

under the control of the Bantu Development Corporation, the aim being to train Bantu to take over control of these enterprises.

Eight self-governing Bantu national units are envisaged. One, the Transkei, achieved self-government at the end of 1963. It is foreseen that the eventual relationship between the Bantu and European will develop into a commonwealth pattern and, economically, into a form of South African common market — in other words political independence and economic inter-dependence.

## **46(a) Why was the policy of separate development adopted in South Africa?**

Through experience gained over several centuries the White people of South Africa came to the conclusion that separate development “is imperative, not only in the interests of a Native culture, and to prevent native traditions from being swamped by the more powerful organisation of the whites, but also for other important reasons, such as public good order. The mixing of two such alien elements as White and Black leads to unhappy social results — racial miscegenation, moral deterioration of both, racial antipathy and clashes, and to many other forms of social evil.

In these great matters of race, colour, and culture, residential separation and parallel institutions alone can

do justice to the ideals of both sections of the population” (J. C. Smuts — Africa and Some World Problems).

#### **46(b) What are the fundamental considerations that determined South Africa’s policy of separate development?**

Historically, the policy of separate development has its roots deep in South African history. As long ago as 1778 the Dutch colonial government in the Cape arranged a treaty with the vanguard of southmoving Bantu migrants, in what is today the Eastern Cape Province, to recognise the Fish River as the “limiet scheijding” or ultimate boundary of the Cape settlement and Bantu territory. Successive British colonial governments recognised the paramountcy of Bantu in the areas which the latter had acquired by settlement and conquest, and in the 19th century strengthened Bantu title to these parts of South Africa.

At the turn of the 19th century the basic outlines of the Bantu homelands as they exist today had taken shape.

At the formation of Union of South Africa in 1910 the British Government gave a separate status to the Bantu territories of Bechuanaland, Swaziland (both protectorates) and Basutoland (a colony).

One of the first acts of the South African Government

was to pass, in 1913, the Native Land Act (No. 27 of 1913). While recognising the right of Bantu to lands they had settled over the years, it also gave statutory recognition to the principle of territorial separation of White and Black.

In 1923 the Urban Areas Act was passed providing for residential separation and the control of Bantu migration to the cities. Subsequent governments continued the "separate" legislative pattern. In 1936, for example, the Natives Trust and Land Act ensured the acquisition of additional land for Bantu homeland settlement, today still being implemented by the present Government. Since 1948 the National Party Governments have continued the traditional separate development by putting a brake on a drift into full-scale integration of the races which became evident in the 'forties, and applying imaginative policies which ensure that the policy of separate development of the races will continue to its logical conclusion — a system of government in which White and Black will have separate spheres of government and control and in which neither will dominate the other.

South Africa is not part of a stable Europe, but of Africa, a continent where the inherited European systems have nowhere survived unchanged.

Most Blacks refuse to be pseudo-Whites; they insist on doing things in their own way — an 'Africanisation'

that is not watered down by any foreign influence.

Despite many attempts there is as yet no true multi-racialism in Africa, nor do recent events suggest that the White and Blacks personalities are ever likely to be fully reconciled.

Throughout their history of over 300 years the peoples of South Africa have never been a single, homogeneous nation.

The three and a quarter million people of European stock are a permanent nation in their own right, with their own nationalism, the first of all the African nationalisms.

The 11,645,000 Bantu comprise several distinctive peoples, each with its own language, customs and traditions.

All nationalisms are exclusive: One cannot be blended with another, and none will be placated by artificial formulas.

If all South Africa's peoples were forced to share one political system there would follow a clash of nationalisms, a struggle which Africa has shown must end in domination by the one of the other.

If one African people is entitled to rule itself, then all African peoples must be so entitled, including the White South African nation which has, in fact, been autonomous for many decades.

# Production

## 47. What does the Republic's National Income Amount to?

The net national income of the Republic amounted to R4,601 million for the year ended June, 1962. The corresponding figures for the previous two years are as follows:

1959/60 — R4,354 million

1960/61 — R4,075 million

The main fields of activity which contributed towards this total were:

Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 537,100,000
Mining	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 673,500,000
Manufacturing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R1,206,200,000
Trade and commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 628,800,000
Transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 398,500,000
Finance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 179,100,000
Public authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R 526,200,000

Professions .....	R 131,000,000
Other .....	R 723,500,000
	<hr/>
	R5,003,900,000
Deduct net income accruing to Non-S.A. factors of Production .....	R 403,200,000
	<hr/>
	R4,600,700,000
	<hr/>

#### **48. What is the value of South Africa's total imports and exports? (Excluding gold)**

In 1963 South Africa exported goods to the value of R906.4 million.

In 1953 exports amounted to R297.8 million.

#### **49. Who are South Africa's principal trading partners?**

They are:

(a) Exports:	1962
United Kingdom .....	R241.9 m
Rhodesia and Malawi .....	R 84.7 m
United States of America .....	R 78.1 m
Japan .....	R 72.4 m

Italy .....	R 44.3 m
Federal Republic of Germany .....	R 42.8 m
Belgium .....	R 37.9 m
France .....	R 31.3 m
Netherlands .....	R 25.2 m
Mocambique .....	R 12.1 m
<b>(b) Imports:</b>	<b>1962</b>
Britain .....	R309.8 m
U.S.A. ....	R169.1 m
Federal Republic of Germany .....	R102.7 m
Italy .....	R 28.7 m
Rhodesia and Malawi .....	R 27.5 m
France .....	R 27.1 m
Netherlands .....	R 24.8 m
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	R 22.5 m
Sweden .....	R 18.0 m
Switzerland .....	R 15.9 m

## 50. What are South Africa's main exports?

The main exports are the following: (excluding gold).

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value of exports during 1963 (In R million)</b>
1. Wool .....	115.9
2. Maize .....	86.2

3. Diamonds .....	86.0
4. Fruit .....	71.8
5. Prescribed materials in terms of the Atomic Energy Act .....	67.0
6. Sugar .....	34.4
7. Hides and skins .....	28.7
8. Copper, blocks, ingots and blister .....	28.0
9. Asbestos .....	24.3
10. Fish .....	22.7

## 51. What are South Africa's main imports?

Between 50 and 60 categories of goods having a value in excess of R1,000 million are annually imported into the Republic of South Africa. The ten principal groups include the following:

Categories	Value of imports during 1962 (In R m)	Value of exports during 1962 (In R m)
1. Metals, metal manufac- tures, machinery and vehicles .....	446.9	236.0
2. Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibre .....	173.1	10.5



3. Oils, waxes, resin, paints varnishes .....	93.8	18.2
4. General merchandise .....	55.7	12.0
5. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers .....	54.8	11.8
6. Books, paper and sta- tionery .....	41.9	5.5
7. Foodstuffs .....	39.5	246.7
8. Minerals, earthenware and glassware .....	38.7	97.2
9. Leather and rubber and manufactures thereof .....	25.0	7.0
10. Wood, cane and wicker and manufactures thereof .....	17.5	13.7

## 52. How much gold does South Africa produce?

A total of 25,491,600 oz. of fine gold, valued at R636,600,000 was produced in 1962. The total value of gold produced by South Africa since the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, from 1886 up to the end of 1962 was R9,600,682,155 — nearly 70 per cent of the gold of the free world.

### 53. What important minerals were produced?

The production in 1963 of the six most important minerals, excluding gold and uranium, was:

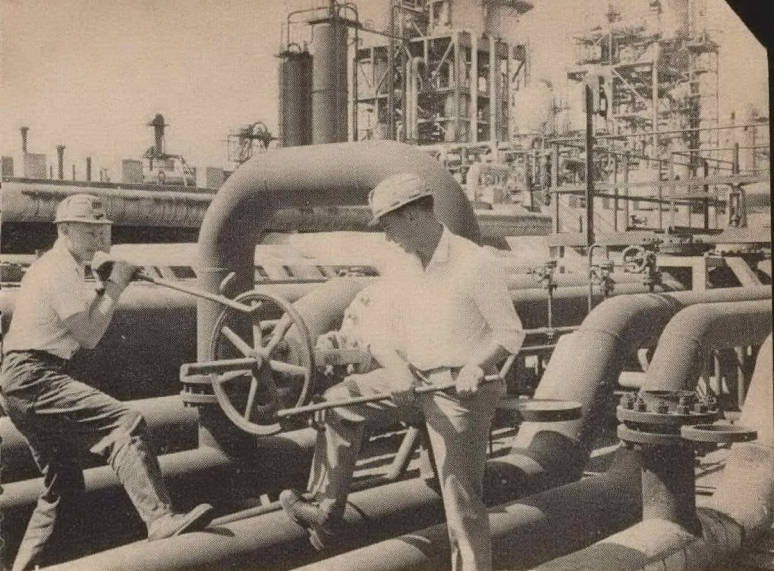
	PRODUCTION		LOCAL SALES		EXPORTS	
			Short tons	Value in Rand	Short tons	Value in Rand
Iron Ore .....	4,916,043	3,844,226	7,790,614	663,887	4,138,652	
Copper .....	60,793	1,099	433,010	58,414	21,361,920	
Manganese .....	1,490,686	498,908	3,177,443	995,677	9,887,673	
Coal .....	46,797,958	44,770,124	60,817,038	1,369,536	6,896,798	
Asbestos .....	205,743	11,025	879,890	184,052	21,458,032	
Diamonds: Production	4,375,572 carats.		Sales 4,276,676 carats. Value R36,637,689.			

### 54. How much uranium is exported?

Uranium worth more than R66.8m. was exported in 1963. The uranium is mined in conjunction with gold.

### 55. What is the manufacturing output?

The gross value of all goods manufactured by private industries in South Africa during 1960/61 was R3,125,000,000. As at September 30, 1959 South Africa had 14,933 private industries which employed 772,814 people.



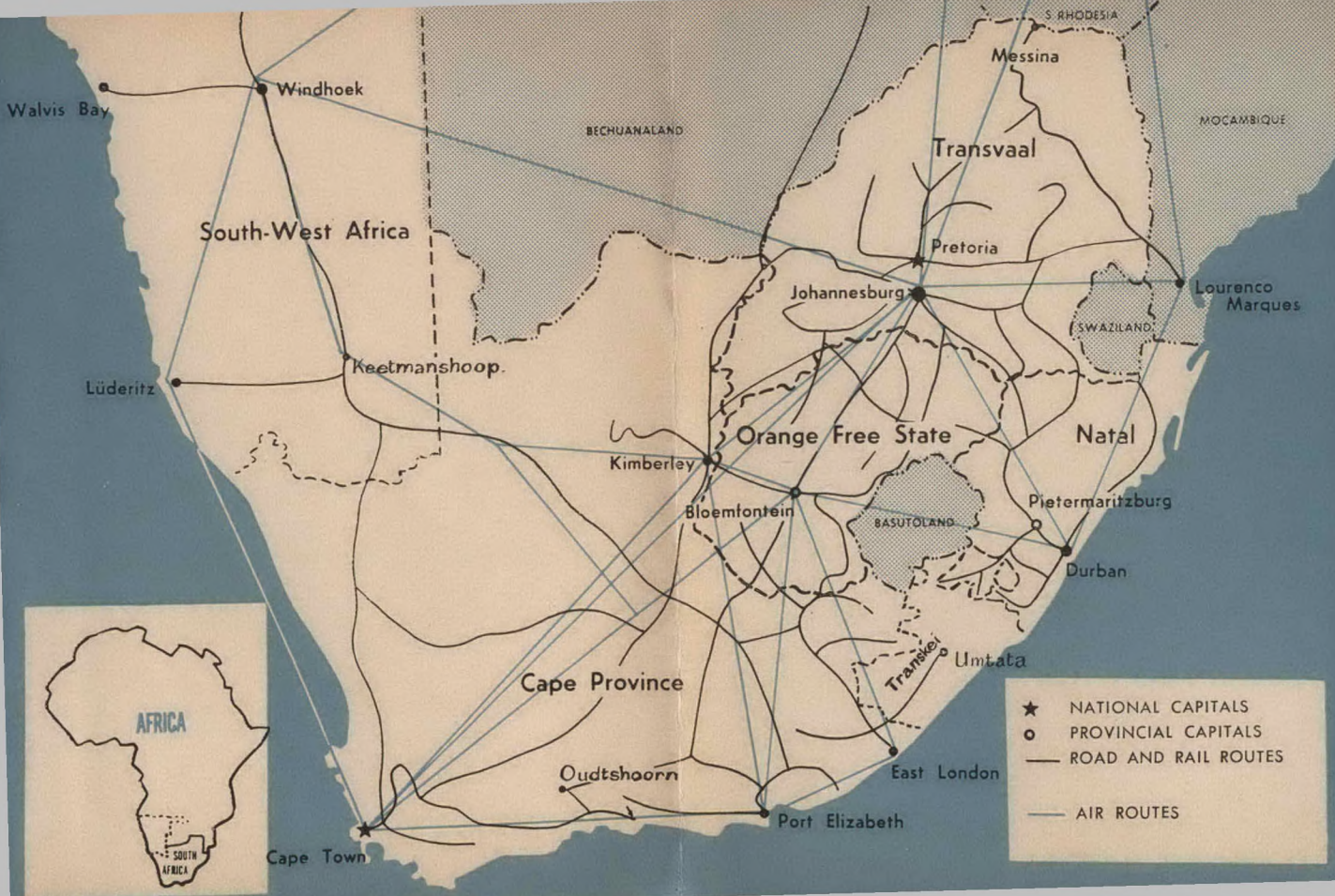
*SASOL — one of the world's largest oil-from-coal plants —  
at Sasolburg, Orange Free State.*

The value of goods produced in the various categories  
was:

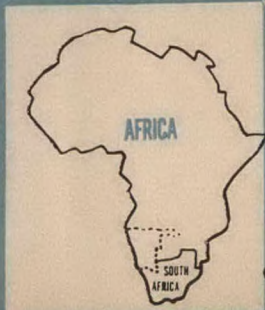
	R.-million
Non-metallic mineral, basic metal and metal products .....	632.2
Food, drink and tobacco .....	745.5



*An aerial view of the steel plant of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) near Pretoria. In order to meet the Republic's estimated requirements of more than 4 m. ingot tons of Iscor products (steel) a year in 1972, the corporation has embarked on an expansion scheme which will eventually cost between R540 m. (£270 m.) and R560 m. (£280 m.). In 1961 production was slightly more than 2 m. tons.*



- ★ NATIONAL CAPITALS
- PROVINCIAL CAPITALS
- ROAD AND RAIL ROUTES
- - - AIR ROUTES



General and electrical machinery and transport equipment .....	283.1*
Textiles, clothing and footwear .....	354.3
Building and other construction .....	264.6
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products .....	340.1
Wood, furniture and paper .....	206.2
Printing .....	83.8
Leather and rubber .....	35.2
Electricity, gas and steam .....	91.2
Personal service .....	18.2
Miscellaneous .....	70.7

\*excluding Motor Manufacturing Industry.

## 56. How does South Africa's industrial production compare with the rest of Africa?

The term "Workshop of a Continent" can justly be applied to South Africa as the following table clearly indicates:

### SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS OF AFRICA

Coal reserves .....	80% +	Mineral output .....	43%
Coal production .....	80%	Exports .....	30%
Steel production .....	75% +	Electricity consumption .....	57%
Newsprint consumption .....	66%	Rail Freight .....	50% +

Capital investments	..... 50%	Imports	..... 25%
Motor vehicles	..... 50%	Gross production	..... 22%
Telephones in use	nearly 50%	Population	..... only 6.7%

## Farming

### 57. What types of farming are undertaken?

The main types of farming and corresponding production figures are as follows:

Product	Year	Output
Maize (corn)	..... 1963/64	64.6 million bags
Wheat	..... 1962/63	7,517,000 bags
Sorghum	..... 1963/64	3,084,000 bags
Groundnuts	..... 1962/63	180,000 short tons
Sunflower seed	..... 1962/63	100,000 short tons
Tobacco	..... 1962/63	53.88 million lb.
Sugar	..... 1962/63	1,150,000 short tons
Citrus fruit	..... 1963	31 million pockets
Deciduous fruit (handled by the De- ciduous Fruit Board)		188,211 short tons
Exported	..... 1962/63	137,563 short tons
Wine	..... 1963	* 556,000 tons leaguers
Wool clip weight	..... 1962/63	321,735,000 lbs.
clip value		R111,771,000



*Offloading maize at Hennenman, Orange Free State.*

Mohair	.....	1962/63	12,956,000 lbs.
Butter	.....	1962/63	103,429,000 lbs.
Eggs	.....	1962/63	90 million doz.
Meat:			
Cattle Population	.....	1963	12,000,000
Sheep Population	.....	1963	37,800,000
Cattle slaughtered	.....	1962/63	1.5 million
Sheep and goats	.....	1962/63	5,353,589
Karakul pelts	.....	1962/63	630,000
Potatoes	.....	1962/63	6,000,000 bags



## **58. What is the total income from farming?**

The gross value of agricultural products for the period 1962/63 was R882 m.

## **59. What are the main agricultural export products?**

Wool is second only to gold among South Africa's individual exports and is by far the country's most important agricultural product. Other important agricultural export products are citrus and deciduous fruit and maize.

## **60. What area is under cultivation?**

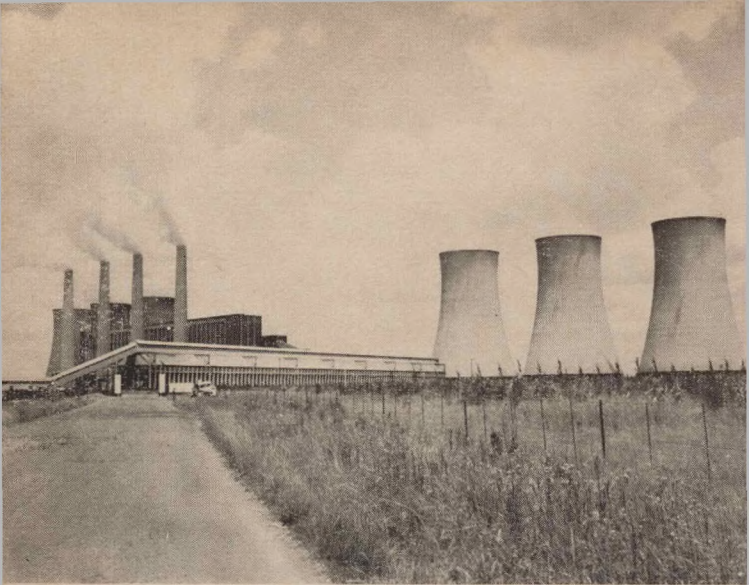
According to the 1959/60 Agricultural Census 14,356,337 morgen were under cultivation. This figure includes 1,941,820 morgen under irrigation. (1 morgen = 2 1/9 acre).

# *Power and Water*

## **61. Are there adequate supplies of power and water for industrial use?**

Although South Africa's industrial expansion has been phenomenal in recent years, adequate steps have been taken to meet the increased demands in respect of water, power, transport and other services and these are readily available today. Future requirements will, for many years to come, be adequately met by such programmes as the Orange River Project (R450 million) — for water and hydroelectric power — and other power, road and railway expansion programmes entailing expenditure of hundreds of millions of Rand.

The country also has enormous deposits of cheap coal available for power generation and synthetic fuel production. South Africa produces power at rates that equal the best produced by hydro-electrical means elsewhere in the world.



*The Taaiibos power station near Sasolburg in the Orange Free State. It is owned by the Electricity Supply Commission and has an installed capacity of 480 MW.*

## **62. Is there enough water for industry?**

Yes, although at present only about 38% of the useful water resources of the Republic is utilized, (1½% is consumed by the industries of the country). The projects

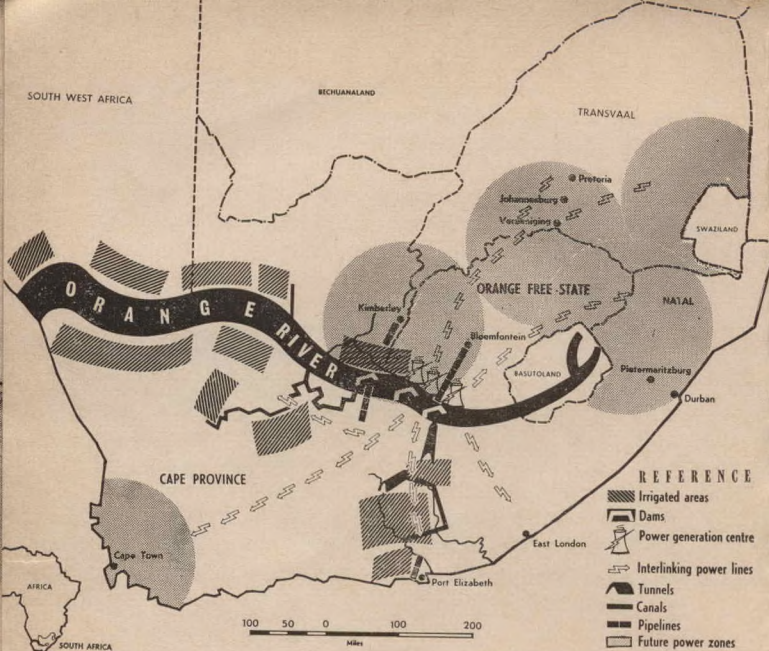
presently in the planning stage and under construction aim at utilizing no less than 80% of the useful water supplies, with special provision for industrial use particularly in Natal.

Vaaldam, near Vereeniging in the Transvaal, which was recently raised to increase its capacity to 1.9 million acre feet, serves the Witwatersrand industrial complex, the Western Transvaal and the Orange Free State Goldfields. The new Orange River project, entailing the building of a series of dams, will relieve the demand on Vaaldam, in respect of agricultural requirements and make even more water available for industry.

Among new dams of significance, are the Nooitgedacht Dam, in the Eastern Transvaal, recently completed with a capacity of 65,300 acre feet. The Natal area will be served by dams such as the Chelmsford Dam (67,200 acre feet capacity) and the Midmar Dam (128,000 acre feet capacity). All these dams have been built with a view to providing improved water supplies for industry as well as agricultural and domestic use.

### **63. What is the nature and extent of the Orange River Development (ORP)?**

The Orange River is the biggest undeveloped source of water in South Africa. The Orange River Development Project, commonly known as "ORP", is designed



*In the foreseeable future the storage capacity of the ORP's three largest dams will exceed that of America's famous TVA.*

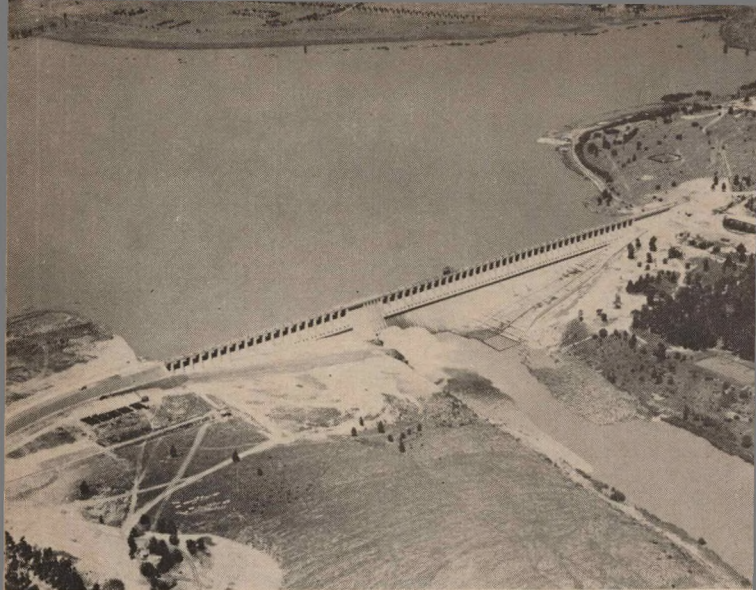
to develop this river's water resources in stages so as to make water available for towns, industry, irrigation and power. Due to the topography, all the potentially available water cannot be used in the Orange River

valley itself, and the plan envisages diverting water into the fertile Fish, Sundays and Riet valleys where irrigation and development is restricted by lack of water. Water will also be supplied to cities and towns as far as Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and De Aar.

The total estimated cost of this mammoth 30-year project, including dams, tunnels, canals, hydro-electric stations and the irrigation of nearly 1,200 square miles of land (about a tenth as large as the Netherlands), is R450 m. It will be the largest water supply project thus far tackled on the continent of Africa (Kariba included) and the storage capacity of its three largest dams will, in the foreseeable future, be 39 m. acre feet, which is larger than the storage capacity of the 9 dams of the Tennessee valley project in the United States (23 m. acre feet).

### **63(a) Are there any other large dams?**

A dam which will be larger than Vaaldam (see question 62) is under construction on the Pongola River with a capacity of 2.0 million acre-feet. Its water will mainly be used to irrigate the Makatini Flats in Zululand. A dam is also being built on the Indwe River (capacity 20,000 acre-feet) to supply water for towns and agriculture in the Bantu areas of the Transkei. The water



*Vaaldam, near Vereeniging, Transvaal. Vaaldam serves South Africa's industrial "Rubr". Its storage capacity was recently enlarged to 1.9 million acre-feet.*

will be used exclusively by the Bantu. There are altogether 19 large and medium-sized dams at present under construction in South Africa.

# *Industries*

## **64. Is free enterprise encouraged?**

The South African economy is essentially a free enterprise economy and the South African Government does not normally establish manufacturing undertakings in competition with private undertakings.

## **65. What are the formalities for establishing foreign industries in South Africa?**

None—except that before an industry can be established in the country, whether foreign or not, it is necessary to ascertain whether import permits can be granted for its requirements if it is likely to be dependent on imported machinery, equipment or materials for its operation. The labour laws and the bye-laws and regulations of local authorities must, of course, be complied with.



## **66. How are industries protected?**

Protection by means of the customs tariff is afforded in deserving cases although the South African customs duties are generally not unduly high. In certain circumstances the Government would be prepared to give a prospective industrialist an advance indication of its preparedness or otherwise to grant him tariff protection as well as the maximum extent of possible protection.

## **67. What is South Africa's attitude towards free enterprise in trade and commerce?**

Free enterprise and private initiative is regarded as the basis of, and main incentive behind, the country's industrial and economic achievements.

## **68. How is industrial investment encouraged?**

Monetary and fiscal policy is aimed at encouraging economic growth in general, and industrial development in particular. Tax incentives are normal, whilst in underdeveloped areas, including these areas bordering on the Bantu Homelands, special facilities may be granted depending upon the circumstances of each particular industrial undertaking.

## **69. Are there any restrictions on the composition of a company's capital?**

As long as a South African company pays the share-capital duty required by law it can be registered with whatever capital it desires, except that the liberal use of locally-borrowed funds is discouraged. Its shares can also be divided up into any classes that may be necessary.

## **70. Is there any scientific research?**

The progress of scientific research in South Africa and the achievements of her scientists have been impressive. The largest research organisation in South Africa is the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. With a capital outlay of R11 m., an annual budget of R7 m., and a scientific staff of 600, supported by 1000 technicians and administrative officials, the C.S.I.R. provides the State, industry and the community with the benefits of modern research.

Established in 1945, the C.S.I.R. now consists of three national research laboratories in which the emphasis is on fundamental research, and 7 national research institutes, whose work is geared chiefly to applied research.

The C.S.I.R.'s research encompasses applied fields such as roads, nutrition, telecommunications, building,

manpower, water resources, mechanical engineering, and basic fields such as physics, chemistry and the mathematical sciences.

The C.S.I.R. has gained international recognition in many fields. The outstanding example is the tellurometer, an instrument for precision long distance measuring by means of radio waves, which is exported to 60 countries overseas.

The establishment of a Deep Space Instrumentation Facility in South Africa by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration is an indication of South Africa's desire to co-operate in the field of space research.

Another example is the establishment of the big satellite tracking station near Pretoria by French authorities.

The Onderstepoort veterinary research laboratories near Pretoria have earned South Africa an enviable reputation abroad and the fruits of its researches have been made freely available to the younger states of Africa.

Other Government and private research bodies have made valuable contributions in such fields as educational, agricultural, personnel and market research, whilst in the field of standardisation the mark of approval of the Bureau of Standards is a guarantee of high quality South African products.

# *Labour*

## **71. What is the labour situation?**

The situation as regards labour is such that at the end of November 1963, 98.9 per cent of the country's manpower (White, Coloured and Asian) was fully employed. The Government is also putting older unskilled men through intensive courses of training to enhance their employability. The aged are employed by various Government Departments and other non-profit-making bodies on a scheme of subsidised salaries. The reservoir of handicapped persons is being utilised by establishing what their residual talents and capabilities are and then placing them selectively in suitable employment. In addition, sheltered employment factories have been established for people who are handicapped to such an extent that they cannot compete for employment in the open labour market. Workseekers are aided in finding work by the district employment personnel of the Department of Labour.

At the beginning of 1964 South Africa had a labour force of about 1,800,000 of which secondary industry provided nearly 800,000 — the majority Non-White. A

co-ordinated network of Bantu labour bureaux helps to distribute this labour evenly over the country, and ensures that Bantu can find suitable work. The Government is also pressing ahead with programmes to train Bantu and other Non-Whites for skilled work in the service of their own people. (See question 39.)

## **72. What are the rates of pay for artisans?**

The minimum wage laid down by law for skilled artisans in the various engineering trades is R33.95 for a 45-hour week. They also receive overtime pay of up to twice the normal hourly rate, and holiday bonuses of a maximum of R90 p.a. in addition to their holiday leave pay.

In the building industry the rate of pay for skilled work ranges from 64 cents to 82½ cents an hour inclusive of cost-of-living allowances.

Printers earn from more than R28 to nearly R45 per 40-hour week depending on the degree of their skill and the nature of their employment. There is plenty of scope for overtime in the trade and therefore increased wages. Overtime pay can be as much as twice the normal hourly rate depending on the amount of overtime done.

Another important field of skilled labour which provides employment to many Non-Whites as well as

Whites is the Clothing Manufacturing Industry. The inclusive wages for skilled work in this industry range from more than R23 to R37 per week. The majority of the workers in clothing factories are Non-Whites.

A large proportion of employers pay competent artisans at rates well above the minimum wage laid down by industrial agreements.

### **73. How is labour peace ensured?**

South Africa has a reputation for a high level of labour peace. In the last twenty years there have been no serious strikes or dislocation of work in any industry. The Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, is the cornerstone of South Africa's industrial legislation.

It provides for the registration of trade unions and employers' organisations and gives a wide measure of control to well-organised industries. The Act also provides for the establishment of Industrial Councils on which employees and employers have equal representation. The Councils are empowered to regulate wages, hours of work, overtime, leave and other conditions of employment. The Agreements concluded freely between employees and employers are administered by the Councils concerned. Once such an Industrial Agreement has been given the force of law by the Minister of Labour by the publication thereof in the Government Gazette no lock-out or strike is permitted on any matter spe-

cifically dealt with in the Agreement. Lock-outs or strikes are not prohibited on any other matter provided the Industrial Council has met to consider the dispute in an endeavour to effect a settlement, and provided the Council's constitution does not say that disputes which it is unable to settle shall be referred to arbitration. If a dispute arises in an industry where there is no Industrial Council, lock-outs and strikes are not permitted if the dispute concerns a matter which is provided for in a Wage Determination under the Wage Act, published less than a year previously. Disputes concerning any other matter must first be considered by representatives of the employers and employees at a conciliation board appointed by the Minister. If the board fails to achieve a settlement and does not decide to refer the dispute to arbitration, lock-outs or strike action can be resorted to. This will also be permissible if, for any reason, the Minister has refused to approve of the establishment of a board. Such action is, however, only allowed if the majority of the members of the employers' organisation or trade union concerned have voted by ballot in favour thereof. Lock-outs and strikes are totally prohibited in so far as essential services such as the provision of light, power, water and sanitation, and passenger transportation or fire extinguishing services, are concerned. The Industrial Tribunal was established chiefly for the purpose of acting as a final adjudicator in arbitration and demarcation matters and for the purpose of safeguarding against inter-racial competition. The

Act also provides for, inter alia, a prohibition of financial support by trade unions and employers organisations to any political party or candidate, or from affiliating with or remaining affiliated to any such party.

## **74. How is the Industrial Tribunal composed?**

It consists of five members: one independent chairman, two representatives of municipalities (one representing employers and one municipal employees) and two representatives of commerce and industry (one representing employers and one employees).

## **75. What about Job Reservation?**

The Act prescribes the procedure to be followed in connection with Job Reservation. It empowers the Minister of Labour to reserve partially or completely certain classes of work for certain races after thorough investigation by the Industrial Tribunal, due notice of which must be given. Job reservation has been applied in only a few fields of employment in order to protect groups of workers against erosion of their existing means of livelihood.

The Industrial Conciliation Act facilitates the establishment of racially separate trade unions. While



prohibiting official recognition of new mixed trade unions, it provides that if more than half the members of one race group in a mixed trade union wish to form a separate union for the particular race group, they may do so and are then entitled to a pro rata share in the assets of the original trade union. Various limitations prevent the creation of splinter movements which do not enjoy adequate support and which thus harm the trade union movement as such.

## **76. What other legislation protects workers?**

The following legislation offers important protection to workers:

- (a) **The Wage Act, 1957**, provides for the establishment of a Wage Board whose primary function is to investigate and to submit recommendations to the Minister concerning wages and other conditions of employment of employees in industries not sufficiently organised to avail themselves of the self-government granted under the Industrial Conciliation Act. If a recommendation is accepted by the Minister a Wage Determination is made in accordance therewith and then becomes binding on all employers and employees in the industry concerned. A large number of industries is controlled by such instruments.
- (b) **The Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act**,

**1941** — The Act provides for a maximum working week of 46 ordinary hours and the granting of a minimum of two weeks' annual leave (some industrial council agreements provide for three weeks' leave and some industries work a five-day 40-hour week). The Act is primarily concerned with the welfare and safety of workers and lays down minimum requirements in regard to hygienic conditions, ventilation, lighting, working space and other essential amenities.

- (c) **The Shops and Offices Act, 1939**, regulates the hours of work and other conditions of employment in shops and offices connected with shops. The normal working hours shall not exceed 46 hours per week, while employees shall receive not less than two weeks' leave per annum.
- (d) **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941** — Regulates compensation payable for injuries or death arising out of employment, from a Central Fund under control of the State. Contributions are paid by employers but not by employees.
- (e) **Unemployment Insurance Act** — Passed in 1946 to replace earlier legislation and, as subsequently amended, the Act sets up an Unemployment Insurance Fund which pays benefits to contributors in order to compensate them to some extent for the loss of earnings due to unemployment, illness or maternity. Payments are also made to the depen-

dants of deceased contributors. The benefits range from R2.45 to R14.00 per week. Contributions are paid by employers and employees.

- (f) **The Apprenticeship Act, 1944, as amended**, empowers the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the National Apprenticeship Board and after consultation with apprenticeships committees established for various areas and industries, to prescribe conditions of apprenticeship whereby the training of persons in designated trades is regulated. Apprenticeship committees consist of equal numbers of employer and employee representatives.
- (g) **Registration for Employment Act, 1945** — In addition to the registration and placement facilities provided by the Department of Labour to work-seekers under this Act, vocational guidance is also rendered to school leavers and other juvenile or adult wishing to avail himself thereof.
- (h) **Native Services Levy Act, 1952** — Administered by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development the Act compels employers to contribute 25c per week per adult Bantu employee for whom they do not provide approved accommodation. Contributions thus obtained are used to provide essential services in Bantu townships (e.g. transport, lighting etc.).

South Africa's high standard of living and good conditions of employment have for many years acted as

a magnet for Bantu in other African territories. Approximately one million foreign Bantu have come to South Africa to work for varying periods of time. Thousands enter the Republic illegally to enjoy the benefits of the country's flourishing economy. It is estimated that 250,000 Basuto from the British colony of Basutoland find a livelihood in South Africa.

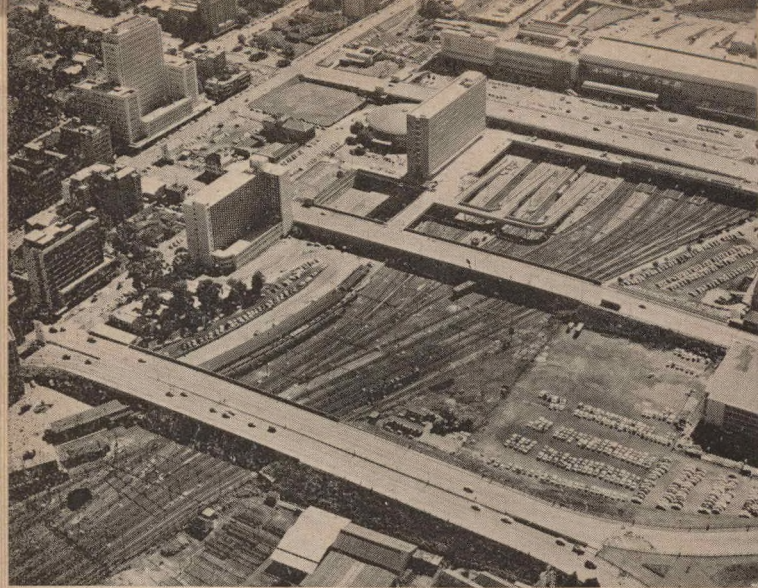
## *Transport*

### **77. What are the principal passenger transport services in the Republic?**

South Africa is served by a network of modern rail, road, air and coastal shipping services which bridge the long distances between the various towns and cities.

### **78. Does South Africa have adequate facilities for the conveyance of goods?**

An efficient national railway system, with adequate facilities for the conveyance of every type of goods,



*Johannesburg Railway Station (top right), with Railways and Airways administrative blocks (left centre).*

connects all the main centres in South Africa. There are also widespread networks of public and private road transport services which carry high-tariff goods in addition to passengers. Coastal shipping, some of them South African-owned, carries freight between South African ports.

## **79. What work is performed by the Railways?**

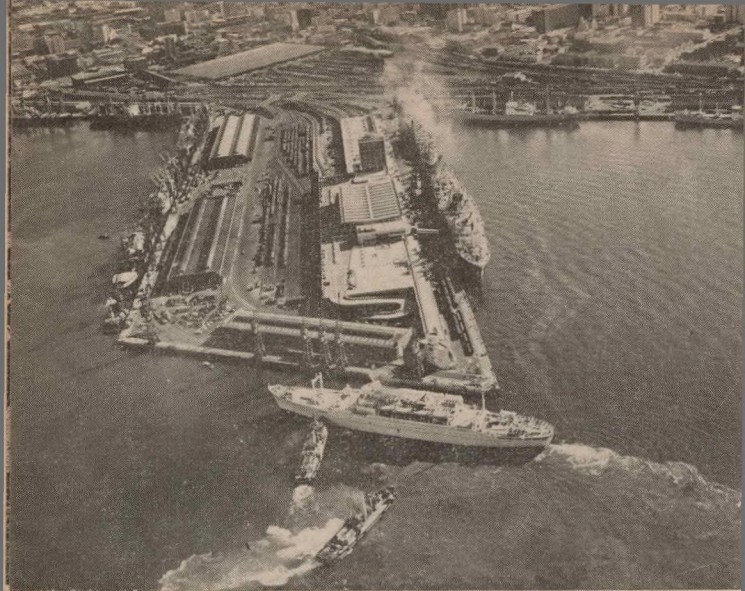
The South African Railways is today one of the largest Government-owned undertakings of its kind in the world. It maintains 13,650 route miles. Approximately 318 million suburban and 22 million main-line passengers are transported annually.

The main-line routes are served by modern express trains and provide a standard of passenger comfort which compares favourably with the best abroad. 'Sleepers' are provided in all compartments on these trains. Catering facilities are of a high standard and available at low cost.

An intricate network of branch lines serves outlying districts and there are few places in South Africa which cannot be reached by rail or by the Railway's road transport services, which latter cover an additional 31,800 route miles.

## **80. Is the road system well developed?**

A network of some 200,000 miles of road serves the country's demands in rural areas, comprising over 12,000 miles of bituminized roads, approximately 88,500 miles of gravelled roads, and approximately 99,500 miles of earth roads.



*Operations in full swing in Durban's fine landlocked harbour which handles more cargo than any other African port.*

Over 7,000 miles of national and special roads, of which approximately 5,500 miles are bituminized, link the country's major centres. These national and special roads are planned for ultimate construction as national freeways with limited accesses. So far over 100 miles of dual carriage roads have been completed.

"Provincial" main roads cover a total distance of

approximately 30,700 miles, of which more than 6,000 miles are bituminized.

District roads, of which more than 600 miles are bituminized, cover a further 62,800 miles. Local rural roads add another 99,500 miles of earth roads.

## **81. What transport facilities are available for tourists?**

In addition to rail and road facilities provided by the South African Railways, numerous private services operate a fleet of luxury-type buses catering solely for tourists. These buses, and the services provided, compare favourably with the best abroad.

## **82. How many motor vehicles are there?**

	Commercial Motor				
	Motor-cars	Buses	Vehicles	Cycles	Tract.
South Africa					
and					
S.W. Africa	986,365	18,000	257,549	96,614	94,454
Africa . . .	1,881,000	43,600	812,100	272,100	153,400

(These figures are for 1961. The estimated number of motor cars for 1963 is 1,235,000.)

As at April 1963 the ratio between the population and



the number of vehicles registered in various countries was as follows:

U.S.A. ....	1 : 3	Netherlands ....	1 : 16
France ....	1 : 6	E. Germany ....	1 : 65
Britain ....	1 : 8	Europe ....	1 : 21
W. Germany ....	1 : 11	Africa ....	1 : 100
South Africa ....	1 : 14		

### 83. What about air services?

The State-owned South African Airways operates services which provide links to almost every country in the world. It has an extensive network of internal and regional services and has reached across continents to link up with other airlines. The Boeing 707 jets operate the fastest jet service to Europe — Johannesburg to London, a distance of 6,000 miles, between dinner and breakfast. They operate six regular weekly services to Europe. Flights to Australia terminate at Perth. During 1963 the Boeings carried 513,644 passengers. South Africans are amongst the world's most air-minded travellers. Air-freight services, too, are well-supported. Weekly, fresh fruit and flowers are flown to European markets, and an enterprising South African exporter is now flying fresh lobsters to Paris. It is also quite common for highly valuable pedigree racehorses to be flown to race meetings in the various South African centres.

# *Investment*

## **84. What are the opportunities for investments?**

There are opportunities for portfolio investment in mining, industrial and financial shares, and in Government, municipal and public utility stocks, many of which items are quoted on the South African and several overseas stock exchanges. There are also many and profitable opportunities for direct investment in a wide field, particularly in the manufacturing industry.

## **85. Is foreign capital welcomed?**

Whilst the capital generated internally is sufficient to sustain a high growth rate, foreign capital is welcomed not only because it can assist the country in developing at a higher rate than would otherwise be possible, but also because of the know-how that normally goes with it.



*The South African Reserve Bank, Church Square, Pretoria.  
In foreground a bronze on the Kruger Monument.*

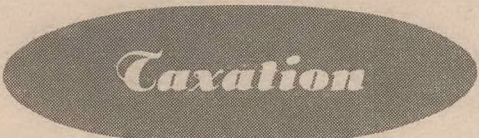
## **86. Can capital be repatriated and dividends transferred?**

While the repatriation of non-resident owned investment is, since 17 June, 1961, no longer freely allowed, the local sale proceeds of such investments may now

(October 1964) be repatriated in three equal annual instalments by subscribing to the Government's  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent non-resident Bonds. Current income on non-resident investments may be freely remitted to foreign investors.

## **87. Are non-residents permitted to deal freely in South African securities?**

The shares of many South African companies are freely bought and sold on various stock exchanges in Johannesburg and cities abroad.



## *Taxation*

## **88. What is the level of taxation?**

Taxation in South Africa is light in comparison with that in most of the older countries of the world. Central Government taxation, both direct and indirect, represented 14.4 per cent of the net national income in 1955/56 and 14 per cent in 1961/62. In the United Kingdom and the Netherlands the comparative percentages for 1960/61 were 27.6 and 24.4 respectively.

## **89. What are South Africa's principal taxes?**

Government expenditure is classified into three categories, namely expenditure on Revenue Account, on Loan Account and on Bantu Education Account. All tax revenues, with a few exceptions, are credited to Revenue Account. The principal taxes are income tax, customs duties and excise duties. Taxes fall into two categories: Central Government taxes, levied on all persons and companies deriving income from South African sources, and provincial taxes, payable only by persons resident in the country. Municipalities and other local authorities levy rates on urban properties. The provincial companies tax has been abolished. The principal receipts for the financial year ended March 31, 1962, were: R356.1 m. from income tax, R118.3 m. from customs duties, R139 m. from excise duties and R72.3 m. from other taxes — a total tax revenue of R685.7 m. (R1 = 10/- sterling).

## **90. What is the range of income tax?**

In South Africa income tax is collected on a pay-as-you-earn system.

Taxpayers are required to complete returns of their income each year and their liability for tax is determined on the basis of those returns. Although only one assess-

ment notice is issued, the amount payable is actually made up of three separate taxes, namely normal tax, which is levied by the Central Government, and personal and provincial income tax (the latter being a percentage of the normal tax), which are levied by the administration of the province in which the taxpayer resides. The tax collected under the pay-as-you-earn system during the course of 1963 is set-off against the taxes finally determined.

Because of the rebates allowed, liability for normal tax (and consequently for provincial income tax as well) commences at R612 for single persons, R972 for married persons with no dependants and R1,402, R1,826, R2,314 and R2,802 for married persons with from 1 to 4 children respectively.

The following table indicates the approximate amounts payable by residents of the Transvaal for the 1962 tax year — (including provincial, personal and income taxes).

Residents of the other three provinces pay substantially the same amounts, such variations as there are being due to differing rates of provincial taxes.

Taxable Income	Un- married	no children	one child	Married two children	three children	four children
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
600	8	4	4	4	4	4
1,000	58	12	10	10	10	10
1,600	134	81	38	18	18	18
2,000	185	121	78	36	18	18
3,000	306	221	178	136	87	38
4,000	444	333	291	248	199	151
5,000	616	481	438	396	347	298
8,000	1,691	1,518	1,475	1,433	1,384	1,336
20,000	8,241	7,912	7,851	7,808	7,759	7,711

Company tax of all companies except gold and diamond mining companies is 30 per cent of taxable income. Gold and uranium mining companies pay tax on a sliding scale of taxation based on the ratio of profit to recovery, the rate ranging from a total exemption, where this ratio is 6 per cent or less to a minimum of 56.4 per cent which in practice is never attained.

Diamond mining companies pay a flat rate of 45 per cent. One-sixth of the 30 per cent tax paid by non-mining companies is allocated to the provincial levy and the balance of five-sixths goes to South Africa's income tax. The 30 per cent payable by base mineral companies goes to the credit of South Africa's income tax. Undistributed profits tax is no longer levied on

public companies; it is payable by private companies only, and then only in certain circumstances.

## **91. What is the Government's annual revenue?**

The estimated revenue of the South African Government from taxation and other sources for the year 1963/64 is R873,323,000. This figure includes R90,650,000 to be earned by the State-owned postal, telegraph and telephone services. Apart from the normal expenditure on Revenue Account, the State also spends more than R200 m. annually on capital works, these projects being financed from Loan Account.



## *Immigration*

## **92. Is immigration encouraged?**

The South African Government has established a Department of Immigration with its Head Office in Pretoria for the express purpose of encouraging and facilitating immigration. Existing overseas Immigration Offices have been strengthened and additional offices



have been opened, bringing the total number of overseas offices up to ten.

Special arrangements have been made or are being made with foreign Governments, organisations and passenger carriers in terms of which procedures will be simplified and speeded up.

Special pamphlets depicting the various aspects of life in South Africa and any further information required can be obtained from South African representatives abroad.

### **93. What assistance is given to immigrants?**

The financial and other assistance being given to immigrants under the present immigration policy can be summarised as follows:

(a) An amount of R120 is contributed towards the passage costs of every approved immigrant, irrespective of age.

(b) Immigrants who have employment to take up on arrival in South Africa are transported at State expense to the centres where they will work.

(c) Those who have no employment to take up on arrival are transported at State expense to centres where they will most readily find work and where they are accommodated at State expense until suitable employment is found for them.

(d) Immigrants who have no employment are as-



*"Welcome to your new home." Employees of the Cyril Lord Group arrive at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, en route to East London to open a new textile factory there.*

sisted by the Department of Labour, in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and other recognised organisations, in finding employment.

(e) On finding employment they are transported at State expense to their places of employment.

(f) Baggage which an immigrant is permitted to

convey free by ship, but not exceeding one cubic metre per adult, is transported by train at State expense in respect of these journeys.

## **94. What type of immigrant is wanted?**

In framing its immigration policy, the South African Government has aimed at maintaining as far as possible, the present composition of the White population of South Africa, its way of life, health and morals. The continually expanding economy demands a constant supply of manpower, and any person who can contribute towards the expansion of the country by way of his or her special knowledge, skill and experience will be assisted, not only in getting to South Africa but also in resettling in suitable employment.

In considering applications for admission to South Africa and for benefits under the Government-assisted passage scheme, regard is given to the prospective immigrants' ability to read and write a European language, freedom from infection and contagious diseases, possession of means of support or, alternatively, general ability to maintain and support themselves.

## **95. What about customs formalities?**

The South African Customs will allow each adult member of a settler's family to bring R400 worth of

used household effects into the country duty free and each child R200, with a maximum of R1,600 per family, and will further allow each adult member to import, free of duty, R100 worth of new household effects and each child R50, with a maximum of R400 per family. They must, however, declare that these effects are their own property, that any used effects they may bring were used by them before coming to South Africa, and that they do not intend to sell them in this country.

Immigrants need not pay customs duty on used personal effects, provided the latter are not too numerous. They must, however, pay customs duties, at ruling rates, on all articles which are not regarded as used personal or household effects such as new clothing, jewellery, gifts or motor cars.

## **96. May aliens open a banking account?**

Any foreigner living in South Africa may enjoy all the banking privileges of a natural-born South African, and is free to open a banking account. He can enter into any business transaction so long as it is not an attempt to evade South Africa's Exchange Control regulations.

## **97. How is an alien affected by the principal provisions of South Africa's law?**

An alien living in South Africa is subject to the country's civil and criminal codes. There are, of course, special rights such as the franchise, which are reserved for South African citizens. South African courts have a very high standard of impartiality. Magistrate's Courts and Regional Magistrate's Courts dispense justice in less serious cases, the Supreme Court in serious cases.



## *Education*

## **98. How is education administered?**

Not only is the Republic of South Africa a multi-racial, multinational and multi-cultural country, but the various sections of the population have not attained a uniform standard of civilisation. In consequence, the education system must provide for the divergent needs of a very varied and heterogeneous population.

Education in the Republic falls under the Central Government and the four provincial administrations of

the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

The four provincial education departments are responsible for the primary and secondary general education of the White, Coloured and Asian sections of the population as well as for the training of teachers in provincial teacher's training institutions.

The State Department of Education, Arts and Science administers university education for Whites and Non-Whites, as well as technical, vocational and special education for Whites.

## **99. What are the educational facilities for the White nation?**

In 1962 the provinces and South West Africa controlled more than 2,600 primary, secondary and high schools, including 34 special schools for handicapped children. 718,620 scholars attended these schools. Close on 48,000 pupils were enrolled at 222 private schools.

The provincial education departments in South Africa also controlled 14 teachers' training colleges.

The Department of Education, Arts and Science is responsible for the following Departmental institutions for Whites: 50 vocational schools and technical colleges, 2 schools for the physically handicapped, 1 school for epileptics, 15 schools of industry for children in need of care, 2 reform schools for juvenile delinquents and 3

national trade schools for adults. Furthermore, the Department provided for Whites in the following State-aided institutions: 9 universities (a tenth one is being established), 6 technical colleges, 2 vocational schools, 4 schools for paraplegics and 7 schools for deaf, blind and epileptic children. There are also 5 agricultural colleges administered by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

Generally speaking schooling is compulsory for all White children between the ages of 7 and 16 years.

(See Questions 19, 28 and 39 for details of Indian, Coloured and Bantu Education.)

## 100. Where are the universities situated?

South Africa has nine fully-fledged universities with a tenth in the offing. They are (with the number of students enrolled in 1963):—

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. The University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg .....                                    | 6,257 |
| 2. The University of Cape Town .....  | 5,963 |
| 3. The University of Natal with its faculties divided between Durban and Pietermaritzburg ..... | 4,154 |
| 4. Rhodes University in Grahamstown .....   | 1,627 |
| 5. The University of Pretoria .....   | 8,872 |
| 6. The University of Stellenbosch .....   | 4,818 |

7. The University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein .....	2,230
8. Potchefstroom University .....	2,118
9. The University of South Africa in Pretoria .....	14,600
10. The University of Port Elizabeth .....	————

In 1963, therefore, a total of 50,639 students was attending these universities. The first four offer tuition in English whilst the language medium of the next five is Afrikaans. The University of South Africa and the University of Port Elizabeth offers tuition in both official languages.

There are five university colleges for the exclusive use of Non-whites, of whom many also study at the Universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal and South Africa.

## 101. What is the University of South Africa?

The University of South Africa, with an enrolment of 14,600 students in 1963, is unique in the sense that it is the only recognised university in the world to undertake the education of external students as its main task. The development of the human resources of the Republic requires more than the education of children and young people; it also calls for the education of adults. By providing opportunities for higher



education for adults who find it impossible to attend classes at residential universities it is doing pioneering work.

The University of South Africa is in fact what its name denotes — a nation-wide institution which is anxious to promote the development of all groups and the training of leaders who will be capable of meeting the challenge of the future. In doing this it has become an important focal point of good-will between racial groups.



*Press  
and Radio*

## **102. What is the scope of the Press?**

The degree of South Africa's economic advancement is reflected in its extensive and representative, strongly independent Press, which maintains a high standard comparable with any in the world. Twenty daily newspapers are published in the principal cities. Several have both morning and evening dailies, while the four main centres — Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth — have separate English and Afrikaans newspapers. Five Sunday newspapers are published in Johannesburg and one in Durban.

Weekly, twice-weekly and thrice-weekly newspapers — the majority of which are bilingual — are published in more than 100 different towns spread throughout the Republic. These are mainly country newspapers serving local communities.

South Africa has a wide range of high-circulation weekly, fortnightly and monthly periodicals. The specialised fields such as agriculture, education, the professions, science, medicine, sport and travel are each served by appropriate publications. Every facet of South Africa's economic activities is catered for by a highly-developed trade and technical Press.

In addition, several informative publications on South Africa are regularly published by the Department of Information and other State Departments. Some of these have a fairly large international readership: SOUTH AFRICAN PANORAMA, a colour illustrated monthly journal, and SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, a weekly news bulletin. Further information about these publications can be obtained from the Republic's official representatives abroad.

### **103. Is there any press censorship?**

There is no censorship of the press in South Africa. On the contrary, freedom of the press is guaranteed by statutory law under an ordinance passed in the Cape as far back as 1828, confirmed in 1829 and

again in 1859, on condition that the newspapers observe the ordinary laws and publish no libel. Only in time of war or serious civil disturbances has any kind of censorship been imposed, and that has been in the form of a voluntary or military censorship administered by a committee of editors, as during World War II, when the Government expressly declared: "it has been — and still is — the Central Government's desire to avoid any form of compulsory censorship of newspapers".

Even as far back as Transvaal Republican days, section 19 of the Constitution stated: "the liberty of the press is conceded, provided the printer and publisher remain responsible for all publications of a libellous character".

These measures merely strengthen the common law enshrined in earlier Cape legislation. Only under the amended Suppression of Communism Act may a newspaper be suppressed or suspended — and then only for advocating or supporting Communism.

Films are examined by a Publications Control Board before being exhibited, and the Department of Customs and Excise examines all publications imported from abroad to ensure that no pornographic or subversive material is circulated in South Africa.

The following bills relating to books, periodicals and other publications have recently been tabled in Parliament: The General Law Amendment Bill and the Publications and Entertainments Bill.

## **104. What is the Publications Control Board?**

The functions of the Board, which consists of nine members, are to examine any publication, object or cinematograph film submitted to it in order to ensure that: offence will not be given to the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic and to prevent any section being brought into ridicule or contempt; furthermore it must guard against films or publications which are contrary to public interest or are indecent, obscene, offensive or harmful to public morals.

## **105. Is there a state controlled press agency?**

No. The main source of news of the daily press is the South African Press Association. It is a politically independent and unfettered news agency run on a co-operative basis by dailies and weeklies in South Africa and on the same line as Associated Press in the U.S.A., Canadian Press in Canada and Reuters in Britain.

## **106. How does the broadcasting system function?**

Sound radio broadcasting is undertaken by the South African Broadcasting Corporation ("Radio South



Africa"), which is a public corporation established by Parliamentary charter in 1936. Its policy is laid down by a Board of Governors consisting of a full-time chairman and eight part-time members.

There are four day-long services in English, Afrikaans, Southern Sotho and Zulu, and one day-long commercial programme in English and Afrikaans styled 'Springbok Radio'. In addition, services of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours each per day are transmitted in Xhosa, Northern Sotho and Tswana, each of which will ultimately be developed into day-long services.

In the near future a bilingual service in Tsonga-Venda and a service in Xhosa will be added.

The increase in the number of separate programmes has come about as a result of the introduction of the frequency modulation system of broadcasting on very high frequencies. The length and breadth of the country is being covered with a network of 125 masts which will accommodate 500 separate transmissions. The cost of the capital works and equipment going into this

*Giant frequency modulation tower at Brixton, Johannesburg, 750 ft. high, used by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, has started radiating the Zulu and South-Sotho programmes in addition to the three national programmes (English, Afrikaans and Springbok). This will be expanded upon. It includes two observation rooms, a restaurant, an observation platform 580 ft. high and the fastest lift in South Africa with a speed of 700 ft. per minute.*

biggest single project of its kind in broadcasting history, is estimated to run to approximately R33m. Apart from the new internal system, the S.A.B.C. is maintaining medium and short wave broadcasting for home and external listeners.

In addition to its recreational, cultural and educational programmes, including school broadcasts, the South African Broadcasting Corporation initiated a news service in 1950. This was extended to include regional news services for the main areas of the Republic and South West Africa.

The S.A.B.C. has a highly developed Music Department which includes a symphony orchestra of 80 players and a choir of 100 voices. These are available for concert hall as well as broadcast performances. Soloists and conductors of international fame are invited year after year from overseas as guest artists.



## ***Culture***

### **107. What is Afrikaans?**

Afrikaans is an independent modern language (the most modern of the Germanic languages), which has developed directly from seventeenth century Dutch.

Although a fairly large number of words were borrowed from foreign languages, the construction and vocabulary of Afrikaans are still markedly similar to Dutch. Its word forms, however, have been considerably simplified and these and other differences can be traced back to certain processes of development already active in seventeenth century Dutch.

Since 1925 Afrikaans has supplanted Dutch as one of South Africa's two official languages, the other being English. It is the world's youngest literary language.

## **108. What are the main features of South African literature?**

South African literature, which has been contributed to by Afrikaans and English writers in an equally virile manner, is very diverse in nature. Its most notable feature is the exceptionally high standard of Afrikaans poetry, but South Africa's novelists and dramatists, and especially certain English novelists, have also received lavish praise both in Britain and the United States. Recently, there has been an upsurge in literary life among English-speaking South Africans, who are now coming forward in increasing numbers to depict the South African scene in novels and short stories, indicating that the English-speaking section is now becoming fully conscious of its particular South African background. Books published in Afrikaans at first



showed a marked preoccupation with rural life and national problems, but subsequently also expressed the modern accent on urban societies and the individual's existence within these societies. Afrikaans books initially outnumbered those written in English.

South African poets writing in English are rapidly increasing their scope and quality. The new writers in English are fortunate in having a ready-made market for their work in America and Britain. On the other hand their Afrikaans counterparts, although they have produced many notable books during the last 30 years or more, have been hampered by the fact that they are using a young language which is still unknown in many countries. Apart from those Afrikaans books which have been translated, Afrikaans writers have had to rely on the home market and on markets in the Netherlands and Flanders for their reading public.

The Non-White population is likewise producing an evergrowing flow of literature as its culture develops with the systematic assistance of interested Whites. A recent literary competition organised by an Afrikaans publishing house brought in hundreds of novels from aspiring Bantu authors.

## **109. The Arts: How are they served? Art galleries, libraries and museums**

All the larger cities and towns have their own well-equipped art galleries, where representative works of old



*The S.A. Art Gallery, Cape Town, is set in ideal surroundings in The Gardens, with the rocky Devil's Peak in the background.*

and modern exponents of the chief national schools of paintings are on view. The most important art collections are housed in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Apart from the State Library, all cities and towns and even small villages have their own libraries. In

addition to these there are travelling libraries which tour the length and breadth of the country, bringing books within the reach of people who live outside the urban areas.

Besides the provincial museums there are various specialised museums, including those which preserve relics from the country's colourful past.

## **Drama and Music**

The three chief cities of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban have professional orchestras and theatre companies, while other cities and leading towns all have amateur music and theatrical societies. In Pretoria the University of Pretoria has taken the lead in theatre-building in South Africa by erecting three spectacular modern theatres on the campus to meet the various demands of drama and music. These have become focal points for important annual festivals of art, and for South African cultural life in general.

Nor does South Africa's cultural life end with the bigger centres. Local talent in a host of country hamlets and villages frequently presents concerts and plays on their own initiative.

Professional theatrical companies, and especially individual artists from overseas, frequently visit South Africa.

In the field of ballet South Africa is extremely

active, and has provided Sadlers Wells with some of its principal ballet dancers. Many thousands of South Africans support musical activities and composers, conductors and performers regularly participate in international festivals. Bantu music has had a strong influence on many South African compositions.

## **Painters and Sculptors**

South Africa has produced a number of excellent artists who have specialised in such fields as impressionistic paintings of Bantu and Coloured life, bushman art, surrealism, and monumental landscapes. Many have won foreign awards for their work and are represented in famous salons. Some of the younger artists are making a favourable impression overseas and a number have linked up with the School of Paris. Several South African sculptors have also achieved a high standard of excellence. Bantu artists are attracting attention in painting and sculpture.

## **110. What is the role of the Cinema?**

There are more than 400 cinemas in South Africa. Small towns without their own cinemas are regularly visited by mobile cinema units which screen films in schools or other available halls. Drive-in theatres have become most popular during the last six years, and

many have been erected near all the main centres, where they provide entertainment right round the year. Most of the films are imported from America (80 per cent). The United Kingdom supplies 15 per cent, while the rest come from France, Italy, Germany and elsewhere. South Africa's own film industry is expanding rapidly and is producing full length films for national distribution. Several overseas companies are also making films in the country whose sunny climate is well-suited to round-the-year-production.

## **111. What is the National Film Board?**

The State's considerable film activities are co-ordinated by the National Film Board, an institution not unlike those in Canada and Britain.

The Board is a corporate body and has 12 members and a permanent Secretariat in Pretoria, the administrative capital.

The objects of the Board include the acquisition, production, exhibition and distribution of films and photographs. It is also responsible for film archives.

The Board has power to encourage the production of films in the Republic by providing advice, guidance and technical and other services, and by offering prizes and holding film festivals.

# *Law*

## **112. How does South Africa's legal system work?**

South Africa has a Supreme Court which consists of Provincial and Local Divisions, an Appellate Division and certain statutory courts. Of the latter, Magistrates' Courts and Bantu Affairs Commissioners' Courts are the most important. From the lower courts an appeal lies to the Provincial or Local Division of the Supreme Court and from there to the Appellate Division.

South African common law is based on Roman-Dutch law. This has been moulded over the years to suit local conditions, and the influence of English law can clearly be seen. The common law is amplified by statutory enactments.

The Republic has an independent judiciary whose impartiality is respected throughout the world. Judges are appointed by the State President and cannot be removed from office except by the State President upon an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session 'praying' for such removal on grounds of

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