

n Universiteit moet uiteraard nie alleen n weerspieëling wees van die tyd en die omgewing waarin hy bestaan nie, maar moet tegelykertyd n kragbron wees wat sowel die hede as die toekoms beïnvloed. n Universiteit is gebou op die ryke erfenis van kennis uit die verlede - n verlede waarin digters en denkers, kunstenaars en wetenskaplikes, vir ons onwaardeerbare skatte van kennis, skoonheid, lewenservaring en wysheid byeengebring het wat alleen deur n dwaas verwaarloos sou word.

Omdat die huidige lewensomstandighede voortdurend onderhewig is aan verandering as gevolg van ongekende vooruitgang op die gebied van die wetenskap en tegnologie, met al die nuwe ontdekkings en denkbearde wat daaruit voortspruit, asmede die botsende staatkundige begrippe wat ons beleef, het daar nuwe en andersoortige probleme na vore gekom waarmee die Universiteit rekening moet hou.

Gevolgtlik is ons Universiteite vandag groot sentra van geleerdheid en onderrig waar n groot verskeidenheid van vakke doseer word. Die Universiteit bepaal hom nie meer by die tradisionele lettere en wysbegeerte nie, maar dek nou n veel breër terrein wat opleiding in die natuurwetenskappe in al sy vertakkinge insluit.

Die Universiteite staan in diens van die volk, vandag te meer as voorheen, want die gemeenskap wat bedien moet word van leiers op alle terreine is n dinamiese gemeenskap wat voortdurend nuwe probleme skep, hetsy op die gebied van die geesteswetenskappe of die natuurwetenskappe. Die gevolg is dat daar vandag in die Republiek net soos oor die ganse wêreld, n tekort aan gegraduateerdes is.

Met die opleiding van die jeug aan ons universiteite moet die onderwysstelsel ook gemeenskapsgerig wees, want teen die huidige tempo van ontwikkeling op die gebied van die wetenskap en tegnologie sal die lewenspatroon oor 50 jaar geheel en al anders daar uitsien as vandag. Daarom is dit gebiedend noodsaaklik dat ons onderwysstelsel as geheel en van ons universiteite in besonder, altyd die behoeftes van die toekoms in gedagte moet hou.

Daarom moet ook die universiteit homself voortdurend die taak oplê om kennis te versamel, nie om kennis se onthalwe nie, maar om deur kennis tot die waarheid, deur waarheid tot die wysheid en deur wysheid tot groter hoogtes in mensheid en burgerskap te geraak. Met die voortrende versameling van kennis word nie bedoel slegs kennis op die gespesialiseerde gebied waarin n graad of diploma verwerf word nie, maar kennis van albei die groot kennisterreine van die mens - die geesteswetenskaplike enersyds en die suiwer en toegepaste natuurwetenskaplike andersyds, want die mens is liggaamlik, intellektueel en moreel n eenheid en kan een aspek van die menslike samestelling nie ten koste van n ander verwaarloos word nie.

Dit wil sê daar moet nie net rekening gehou word met rykdom en kennis nie, maar ook met broederlike gesindheid en geloof, want dit is juis die grondslag van ons Christelike Westerse beskawing. Enige opvoedkundige stelsel moet nie net assimilering van kennis ten doel stel nie, maar moet veral aandag aan die intellektuele beoefening van die kennis wat in die voorlesingskamers aangebied is, bevorder om sodoende kritiese denke by die student aan te moedig. Dus moet die student geleer word om gegewens betreffende n saak te versamel, te verwerk, gesonde gevolgtrekkings te maak om daaruit nuwe idees te genereer en dit op nuwe situasies toe te pas.

Die suksesvolle verloop van universitêre opleiding is alleen moontlik as die verhouding tussen die dosente en studente gesond is.

Eerstens moet die dosente hulle as 'n onafskeidbare deel van die universiteit sien wat sorg dra dat die nodige kennis en Suid-Afrikaanse lewensfilosofie aan die studente oorgedra word. Die dosente moet die studente inspireer om die nodige kennis te bekom wat hulle in staat stel om die volk en die Republiek te dien. As die dosente hierdie gesindheid kweek, het hulle self 'n diens aan die volk en vaderland bewys. Verder moet die dosente nie net uitstaande vakkundiges wees nie, maar moet hulle ook opvoeders wees, dit wil sê ons dosente moet ook 'n duidelike en helder roepingsbesef hê om benewens die akademiese opleiding ook die geestelike taak te volvoer. Sy idealisme moet deurwerk tot sy studente om sodoende goeie landsburgers te kweek.

Die dosent is beter gekwalifiseerd as enige iemand anders om die potensiële navorser onder sy studente te ontdek. Aangesien die dosent intiem met sy senior studente verkeer, kan hy die inisiële opleiding in navorsingsmetodes, navorsingstegnieke en navorsingsdenkwyses aan sy studente oordra. Deur navorsers op te lei en deur self navorsing te doen verruim die dosent nie alleen sy eie kennis nie, maar ook dié van sy studente ten voordele van die gemeenskap.

Wat die lewensfilosofie, wat deur ons onderwysstelsel vanaf die laerskool tot die universiteit uitgeleef moet word, betref, moet in gedagte gehou word dat die Westerse beskawing met die term „Christelik” gekwalifiseer word. Met al die hoë en lofwaardige doelstellings van ons land se onderwysstelsel soos dit hier aange- raak is, sal ons egter nie die volwaardige mens, burger, werker, regeerder, kweek nie as ons nie die kulminasiepunt van ons onderwys vind in die religieus-etiese opvoeding nie. Die Christelike religie en deugde moet deel wees van die Suid-Afrikaanse volk se lewens- filosofie om te verseker dat die Christelike Westerse beskawing in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika sal voortbestaan.

Dit blyk dus dat die taak van die Universiteit by uitstek in die eerste plek is om ons jeug te help vorm as volwaardige mense; tweedens as landsburgers te vorm wat hul plek in die samelewing as deugdelike, nuttige kultuurmense kan volstaan.

Die volbrenging van hierdie taak is die beste waarborg dat ons die aanslae teen die Republiek sal afweer, die huidige geestelike verwildering sal stuit en ons kosbaarste besitting - ons beproefde Christelike Westerse kultuurerfenis - vir die nageslag sal red.

Die P.U. vir C.H.O. het die uitdaging van 'n vrysinnige wêreld aanvaar. Hy besef sy roeping en taak in 'n verwarde en leuen- agtige wêreld - hy het 'n ondubbelsinnige standpunt ingeneem. Dit egter vrywaar hom nie teen aanstormende aanslae nie. Dit bly egter 'n voorreg om juis in hierdie tye student aan so 'n inrigting te mag wees. As die lig gesien en gesoek word in die lig van God se Woord en Sy openbaring, dan gaan bekwaamheid en ontwikkeling van geestelike gawes gepaard met die stellige wete dat ons as nuttige burgers die kon- struktiewe volks- en landsdiens sal lewer.

My bede en wens is dat ons inrigting in hierdie nuwe akademiese studiejaar die voorspoed en vooruitgang mag ondervind, wat nodig is tot heil van land en volk, maar bo alles tot eer van God.

Met hierdie paar gedagtes uitgespreek is dit my besondere voorreg om die akademiese studiejaar vir 1962 as amptelik geopen te verklaar.

Departement van Inligting,
Volkskasgebou 1001,
KAAPSTAD.

16.2.1962

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.D.C. DE WET NEL,
MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

20 FEB 1962

Nr. 31/1962(K)

Ek het reeds aangekondig dat die grense van die Transkei, wat nou selfregering kry dieselfde is wat al die jare in wetgewing vasgelê is.

Die stelselmatige verwydering van swartkollie en witkollie geskied in oorleg met die betrokke belanghebbendes.

Die verdere konsolidasie en afronding van die gebied vind plaas netsoos in die verlede deur raadpleging en uitruiling.

Die bewering dat aangrensende blanke gebiede nou aan die Transkei oorhandig gaan word, is van alle waarheid ontbloom. Dit word gedoen met die doel om kleinlike politieke munt daaruit te probeer slaan.

Hierdie soort propaganda bewys 'n groot ondiens aan die inwoners van die betrokke gebiede en is om die minste daarvan te sê, onverantwoordelik en laakbaar.

Ek wil 'n beroep op die publiek doen om hulle nie aan hierdie soort stories te steur nie.

Departement van Inligting,
KAAPSTAD.

14.2.1962

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HON. M.D.C. DE WET NEL
MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

No.31/1962(K)

I have already announced that the boundaries of the Transkei which is now to be given self-government, are the same as those that have been fixed by legislation for years.

The systematic removal of black spots and white spots takes place in consultation with the interested parties concerned.

The further consolidation and rounding off will take place, as it has in the past, by consultation and exchange.

The allegation that adjoining white areas will now be handed over to the Transkei is devoid of all truth. This allegation is being made with the aim of deriving petty political advantage therefrom.

This sort of propaganda is a great disservice to the inhabitants of the areas concerned and is, to say the least of it, irresponsible and deplorable.

I wish to appeal to the public not to pay attention to this kind of talk.

Department of Information,
CAPE TOWN.

14.2.62

- 9 MAR 1962

OPENING OF "CLOISTER HOUSE" AT RUDOLF STEINER
SCHOOL, HERMANUS, ON 17TH FEBRUARY, 1962, BY
THE HON. J.J. SERFONTEIN, MINISTER OF SOCIAL
WELFARE

No.33/1962(K)

For Release : After Delivery

OPENING VAN "CLOISTER HOUSE" BY DIE RUDOLF STEINER-
SKOOL, HERMANUS, OP 17 FEBRUARIE 1962 DEUR SY
EDELE J.J. SERFONTEIN, MINISTER VAN VOLKSWELSYN.

Nr.33/1962(K)

Vir Vrystelling na lewering!

First of all I wish to thank you for your kind welcome and to express my gratitude towards the Management Committee for your kind invitation to be present here today and participate in the official opening of this extension to your institution viz. Cloister House.

Some time ago your local Member of Parliament, Mr. de Villiers, informed me of this undertaking and invited me to come and visit your school and to acquaint myself with the work done here. It, therefore, gives me great pleasure to be with you here today and from what I have seen I can assure you of my appreciation and gratitude towards all concerned for this work of charity, charity in the full sense of the word in serving with love and devotion those who cannot help themselves. There is an old old saying in the English language, so simple and yet so true "A friend in need, is a friend indeed" and what we have seen here today will be an everlasting testimony of what love and true friendship really means. What is done here for those concerned, those entrusted to the care of the Management and Staff, reminds me of the words in the Scripture "for what ye have done unto one of them, ye have done unto Me".

In the history of mankind the fundamental approach in the training of people with physical as well as mental disabilities has always been to try and teach them to help themselves. And that is, as far as we can judge, your daily bread, and forms the very basis of your success.

We all remember yet another little saying, a little English verse:

"Little deeds of kindness
and little words of love,
Make of this earth an Eden
Like the Heaven above".

The care of the infirm is not only the responsibility of the family, the numerous Welfare Organisations, the Community as a whole, but also the State and for general information I now wish to give briefly the role of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in the sphere of mental health.

The Department administers numerous Acts and schemes concerned with social security, family assistance, etc. which bear direct or indirect relationship with mental health. Permit me to refer briefly to some of these:-

A. The Children's Act.

Services rendered in terms of the provisions of the Children's Act No. 33 of 1960 include Children's Institutions.

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The Department subsidises certain classified and certified Children's Institutions which are under the control of voluntary welfare bodies and organisations which provide for the admission and training of children with physical or mental disabilities or those who exhibit abnormal tendencies. The children who are admitted to these institutions are mainly those who are mentally retarded but not certifiable in terms of the Mental Disorders Act.

The Children's Act also provides for children's maintenance grants. In the event of a bread-winner becoming medically unfit or dying and having children under the age of sixteen years or children who have been declared to be in need of care and placed in foster care, maintenance grants may be paid to such children in terms of the regulations framed under the Children's Act. In respect of children with mental disorders who are not certifiable and who have been placed in the care of foster parents, special higher allowances are payable.

B. Disability Grants Act No. 36 of 1946.

In terms of the Disability Grants Act a person who has attained the age of 16 years may apply for a grant, provided he complies with certain residential requirements, a means test and provided the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions is satisfied that his physical or mental condition (subject to him not being certifiable) is of a permanent nature and is such as to render him unfit for employment to provide for his own maintenance. It is also possible for an attendance allowance to be awarded to him.

C. The Welfare Organisations Act No.40 of 1947

The Welfare Organisations Act provides for the registration of welfare organisations. One of these is the S.A. National Council for Mental Hygiene.

This Council and its fourteen affiliated organisations throughout the Republic are all registered as welfare organisations. The functions of the Council and its affiliated organisations are to control and devise measures for the care of mentally abnormal persons of all races. The Council further endeavours to co-ordinate all activities of its affiliated organisations.

At present the Council and its branch organisations have 26 social workers in employment. Many of the Council's affiliated organisations are responsible for the maintenance of private clinics, schools, or institutions where mentally disabled persons are cared for, trained and guided.

There are quite a number of autonomous welfare councils in South Africa which are organised on a provincial or national basis and which ^{concern} themselves with family care. Welfare bodies which interest themselves in the same type of social welfare work affiliate themselves with these councils without losing their autonomy. The branch organisations of these councils throughout the country work in the closest co-operation with my Department's regional and branch offices. In this way all concerned in the field of social work remain in the closest contact with each other. Planning and development can be done on a mutual basis.

The Department evolved a scheme for the subsidisation of the salaries of social workers employed by these welfare bodies. The academic qualifications of these workers have to comply with the Department's requirements. Well over 400 qualified social welfare workers are subsidised in this way.

There is a definite demarcation of functions between the State's social officers and those of private social welfare workers.

It is the accepted policy of the Department that voluntary welfare organisations should undertake the very important task of family care services. These services include specialised fields of work, for instance in connection with the physically disabled (the blind, crippled and deaf) as well as many types of mentally disabled. In the ordinary routine it is, however, an accepted practice that although more than one agency has to co-operate in dealing with a specific family or case, it does not mean that one specialised organisation cannot deal with the whole family - including all types of problems. The Department and the welfare organisations are, therefore, fully conscious of their important rôle in the field of prevention as well as treatment in the community itself.

The disabled person is found in all walks of life. Credit and praise are due to all those who contribute to their rehabilitation and who help to reduce their disabilities. But the contribution of the disabled themselves should also be appreciated. By sheer will-power and determination many have conquered their disabilities to such an extent that they have reached the ideals they have set for themselves. The State, private initiative and every citizen have some share in this task. After all, the degree of a nation's civilisation can be measured by the extent of its welfare services to the disabled.

Waar ek my dank en waardering betuig het vir die werk wat hier gedoen word, voel ek dit sal ook paslik wees om uiting te gee aan die talle en talle van organisasies, kerklike en ander Welsyns⁹ organisasies vir die deel wat hulle oor heel ons land doen in verband met welsynsdienste. Welsynsdienste is liefdesdiens en wanneer ons in liefde dien en in liefde/^{opoffer} dan eers leer ons die waarheid besef van wat daar geskrywe staan dat "dit saliger om te gee, as om te ontvang".

Oral in die wêreld en so ook in ons Vaderland verg die versorging van mense wat nie vir hulle self kan sorg nie, die aandag en arbeid van almal wat glo aan naastediens.

Vanselfsprekend is die versorging van diegene wat dit nie self kan doen nie, nie 'n partikuliere verantwoordelikheid net van een deel van die gemeenskap of wel ook van die Staat nie. Die leerstelling dat jy jou naaste moet liefhê soos jouself geld vir almal, want almal van ons gaan uit van die veronderstelling dat elkeen, wat sy of haar omstandighede ookal is, 'n plig het teenoor sy medemens en teenoor die gemeenskap, en hulle wat afhanklik is van ons liefde en ons sorg vorm 'n inherente deel van die gemeenskap.

Dit sou in die wêreld 'n treurige toedrag van sake wees as elkeen net vir homself sou sorg en die ander wat uitsak maar agter laat bly lê op die pad. Dit sou 'n wêreld wees van grusame onordelikheid en 'n mens kan net tot die slotsom kom dat duisternis sou heers op die afgrond. Vandaar dat, behalwe hulp wat kom uit bronne van verwantskap, daar ook in enige ge-ordende staat en samelewing ondernemings ontstaan om gesamentlik op te tree vir die versorging van gestremdes in die maatskappy. Om elkeen 'n deel by te dra vir die versorging van diesulkes is nie net die plig van almal nie, maar, soos ook hier bewys word met hierdie inrigting, is dit 'n reg en 'n voorreg. Die hoofdoel moet altyd wees om sover moontlik sonskyn en geluk te bring aan hulle wat deur eie toedoen dit nie kan verkry nie. Waar dit kan geskied moet hulle gehelp word om hulle self te help.

Daardeur sal hulle in staat gestel word om sover moontlik hulle besondere bydrae te lewer om self gelukkig te voel en ander ook gelukkig te maak.

Dis daarom dat die struktuur van maatskaplike werk berus op twee pilare, nl. die Staat en die privaat-inisiatief en die twee vul mekaar aan. By die partikuliere inisiatief is die drang om liefdesdiens te lewer die hoof-motief en die funksie van die Staat is om sover moontlik hierdie dienste te organiseer, dit met hulp-maatreëls aan te vul en toe te sien dat gesonde kontrole uitgeoefen word. Inrigtingsversorging is dus 'n noodsaaklike vereiste; geen inrigting kan egter suksesvol funksioneer nie, tensy die mense wat verantwoordelik is vir die versorging kennis het van die probleme waarmee hulle te doen het; daarby moet kom die allernoodsaaklikste en dit is liefde en toewyding. Om beplan te werk te gaan, is die Nasionale Raad vir Geestesgesondheid in die lewe geroep. Daarby is aangeskakel alle ge-affilieerde organisasies en hierdie Raad dien as mondstuk vir vertoë wat aan die Staat gemaak word.

Daar is 'n hele paar departemente betrokke by die sorg van belemmerde persone, nl. die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene en die Departement van Volksgesondheid.

As die mens twee dinge in die lewe wil te wete kom, nl.

1. hoe min rede ek het om te kla, en
2. tot welke onpeilbare hoogtes ware liefdesdiens kan gaan, dan moet jy soveel as moontlik van die inrigtings besoek.

Hulle wat hier hulle diens gee moet deelgenote wees van drie geesteseienskappe, nl. Geloof, Hoop en Liefde. Omdat hulle glo, hoop hulle, omdat hulle hoop en die hoop nie beskaam nie, dien hulle in liefde en omdat hulle in liefde dien, is hulle aan hulle roeping getrou.

Department of Information,
1001, Volkscas Building,
CAPE TOWN.

Departement van Inligting,
Volkscasgebou 1001,
KAAPSTAD

17.2.1962

BASIS OF THE POLICY MOTION ADDRESS BY THE HON.
THE MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION, SEN. A.E. TROLLIP,
IN THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 23, 1962.

For Release after Delivery

No.39/1962(K)

Motion:

That this House approves of the policy of the Minister of Immigration.

Mr. President,

In moving this motion I would like to refer to the statement by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior on the 17th February, 1961, in which he informed this House of the Government's decision to establish a Department of Immigration and indicated what the Department's functions would be.

As Honourable Senators know the new Department came into existence on the 1st April, 1961.

On the 17th May, 1961, my predecessor made a further statement on immigration in the other place. On that occasion he gave details of the financial arrangements to implement the Government's immigration policy.

Honourable Senators may also be aware of the public statements on various occasions by my predecessor and the Secretary for Immigration on the progress of the Government's scheme.

However, I would like to summarise the financial and other assistance being made available to immigrants under the present immigration policy. These details are as follows:-

- (a) An amount of R60 is contributed towards the passage costs of every approved immigrant, irrespective of age.
- (b) Interest-free loans of R60 per person (also irrespective of age) are made available for the purpose of enabling immigrants to defray passage costs if the abovementioned contribution is insufficient. These loans are repayable over a period of twenty-four months reckoned from the date on which the immigrant takes up employment in South Africa.
- (c) Immigrants who have employment to take up on arrival in South Africa are transported at State expense to the centres where they will take up such employment.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Immigrants who have no employment are assisted by the Department of Labour in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and other recognised organisations in finding employment.
- (f) On finding employment they are transported at State expense to their places of employment.
- (g) 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.

The South African Government is a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (I.C.E.M.), an organisation which arranges the transportation of immigrants from emigration countries to receiving countries. It is hoped to draw a substantial number of immigrants from Western European countries most of which are also members of I.C.E.M. Transportation costs of immigrants are covered by per capita contributions from sending and receiving countries but this arrangement is, of course, subject to formal agreement between the Governments concerned. My Department has already instituted negotiations with the Western European members of I.C.E.M. through the Department of Foreign Affairs and one Government, namely that of Belgium, has agreed to contribute towards the passage costs of every Belgian citizen migrating to South Africa. Negotiations with the Greek Government on similar lines are nearing completion.

The Government of the Netherlands, although a member of I.C.E.M., manages its own affairs in the field of migration and an agreement has been entered into between the Netherlands Department of Social Affairs and Public Health and my Department which provides for the facilities already mentioned being made available to Dutch migrants. The Belgian, Greek and Netherlands Governments have been most co-operative.

Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the late Mr. Gregory Esgate who for some years was the Resident Representative in South Africa of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. His death in December came as a shock to everyone connected with immigration. In him South Africa lost a true friend whose unstinted services in fostering immigration to South Africa, will long be remembered.

As far as the United Kingdom is concerned the position is that arrangements have been completed whereby South Africa's contributions towards the passage costs of, and loans to, approved immigrants are available through my Department's London Office. It may interest Honourable Senators to know that these contributions and loans are being made available in the United Kingdom in the form of orders on passenger carriers operating services to South Africa. These orders are payable in South Africa after the immigrants have arrived. One hundred berths per fortnight at slightly reduced fares, have been set aside especially for immigrants on Union Castle vessels. Other carriers including airlines operating services from all corners of the globe have offered facilities for immigrants and it is expected that the facilities will shortly be available to immigrants coming from the Americas, Australasia, all of Europe and certain African territories.

The Department of Immigration has also negotiated with various shipping companies and airlines in an effort to secure reduced fares for immigrants. Certain companies have already indicated their willingness to co-operate while others are still considering the request. When these arrangements have been concluded it is hoped that satisfactory facilities will be available for the movement of immigrants from all those parts of the world from which South Africa can obtain immigrants.

Mr. President, fully realising the importance of properly enlightening prospective immigrants regarding available facilities and existing conditions my Department is preparing pamphlets on relevant subjects for distribution overseas. Two of these pamphlets, one on housing, and one on education are ready for the printers. Two further pamphlets on taxes and financial aid to immigrants respectively are being drafted. These will be followed by brochures on subjects such as cost-of-living, climate, holiday resorts and

recreational facilities.

Furthermore, with a view to recruiting immigrants, special arrangements have been made to send overseas persons of repute who have a special interest in immigration, to give talks and lectures to interested groups. They will be appointed on contract for a period of up to six months and will, if at all possible, be drawn from the ranks of immigrants who have settled here permanently.

The first person appointed under this scheme left for the Netherlands early this month and arrangements are already being made for a similar mission to the United Kingdom during the course of the next few months.. If these arrangements prove to be effective further such appointments will be made.

Immigration offices are already functioning in England, Holland, Western Germany, Italy and Switzerland while immigration facilities are also available at the South African Embassies and Consular Offices in other European countries. In order to finalise applications of prospective immigrants with as little delay as possible members of the Immigrants Selection Board have already been appointed in England, Western Germany, Holland and Italy. Up till now it has been the practice to refer all applications to Pretoria for consideration, but a large number will now be dealt with overseas.

As soon as vacant posts in other countries such as Belgium and Greece are filled in the near future, it will be possible to launch a more effective and intensive recruiting and information campaign there.

In the field of immigration, however, South Africa is in constant competition for manpower not only with developing countries but also with the older Western European countries which are enjoying continued prosperity and also require vast supplies of manpower. These countries may therefore not wish to co-operate to the extent we would wish but it is unlikely that they will close the door to emigration entirely.

On the other hand there is a widespread and gratifying interest in the South African immigration scheme and in the prospects for settlement offered in South Africa. I may add that no other immigration country can offer prospects, amenities and facilities to equal those offered by this country especially in the field of housing, educational facilities for children, opportunities for employment and setting up in business. My Department will avail itself of every opportunity to press home these advantages offered.

Mr. President, from articles in the press and representations which reach me, it would appear that people are under the impression that nothing is being done to inform inhabitants of African territories about the possibilities of settling in the Republic of South Africa. This is not correct. It is true, as has already been clearly stated in the past, that it is not the Government's policy to draw persons from territories in Africa to the Republic. On the other hand we have made it equally clear that those who decide of their own accord to come to the Republic will be very welcome.

Certain Governments in Africa object to recruiting activities in their countries and in the interests of prospective immigrants, it is for obvious reasons not my intention to disregard the wishes of these Governments. Nevertheless every possible facility will be placed at the disposal of those who decide to come to South Africa.

/Furthermore,4

Furthermore, it is not to the advantage of South Africa to encourage White people to leave our neighbouring territories such as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Angola and Mozambique and as announced by my predecessor, apart from assistance in finding employment and special concessions by the Department of Customs and Excise, no additional facilities will be extended to immigrants from these areas.

The numerous enquiries received by my Department from individuals and organisations all over Africa, clearly indicate that prospective immigrants who wish to leave their countries realise that they are welcome to settle in South Africa. Officials of the Department of Immigration have gone out of their way to inform these people as fully as possible. As one of its first tasks the Department prepared a special pamphlet containing advice and guidance on a variety of matters which are of importance to people in Africa who intend settling in South Africa.

In some cases representatives of the White communities have visited South Africa to investigate conditions and prospects for settlers in the Republic.

Staff has been provided to deal with enquiries and I am satisfied that the existing administrative machinery can cope with the situation.

By arrangement with the Department of Customs and Excise special concessions, in addition to those normally extended to immigrants, are being granted to farmers and others who bring farming implements and equipment into the country. Arrangements are in hand for the storage of such equipment at Pretoria and Durban.

Mr. President, statistics show that last year 16,319 persons came to South Africa for permanent settlement - the figure for December is still preliminary. This is an increase of 6,530 over the total for the calendar year 1960. Although this increase is mainly due to a stronger flow of immigrants from African territories (9238 for 1961 against 3937 for 1960), it is encouraging to note that the number of immigrants from other parts of the world also showed an increase, namely 7081 for 1961 against 5852 for 1960.

So far I have said very little about our local activities. Branch offices have already been established in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria and one is to be opened in Durban soon for the reception, settlement and after-care of immigrants. The immigrant's first contact with his new country and neighbours is the most important.

It is our intention to assist the new South Africans in such a way that they shall feel at home as soon as possible after arrival. Settlement and after-care are aspects of immigration which cannot be handled by a Government Department alone. To make a success of our immigration plans the Government is to a large extent dependent upon the goodwill of voluntary agencies and private individuals. Fortunately several organisations are already active in this field and more have offered their services. The efforts of organisations should however be supplemented by the individual citizen.

Unfortunately there are still people who have a wrong approach towards immigration. Instead of accepting the newcomer as an asset to the community and the country, they treat him as an unwelcome competitor in the field of employment. It is a challenge to all our leaders in the sphere of, for example, politics, religion, commerce, industry, agriculture and education, to convince the sceptical of

benefits to be derived from a vigorous but realistic immigration policy.

Mr. President, a country's ability to absorb immigrants is dependent upon its economic growth. I am satisfied that my Department is fully capable of meeting the demands for manpower by our rapidly expanding economy. Mr. President, I move.

Department of Information,
1001, Volkshuis Building,
CAPE TOWN.

22.2.1962.

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