbourne. South Africa, indeed, offers the ethnologist a fascinating variegated pattern of life. These separate identities are jealously preserved and maintained by the different sections of the South African population.

In general it can be said that the South African ways of life are largely the products of the country's sunny, healthy climate, and a pioneering spirit which is much in evidence in this young, go-ahead land. The climate has made the average South African a lover of outdoor life, while the restlessness inherited from his frontier forefathers has made him independent and impatient for progress. As a result South Africans are usually open-minded, sturdy people, and although renowned for their hospitality, they prefer informality in their social relations. Overseas Visitors' Hospitality Committees have been established in many centres to enable visitors to meet South African families and to acquaint themselves with their way of life.

114. Is there a state church?

Unlike England and the Scandinavian countries, there is no official State Church in South Africa. Nevertheless the civilised section of the population is predominantly religious. Most of the Whites are Protestants, the largest single Protestant creed being the Dutch Reformed Churches with a following of about 53 per cent of the White population. Next comes the Anglican

Church with 16 per cent, the Methodists with 8.3 per cent and the Presbyterians with 4 per cent. About 5.3 per cent of the White population is Roman Catholic and 4 per cent profess the Jewish faith. (Statistics on the strength of the Christian churches among the Bantu are given in question 44.)

115. What are the public holidays?

There are 12 statutory public holidays: New Year's Day, Van Riebeeck Day (April 6), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Republic Day (May 31), Family Day (second Monday in July), Settlers Day (first Monday in September), Kruger Day (October 10), Day of the Covenant (December 16), Christmas Day and Boxing Day (December 26).

116. What about recreation?

The South African climate lends itself to a large variety of outdoor sports. During weekends and public holidays large numbers of city dwellers are attracted to the numerous beautiful picnic spots throughout the country. Other urban residents spend their weekends at home in the garden — to such good effect that the often big attractive suburban gardens have been commented on favourably by many overseas visitors.

117. What types of sport are played?

There is hardly any form of sport which is not played and ardently supported. Rugby football is the national game, but golf, tennis, swimming, horse-riding, sailing, angling, cricket, soccer (extremely popular among the Whites and Non-Whites), baseball, hockey (principally grass hockey), softball, bowls, etc. are widely practised. South Africa's international rugby players, known as Springboks, are among the world's leaders in this sport.

South African cricketers also play regular test matches against England, Australia and New Zealand. Taking its small population into account, South Africa's tennis and athletic teams have done very well in international contests. In the field of golf the country has produced several world-class players.

A form of sport peculiar to South Africa is jukskei, a reminder of the pioneering days. It resembles quoits and is played with wooden pegs, similar to the pegs in the yoke of an ox.

118. Are there any typical South African dishes?

Although eating habits in South Africa do not differ radically from those in European countries, the range of typically South African dishes will interest and intrigue the visitor. The delectable bobotie and sosaties are spicy reminders of a food which the Cape Malays brought with

them from the East. "Biltong" is a reminder of the pioneering days when meat — and preferably the meat of wild game — was dried out so that it could be carried in the ox-wagons which served as the pioneers' homes. At the outspan fresh meat was grilled on an open fire and became known as "braaivleis". The Afrikaans "braaivleis" — barbecue — is now used for festive occasions, and even for official functions held out of doors, when meat is grilled over an open fire.

119. What clothes do South Africans wear?

General standards of clothing in South Africa are much the same as in America and Western Europe, but somewhat lighter materials are used during the hot summer months. In winter overcoats and warm clothing are needed after sundown, as it often becomes quite cold.

120. Is the cost of living high?

In common with the rest of the world, the cost of living has risen considerably since the second world war. Rising costs are counterbalanced by adjustments to basic wages and salaries.

Living conditions in South Africa compare favourably with those of other civilised countries. Most basic foods as well as fruit and vegetables are of good quality, plentiful and reasonably priced.

121. What do everyday commodities cost?

The prices paid for foodstuffs and other everyday necessities differ, of course, from season to season and place to place but are all more or less the same in the various cities and chief towns in the Republic, namely:

Bread, white	9 c per 2-lb. loaf
Bread, brown	7½c per 2-lb. loaf
Milk	6 c per pint
Butter, choice-grade creamery	30 c per lb.
Premium cheese, cheddar	38 c per lb.
Sugar, white	6 c per lb. (approx.)
Eggs, first-grade, large	35 c per doz.
Tea	80 c per lb. (approx.)
Coffee, pure ground	35 c per lb. (approx.)
Jam, apricot	25 c per 2-lb. tin
Beef, rumpsteak	36 c per lb.
Mutton, leg	36 c per lb.
Pork, chops	34 c per lb.
Fish, filleted hake	14 c per lb.
Fish, sole	44 c per lb.
Potatoes	5 c per lb.
Coal	47½c for 200 lb.
Electric current (domestic)	½c per unit plus basic charges

Domestic electric current in South Africa is among the cheapest in the world and costs the average householder about R5 per month. Ready-made, worsted

suits cost from R24-R40 each; tweed sports coats from R10 to R16 each; cotton shirts from R2 to R3 each; woollen socks cost from 60c to R1 a pair and soft felt hats cost from R4 to R6 each. Men's working boots are sold at approximately R4 a pair; men's calf shoes for approximately R7 a pair and women's shoes cost approximately R7 a pair.

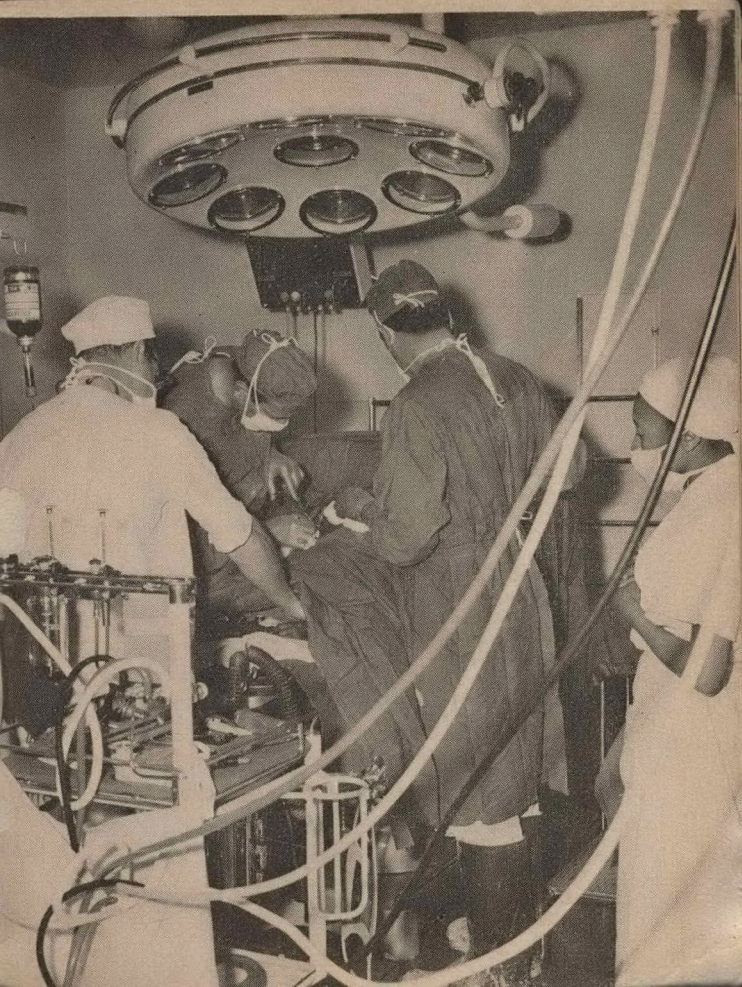
NOTE: For equivalent values of rands and cents in other currencies see question 127.

Welfare and Health

122. Are there adequate health and hospital services?

South Africa has long been renowned for its healthy climate. Nevertheless there was a time when dangerous diseases such as malaria plagued some of the warmer parts of the country. Intensive efforts by research and

An operation in progress in one of the nine surgical theatres of the J. D. Allen Memorial Theatre Block of Baragwanath Hospital. The hospital surgeons perform nearly 14,000 operations per year in what are Africa's most modern theatres. The present average is 80 per day.



field workers of the State Health Department have now, however, nearly eradicated all these scourges. Concentrated research by the South African Institute for Medical Research and other institutions is doing much to combat disease in the Republic.

The country has many outstanding medical research laboratories, and is well provided with Government and Mission hospitals and clinics even in remote rural areas. There are also many private nursing homes and health resorts throughout the country.

The four provincial administrations — of Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape — are responsible for the hospital services in their respective provinces.

The State Health Department is responsible for preventive medicine, and also controls tuberculosis, mental health services and leper institutions.

The Central Government and the four provincial administrations together spend about R104 m. annually on health services.

123. What social services are available?

In keeping with her standing as a modern, developed and civilised state, South African official and private authorities provide her citizens of all colours with many different social services. These include social security

measures, e.g. pensions and grants in respect of the aged, war veterans, the blind and the physically and mentally disabled, and family allowances. Welfare services include poor relief, compensation for injured workmen, unemployment and silicosis allowances, community centres, work classes for needy women, aid to discharged prisoners, homes for low-paid workers, homes and settlements for the aged, marriage guidance, workshops and hostels for the blind, protection of children in places of safety and children's homes, crèches, attendance centres and measures against juvenile delinquency, treatment of alcoholics and maladjusted persons, and registration and co-ordination of welfare organisations. Social services are undertaken by professional welfare officers in the employment of the State and subsidised social workers in the employment of welfare organisations. For the year 1961/62 the South African Government, through its Department of Social Welfare and Pensions alone, spent R78.7m. on social services.



Tourism

124. Is tourism encouraged?

Tourism is one of South Africa's important industries. It is promoted by the South African Tourist Cor-

poration, a statutory body functioning under the Minister of Tourism. The Department of Tourism co-ordinates the various tourist facilities offered by the Tourist Corporation, the South African Railways and other bodies.

Approximately 202,000 tourists from the continent of Africa and overseas visited South Africa in 1962. Full details of the facilities offered for tourists and settlers can be obtained from the following addresses or from the Republic's representatives abroad:

(a) Offices of the South African Tourist Corporation:
Paxton House, 90 Pitt Street, Sydney, **Australia**;
70 Picadilly, London, W.1. **England**; Hamilton
Building, Bureau Lane, Pretoria, **South Africa**.

(b) The Department of Tourism, Private Bag 262,
Pretoria.

Rockefeller Centre, 610, 5th Avenue, New York
20, U.S.A.

An der Hauptwache 11, Allemania-Haus, Frank-
furt/Main, W. Germany.

Mercury House, Gordon Avenue, Salisbury,
S. Rhodesia.

Hamilton Building, Pretoria, South Africa (Head
Office).

(c) Offices of the South African Railways Travel
Bureau:

Commercial Representative, S.A.R. South Africa
House, Trafalgar Square, London W.C. 2,
England.

Commercial Liaison Officer, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, U.S.A.

Carlton Centre, 87 Abercorn Street, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

The Manager, Publicity and Travel Department, S.A.R., Gloucester House, Cor. Rissik and Jeppe Streets, Johannesburg, S.A.

125. With what formalities must tourists comply?

British visitors to South Africa must have valid passports and must satisfy the Passport Control Officer at the port of arrival that they have sufficient means to maintain themselves during their stay in South Africa. They must also have either their return steamer or railway tickets or enough money to purchase them.

Alien visitors must have valid passports duly visa'd for entry into South Africa and must also take out temporary permits on their arrival in the country. Alien visitors may be required to pay deposits ranging from R10 to R200 when issued with these temporary permits. They must also satisfy the Passport Control Officer that they have enough money to support themselves during their stay in South Africa. Temporary permits may not be extended for the purpose of allowing alien visitors to apply for permanent residence in South Africa, nor will such visitors be allowed into the

country on temporary permits if they intend to apply for permanent residence during their stay in the country.

126. Are there many game reserves?

The Kruger National Park is one of the largest and best-known game reserves in the world. A magnificent natural sanctuary for nearly all the indigenous wild animals of Southern Africa, it has checked the extinction of wild species in a country once known as a "hunters' paradise".

The Kruger Park, in the Eastern Transvaal, is 8,000 square miles in extent — larger than Wales and about two-thirds the size of the Netherlands — and is less than three hundred miles from the large metropolis of Johannesburg. It is visited by tens of thousands of tourists every year.

Another large sanctuary for wild animals is the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, which covers nearly 4,000 square miles. Here, in their natural wild state, roam many thousands of Gemsbok and other rare types of antelope.

There are other smaller parks in the Cape Province. One of these, near Swellendam, is the last natural home and sanctuary of the now nearly extinct Bontebok.

Another rare species, the Mountain Zebra, has been preserved in the Mountain Zebra National Park, near Cradock. Not far from the flourishing port and industrial



Elephants at a pool in the Kruger National Park.

city of Port Elizabeth is the Addo Elephant National Park, which gives sanctuary to one of the two remaining herds of elephants in the Cape Province.

The province of Natal also has several game reserves. One of the best-known is the Hluhluwe Game Reserve in Zululand, where the square-lipped or 'White' Rhino-

ceros — the largest animal in Africa after the elephant — and many buffalo, have found sanctuary.

The Orange Free State has established a reserve near to a large water resort near Winburg for the preservation of all the different Highveld game animals. In the reserves of the Cape Province and the Transvaal, game is allowed to increase for the purpose of restocking buck on farms where they have been exterminated by hunters.

Currency and General

127. What is South Africa's currency?

On February 14, 1961 South Africa successfully adopted the decimal system of currency, thus setting an example which may well be followed by the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries. Throughout this brochure amounts of money are given in Rand (R), the official monetary unit in the Republic. One Rand equals ten shillings sterling, 12/6 in Australian currency, 1.53 Canadian dollars, and approximately

1.4 U.S. dollars. There are 100 cents to one Rand.

128. Where is South Africa represented abroad?

ANGOLA:

Consulate-General — C.P. 1304, Luanda C.

ARGENTINA:

Embassy — Rivadavia 1829, Piso, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA:

Embassy — Green Square, Jardine St., Kingston, Canberra A.C.T.

AUSTRIA:

Embassy — Reisnerstrasse 48, Vienna 3.

BELGIUM:

Embassy — 14 rue de l'Arbre, Brussels, 1.

BRAZIL:

Legation — Rua Baraó de Flamengo 22, Apt. 902, P.O. Box 5187, Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA:

Embassy — 9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa 2.

Civil Air Liaison Office — 920 International Aviation Bldg., Montreal.

Trade Commission — 1491 Yonge Street, Toronto 7.

CHILE:

Embassy — Stationed in Buenos Aires.

DENMARK:

Consulate General — 2 Holbergsgade, Copenhagen.

EAST ASIA:

Trade Commission — K.P.M. Bldg., Robinson Road, Singapore 1.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:

Embassy — 14 Rue de l'Arbre, Brussels 1.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA:

Diplomatic Mission — Sanlam Building, P.O. Box 121, Salisbury.

FINLAND:

Legation — Stationed in Stockholm. Consulate-General — Mannerheimintse 9A, Helsinki.

FRANCE:

Embassy — 51 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8).

GERMANY:

Embassy — 75-77 Machabäerstrasse, Cologne 1.

Consulate-General — 50 Harvesterhuderweg, Hamburg 13.

GREECE:

Embassy — 5 Leaforos Diamandido, Psycico, Athens.

HONG KONG:

Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 15697.

IRELAND (Republic of):

Hon. Trade Commissioner, 4 Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

ITALY:

Embassy — Via Nomentana 303, Rome.

Consulate — 4 Via Quintino Sella, Milan.

JAPAN:

Consulate-General, Tokyo.

LEBANON:

Consulate-General — P.O. Box 3476, Beirut.

LUXEMBOURG:

Embassy — 14 rue de l'Arbre, Brussels 1.

MAURITIUS:

Trade Commissioner — P.O. Box 158, Port Louis.

MOCAMBIQUE:

Consulate-General — P.O. Box 1120, Lourenco Marques.

NETHERLANDS:

Embassy — Alexander Gogelweg 2c, The Hague.

NEW ZEALAND:

Consulate-General, Wellington.

NORWAY:

Consulate-General, Radhusgatan 7B, Oslo.

PORTUGAL:

Embassy — Avenida Antonio Augusto de Aguiar 23-50, Lisbon.

SPAIN:

Embassy — Castellana, No. 1, Madrid.

SWEDEN:

Legation — Eriksbergsgatan 16, Stockholm ö.

Consulate-General — Norrahamngatan 26, Gothenburg.

SWITZERLAND:

Embassy — 47 Bernastrasse, Berne.

Consulate-General — 5 Bleickerweg, Zürich.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Embassy — S.A. House, Trafalgar Square, London,
W.C. 2.

UNITED NATIONS:

Permanent Representative — 655 Madison Avenue,
New York 21 N.Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Embassy — 3101 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington
8, D.C.

Consulate-General — 655 Madison Avenue, New
York, N.Y.

Consulate-General, New Orleans.

Consulate-General, San Francisco.

129. Is the Republic a member of any international organisations?

South Africa is a member of a large number of organisations, some examples of which are:

United Nations (UN)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The Southern African Regional Committee for the
Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil (SARCCUS)

In addition to these organisations, South Africa has
a representative accredited to the European Atomic
Energy Community (EURATOM), to the European
Economic Community and the European Iron and Steel
Community.

South Africa contributes to the funds of the following
organisations:—

High Commissioner's Fund for Refugees (HCFR)
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

130. What are the chief events in South Africa's history?

- 1486 Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, discovers the Cape.
- 1497 Vasco da Gama passes the Cape of Good Hope on voyage to India.
- 1652 First Dutch settlement at the Cape established by Jan van Riebeeck.
- 1688 Huguenot refugees settle at the Cape.

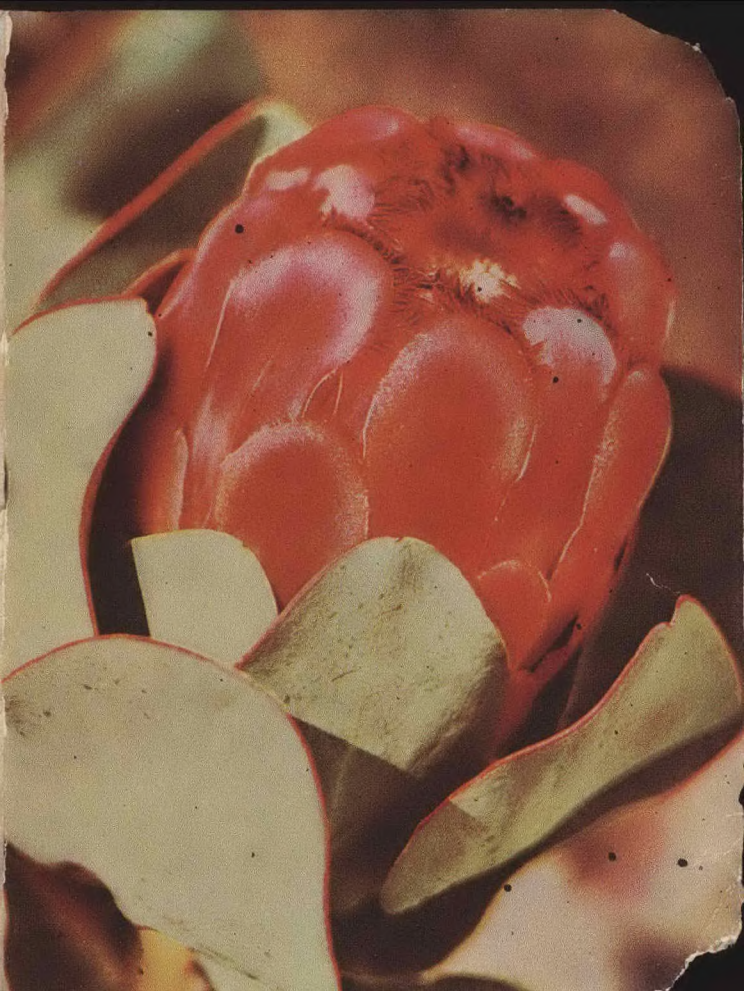
- 1795 First British occupation of the Cape.
- 1803 Cape of Good Hope returned to the Dutch.
- 1806 Second and final British occupation of the Cape.
- 1820 Arrival of 5,000 British settlers.
- 1834 Liberation of slaves in Cape of Good Hope.
- 1836 Beginning of Great Trek of Boer population into the interior of South Africa.
- 1838 Battle of Blood River (defeat of Dingaan after massacre of Voortrekker pioneer group).
- 1843 Natal proclaimed a British colony.
- 1852 Independence of Transvaal and
- 1854 Orange Free State recognised by Britain.
- 1855 Pretoria founded.
- 1860 First Railway in South Africa opened (in Durban).
- 1867 Discovery of diamonds near Kimberley.
- 1877 Transvaal proclaimed a British Territory.
- 1881 First Anglo-Boer war results in British again recognising independence of the Transvaal.
- 1886 The discovery of the Witwatersrand goldfields and the founding of Johannesburg.
- 1895 The Jameson Raid.
- 1899 Outbreak of Anglo-Boer War.
- 1902 End of Anglo-Boer War and signing of Treaty of Vereeniging.
- 1906 and 1907 Granting of responsible Government to the Transvaal and the "Orange River Colony",
- 1910 The founding of the Union of South Africa.

- 1914 South Africa declares war on Germany and her allies.
- 1925 Afrikaans language given legal (official) recognition.
- 1931 Statute of Westminster confers Sovereign independence on the Union of South Africa.
- 1939 South Africa declares war on Germany and Italy.
- 1945 Beginning of South Africa's "Industrial Revolution".
- 1951 South Africa sends air squadron to Korea.
- 1960 South Africa decides to become a republic by means of a referendum.
- 1961 Republic of South Africa established on May 31 and first State President inaugurated.
- 1962 Plans announced for gradual granting of self-government to Transkeian Bantu and for large-scale development of South Africa's largest river — the Orange.
- 1963 Self-Government for the Transkei.
- 1964 First full session of Transkeian Legislative Assembly.

The lovely Protea is one of South Africa's national emblems

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