

Onward

Voorwaarts

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SOUTH AFRICA MUST DO BETTER



SOUTH AFRICA MUST DO BETTER

Sir De Villiers Graaff has recently stressed again and again that South Africa must achieve a faster rate of growth in its economy unless it wants to fall hopelessly behind the Western World. It is true that our national income grows at rates varying between 4% and 8%, which is better than for example Britain. But because our population is growing faster than that of the countries of Europe our income for each citizen is not growing as fast as theirs but is lagging behind.

The extent to which we are failing is revealed in the following table which shows how our income per head of population grows in comparison with that in other countries, if it is calculated at constant prices:

Japan	9,5%
Italy	4,8%
France	4,3%
Netherlands	4,0%
West Germany	4,0%
Sweden	3,8%
Belgium	3,7%

United States	3,2%
Switzerland	2,8%
Canada	2,8%
United Kingdom	2,5%
South Africa	2,4%

We must do better or many of our people will steadily become poorer in comparison with their more fortunate fellow-countrymen. This will increase the already severe strains between man and man in South Africa.

We can do better. We can invest more capital in productive enterprises. We can use our human resources more efficiently and wisely. We can think big and act courageously.

Sir De Villiers Graaff has shown in Parliament and elsewhere that with sensible policies we can increase our national income to R86 000 million by the year 1990 — within our generation — and be one of the ten great trading and industrial nations of the world.

This is a challenge worth meeting. The United Party accepts it.

Please Mr. Vorster —

When Mr. John Vorster was elected by the Nationalist Party caucus to succeed Dr. Verwoerd, he said from the steps of the Senate in Cape Town that he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. In matters of policy he has departed very far from his undertaking. His outward policy and his sport policy are two dramatic examples of how he has repudiated Dr. Verwoerd's outlook. One cannot blame him for this. Life does not stand still.

But Mr. Vorster is more conscientious in following the political practices and stratagems of Dr. Verwoerd, and he shows an utter lack of discretion in choosing what to emulate in Dr. Verwoerd's political methods.

For example, Dr. Verwoerd used South Africa's unpopularity overseas to create a father image for himself and to get the unthinking to believe that he could defy the world. In September 1965 he made a notorious political speech at Loskop and ruined the 1966 All Black Rugby tour when he indicated to New Zealand that Maori's would not be welcome in their team. It paid him short-term political dividends but also marked a turning point

in our international sporting relationships. On other occasions he would not let American aircraft carriers call at our ports to prevent an aircraft with Black crew members from landing at our airports! On another political occasion he threatened to close down American space-tracking stations in South Africa if Negroes were sent here to staff them.

Mr. Vorster tries to do the same sort of thing. But he shows less finesse and less skill than Dr. Verwoerd did. He lands himself in trouble.

Last year Mr. Vorster told one of his political congresses that South African forces would be ordered to pursue terrorists into foreign territories if they sought refuge there. This year in Parliament he converted the debate on the Prime Minister's vote into an aggressive attack on Dr. Kaunda, the President of Zambia. He was in trouble at the time. His Government was landing South Africa in an unholy mess and his policy lay in fragments at his feet. But his attack on Dr. Kaunda diverted the attention of the press and the people from Sir De Villiers Graaff's authoritative exposition of Government ineptitude.

On October 5 of this year Mr. Vorster tried his

DON'T PILE BLUNDER UPON BLUNDER

stunt again. The Transvaal Congress of his party was boring and the delegates were either absent or uninterested. To stir them, and perhaps for other reasons which we do not know, Mr. Vorster made an ill-prepared, undigested statement on terrorist activities in the Caprivi Strip. As a result of his statement responsible people in South Africa and elsewhere in the world believed that members of the South African Police had pursued terrorists into Zambia.

We should refresh our memories on how he created this impression. Mr. Vorster reminded his congress that he warned friendly countries a year before that South African forces would pursue terrorists "wherever they might flee". He added (and these are his own words): ". . . this has therefore been done in this case and should the pursuers be attacked they will defend themselves. The responsibility . . . rests . . . on the country

which allows its territory to be made available for this sort of aggression."

It was inevitable that reporters and commentators should conclude that he was referring to Zambia. Zambia had been accused by South African authorities of harbouring terrorists. It borders on the Caprivi Strip. The only other foreign territory on that border is Botswana, but Botswana does not harbour terrorists.

And so it came about that the press of South Africa and the press of the world announced that South African forces had entered Zambia. Mr. Vorster's own newspapers, *Die Burger*, *Die Vaderland* and *Die Transvaler*, blazened this out in big black headlines.

The Prime Minister's blunder had serious consequences. We were arraigned before the United Nations. The progress Mr. Vorster had made with his outward policy towards African states suffered a set-back. Even countries in favour of talking with South Africa, voted with the extremists at UNO. President Kaunda got a powerful political appeal to rally the people of Zambia behind him; he got the father image — not Mr. Vorster.

At this stage Mr. Vorster's lack of statesmanship became glaringly apparent. He did not have the courage to admit his mistake and to rectify it. He blamed the press and threatened to take action against our newspapers.

His Minister of the Interior, Mr. Theo Gerdener, who some people think is 'verlig', repeated the threats against the press and also threatened vigilant United Party MPs. Meetings have been held with the press but the outcome is not yet known.

But it is possible that Mr. Vorster is piling folly upon folly. His careless statement at his congress has done South Africa harm. If he now makes further attacks upon the freedom of the South African nation, the consequences can become very serious indeed.

One of the things about South Africa that impresses the world is the freedom of our press and the fearless way our newspapers avail themselves of their freedom. Attack this freedom and you will do great damage to one of South Africa's last important assets in its dealings with a difficult world.

ARE YOU SURE THE GOVERNMENT GIVES YOU VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY



During the nine months from July 1, 1970 to March 31, 1971, the Government increased taxation, loan levies, railway rates, and post office tariffs by almost R400 million — R397 560 000 to be exact. This increase alone is more than the total budget on revenue account of the United Party in 1948. In that year the total amount the United Party Government sought from the taxpayer was only R262 million. Today the National Government taxes him ten times as much.

The question is: Do you as a taxpayer today get ten times the value in service and efficiency compared with what you got in 1948?

It does not seem so. More people are waiting for telephones than ever before. The South African Railways cannot cope with the traffic that offers. Our farmers are up in arms. There is interference with the activities of businessmen. Inflation is rife. For all this we pay in excessive taxes.

Many people have asked us to analyse the new taxes since the beginning of July last year. Here it is:

July 1, 1970:

The Post Office increased postage rates on printed matter and raised its charges on the installation of telephones. At the same time up went the tariff for fixed time and personal telephone calls. Altogether it would cost the public

R14 170 000

August 12, 1970:

In the budget after the general election the Minister of Finance imposed additional purchase taxes to bring in R10 mil., increased the loan levies on individuals by R12,50 million and introduced loan levies on companies costing the taxpayer R15,50 million. This little assault on the people totalled

R38 000 000

February 10., 1971:

The Minister could not wait until the end of March when his ordinary budget would be introduced. He anticipated it by a month to impose further additional purchase taxes of

R47 000 000

(The new purchase tax was already costing the taxpayer R125 million a year.)

March 10, 1971:

The Minister of Railways blandly added a surcharge of 10% to most railway rates. In so doing he pushed up the cost of people's transport by

R58 500 000

March 15, 1971:

Sixteen days before the Minister introduced his budget, the tax on petrol was increased by

R15 000 000

(It is interesting to note that after

this imposition the Government's share of the price of "regular" petrol was 57% and of the price of premium petrol 44%. The Government's share of the price of a car selling at R2 872 was R512 or more than 17%. [The Government's share includes the cost of transport by the South African Railways.]

April 1, 1971:

In the Post Office budget the Minister concerned announced further post office increases: He obviously was not happy with the R14 million he took twenty months before. The new increases amounted to

R49 890 000

The total before the main budget of 1971 was therefore

R222 560 000

MARCH 31, 1971:

When he introduced his budget on this date the Minister of Finance really went to town. In addition to the imposts with which he had anticipated his budget he announced the following new or increased taxes:

SURCHARGE ON PERSONAL INCOME TAX	R22 000 000
ADDITIONAL TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES	R 2 500 000
INCREASE IN CUSTOMS & EXCISE DUTIES	R72 000 000

(As a result of these impositions we reached the situation in South Africa where of every ten cents you spend on cigarettes the Government takes five and of every twenty you spend on beer the Government takes 11.)

LOAN LEVIES ON INDIVIDUALS	R22 500 000
LOAN LEVIES ON COMPANIES	R36 000 000
LOAN LEVIES ON DIVIDENDS	R20 000 000

R175 000 000

Add imposts previously levied since July, 1970

R222 560 000

R397 560 000

All this means that in the period of nine months from July 1970 to the end of March 1971 the Government imposed new taxes on the people which we have to pay at the rate of more than a million rand a day. The Vorster Government is not worth all this money.

South Africa among the Backward Nations

So we thought South Africa was going to get television. A Government Commission reported last year that we should get television and made a whole series of recommendations on how it should be done. The Government accepted the principle of the report and promised us television within about four years.

But it would seem that this was just another promise by the Nationalist Party Government. Towards the end of October the Postmaster General issued several warnings that we could not afford the "luxury" of television. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Diederichs, told a Sunday newspaper that it was doubtful whether South Africa should have television at this stage.

It is a dramatic reflection of what a bad government means to a country like South Africa. Under this Government South Africa cannot afford one of the most remarkable amenities of our modern civilisation. In this important respect South Africa must remain among the more backward countries of Africa. It is a mad world when a nation comes to be governed by the inefficient from its ranks.

Kicks and Ha'pence ...

Institute Premium

Bonds

Sir,

"The U.P. is committed to institute Premium Bonds in South Africa on its return to power"—Onward, March 1971.

What will the difference be between these Bonds and the ones available at present under the R.S.A. savings scheme?

An argument used time and again by the Progs is to the effect that the U.P. voted for the 90 and 180 days detention clauses. Could you comment on this please?

Lastly would it be possible to have a guest Senator, M.P. or M.P.C. writing an article every month in Onward?"

Young South African,
Arcadia,
Pretoria.

The United Party is in favour of true premium bonds for South Africa. People will be permitted to lend the Government money in small units of say R1 each. Half the interest will be credited to the lender, the other half will go into a pool. Each month a ballot will take place and prizes will be awarded to lenders from the pool as a bonus from their fellow members. This plan combines the benefits of normal loans at interest with the pleasure which a form of state lottery gives to people. The Nationalist Government's premium bonds are issued in units of R500 (they are therefore not for the poor). No prizes are attached to them but the rate of interest increases through the years especially at the end of the fifth year and if the money is lent for the full period of seven years. The Government system is not a true system of premium

bonds. The name obviously deceives people.

The United Party is committed to maintain the rule of law in South Africa. It voted against the detention clauses to which you refer. Suggestions that we did not is lying propaganda. In the next issue of Onward we shall give you proof of our opposition.

Your suggestion that other public representatives should contribute to Onward is a good one. We now await contributions from our Public Representatives. Editor.

Kicks non-existent, Ha'pence don't ring true

Sir,

What is wrong with Onward that its readers are incapable of effective comment either way on the attitudes, actions and policies of the United Party.

The footnote to your Kicks and Ha'pence page reads: "All articles by S. J. Marais Steyn." And in truth, there is not a letter published on the page, that would be out of place above the name of the chief propagandist of the United Party. The kicks are non-existent, the ha'pence don't ring true.

Is it that the letters are really ghost-written by Mr. Steyn, as indicated by the footnote?

United Party statements of policy contain little more than self-praise. Whatever the audience may think of them, the speakers and their colleagues have a very high opinion of themselves.

D. Acton,
Box 1,
Bolo Reserve.

Mr. Acton is wrong. Our letters are genuine. On the issue to which Mr. Acton refers the full signature and rank of the letter writer was published. We welcome critical letters like Mr. Acton's. But letters must please be kept short and should not be repetitive. The above letter has been abridged. Editor.

Voorwaarts

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Maandelikse Nuusbrief. VERENIGDE SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE PARTY. Posbus 3835 Johannesburg. Telefoon 23-9191.

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SUID-AFRIKA MOET BETER PRESTEER



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Sir De Villiers Graaff het dit onlangs by herhaling beklemtoon dat Suid-Afrika 'n vinniger groei koers in sy ekonomie moet behaal tensy hy hopeloos by die Westerse wêreld wil agter raak. Weliswaar groei ons nasionale inkomste teen koerse wat wissel tussen 4% en 8%, en dit is beter as bv. Brittanje. Maar omdat ons bevolking vinniger groei as dié van die Europese lande, groei ons inkomste vir elke burger nie so vinnig soos hulle s'n nie en raak ons agter.

Die mate waarin ons faal blyk uit die volgende tabel wat toon hoe ons inkomste per lid van die bevolking groei vergeleke by die van ander lande, indien dit teen konstante pryse bereken word:

Japan	9,5%
Italië	4,8%
Frankryk	4,3%
Die Nederlande	4,0%
Wes-Duitsland	4,0%
Swede	3,8%
België	3,7%
Die V.S.A.	3,2%

Switserland	2,8%
Kanada	2,8%
Die Verenigde Koninkryk	2,5%
Suid-Afrika	2,4%

Ons moet beter presteer of baie van ons mense sal geleidelik armer word in vergelyking met hul geseënde landgenote. Dit sal die reeds ernstige spanning tussen mens en mens in Suid-Afrika vererger.

Ons kan beter doen. Ons kan meer kapitaal in produktiewe ondernemings belê. Ons kan ons menslike hulpbronne doeltreffender en verstandiger aanwend. Ons kan groots dink en moedig optree.

In die Parlement en elders het Sir De Villiers Graaff bewys dat ons met 'n verstandige beleid ons volksinkomste teen die jaar 1990 — binne een geslag — tot R86 000 miljoen kan verhoog en dan een van die tien groot handels- en nywerheidslande van die wêreld wees.

Dit is 'n uitdaging wat die moeite werd is. Die Verenigde Party aanvaar dit.

Asseblief Mnr. Vorster—

Toe mnr. John Vorster deur die Nasionale Party se kookus gekies is om dr. Verwoerd op te volg, het hy vanaf die trappies van die Senaat in Kaapstad gesê dat hy in die voetstappe van sy voorganger sou loop. In beleidsake het hy baie ver van sy onderneming afgewyk. Sy uitwaartse beleid en sy sportbeleid is twee dramatiese voorbeelde van hoe hy dr. Verwoerd se standpunt verwerp het. 'n Mens neem hom dit nie kwalik nie. Die lewe staan nie stil nie.

Maar mnr. Vorster volg nougeset die politieke praktyke en sette van dr. Verwoerd na, en hy toon 'n totale gebrek aan oordeel wanneer hy kies water van dr. Verwoerd se politieke metodes hy moet naboots.

Byvoorbeeld, dr. Verwoerd het Suid-Afrika se ongewildheid in die buiteland gebruik om 'n vaderbeeld van homself te skep en om die onnadenkendes te laat glo dat hy die wêreld kon uitart. In September 1965 het hy 'n berugte politieke toespraak by Loskop gehou en die All Blacks se rugbytoer van Suid-Afrika verongeluk toe hy aan Nieu Zeeland beduie het dat Maoris in hul span onwelkom sou wees. Dit het hom kortstondige politieke voordeel besorg maar dit het ook 'n kentering gebring in ons internasionale sportverhoudings. By

ander geleenthede wou hy nie Amerikaanse vliegtuigdraers in ons hawens toelaat nie omdat hy gevrees het dat Swart bemannings op ons lughawens sou neerstrik! By nog 'n politieke geleentheid het hy gedreig om Amerikaanse ruimtewagstasies in Suid-Afrika te sluit as hulle met Swart Amerikaners beman word.

Mnr. Vorster probeer dieselfde soort ding doen maar hy is minder bedrewe as dr. Verwoerd. Hy beland homself in die moeilikheid.

Verlede jaar het mnr. Vorster een van sy politieke kongresse vertel dat Suid-Afrikaanse magte beveel sou word om terroriste tot in vreemde gebiede te agtervolg indien hulle daar sou skuiling soek. Vanjaar het hy die debat op die Eerste Minister se pos in die Parlement omgeskep in 'n aggressiewe aanval op dr. Kaunda, die president van Zambië. Hy het destyds in 'n verleentheid verkeer. Sy Regering het Suid-Afrika in 'n droewige gemors beland en sy beleid het aan stukke voor sy voete gelê. Maar sy aanval op dr. Kaunda het die aandag van die pers en die volk afgelei van sir De Villiers Graaff se gesaghebbende uiteensetting van die Regering se mislukking.

Op 5 Oktober vanjaar het mnr. Vorster weer met dieselfde set gekom. Die Transvaalse Kon-

MOENIE FLATER OP FLATER STAPEL NIE

gres van sy Party was vervelig en die afgevaardigdes was of afwesig of ongeïnteresseerd. Om hulle te skud, en miskien om ander redes waarvan ons nie weet nie, het mnr. Vorster 'n swak-voorbereide, ondeurdagte verklaring oor terroristiese bedrywighede in die Caprivi-gebied gedoen. As gevolg van sy verklaring het verantwoordelike mense in Suid-Afrika en elders in die wêreld geglo dat lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie terroriste tot in Zambië agtervolg het.

Ons moet ons geheue verfris oor hoe hy hierdie indruk geskep het. Mnr. Vorster het sy kongres daaraan herinner dat hy vriendskaplike lande 'n jaar tevore gewaarsku het dat Suid-Afrikaanse magte terroriste sal agternasit 'waarheen hulle ook mag vlug'. Hy het daaraan toegevoeg (en dit is sy eie woorde): ". . . Dit is derhalwe in hierdie geval gedoen en indien die agtervolgers aangeval word sal hulle hulself verdedig. Die verantwoordelikheid

rus . . . op die land wat toelaat dat sy gebied vir hierdie soort aggressie beskikbaar gestel word."

Dit was onvermydelik dat verslaggewers en kommentators sou aflei dat hy na Zambië verwys het. Suid-Afrikaanse owerhede het Zambië daarvan beskuldig dat hy terroriste herberg verleen. En Zambië grens aan die Caprivi-gebied. Die enigste ander vreemde gebied op daardie grens is Botswana, maar Botswana verskuil nie terroriste nie.

En so het dit gebeur dat die pers van Suid-Afrika en die pers van die wêreld berig het dat Suid-Afrikaanse magte Zambië ingeval het. Mnr. Vorster se eie koerante, Die Burger, Die Vaderland en Die Transvaler het dit in groot swart koppe uitgebasuin.

Die Eerste Minister se flater het 'n ernstige napsleep gehad. Ons is voor die Verenigde Volke aangekla. Mnr. Vorster se vordering met sy uitwaartse beleid jeens Afrika-state het 'n terugslag gely. Selfs lande wat met Suid-Afrika wil praat, het saam met die ekstremiste by die VVO gestem. Pres. Kaunda kon 'n kragtige politieke beroep doen om die volk van Zambië agter hom te skaar; hy het die vaderbeeld gekry — nie mnr. Vorster nie.

Op hierdie tydstip het mnr. Vorster se gebrek aan staatsmanskap duidelik geblyk. Hy het nie die moed gehad om sy fout te beken en dit reg te stel nie. Hy het die pers blameer en het gedreig om teen ons koerante op te tree.

Sy Minister van Binnelandse Sake, mnr. Theo Gerdener, wat party mense as 'verlig' beskou, het die dreigemente teen die pers herhaal en het ook die waaksame Volksraadslede van die Verenigde Party bedreig. Byeenkomste is met die pers gehou maar die slotsom daarvan is nie bekend nie.

Maar dit is moontlik dat mnr. Vorster flater op flater wil stapel. Sy onversigtige verklaring by sy kongres het Suid-Afrika kwaad berokken. As hy nou verdere aanvalle loods op die vryheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse nasie, kan die gevolge baie ernstig word. Een van die dinge omtrent Suid-Afrika wat die wêreld beïndruk, is die vryheid van ons pers en die manier waarop ons koerante vreesloos van hul vryheid gebruik maak. Val jy dié vryheid aan, berokken jy groot skade aan een van Suid-Afrika se laaste belangrike bates in sy onderhandelinge met 'n moeilike wêreld.

IS U SEKER U KRY VAN DIE REGERING WAARDE VIR U GELD



In die nege maande van 1 Julie 1970 tot 31 Maart 1971 het die Regering belastings, leningsheffings, spoor- en poskantoorariewe met bykans R400 miljoen verhoog — om presies te wees, met R397 560 000. Die verhoging op sigself is meer as die totale inkomstebegroting van die Verenigde Party in 1948. In daardie jaar het die Verenigde Party-regering slegs R262 miljoen van die belastingsbetaler opgeëis. Vandag belas die Nat-regering hom tienkeer soveel.

Die vraag is: Kry u as belastingbetaler vandag tienkeer die waarde aan diens en doeltreffendheid vergeleke by wat u in 1948 gekry het?

Dit lyk nie so nie. Meer mense wag vandag op telefoons as ooit tevore. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë kan nie die aangebode verkeer behartig nie. Ons boere is in opstand. Daar word ingemeng in die bedrywighede van ons sakemanne. Inflasie loop wild. Vir al hierdie dinge betaal ons buitensporige belasting.

Baie mense het ons gevra om die nuwe belastings sedert begin Julie verlede jaar te ontleed. Hier kom dit:

1 Julie 1970:

Dis poskantoor het die posgeld op drukwerk verhoog asook sy vorderings vir die installering van telefone. Terselfdertyd het die tarief vir afspraak- en persoonlike telefoonoproepe gestyg. Altesaam kos dit die publiek

R14 170 000

12 Augustus 1970:

In die begroting na die algemene verkiesing het die Minister van van Finansies nuwe koopbelasting gehief om R10 miljoen te in, die leningsheffings op individue met R12,50 miljoen verhoog, en leningsheffings vir die eerste keer gehief op maatskappye wat die belastingbetaler R15,50 miljoen gekos het. Altesaam het hierdie aanslaggie op die volk 'n totaal beloop van

R38 000 000

10 Februarie 1971:

Die Minister kon nie wag tot end Maart, toe hy sy gewone begroting sou indien nie. Hy het dit met 'n maand vooruitgehoop om verdere bykomende verkoopsbelasting te hef tot 'n bedrag van (Die nuwe koopbelasting het die belastingbetaler alreeds R125 miljoen per jaar gekos.)

R47 000 000

10 Maart 1971:

Die Minister van Spoorweë voeg goedsmoeds 'n toeslag van 10% by die meeste spoortariewe. Sodoende het hy die koste van die volk se vervoer opgestoot met

R58 500 000

15 Maart 1971:

Sestien dae voor sy begroting verhoog die Minister die belasting op petrol met

R15 000 000

(Dit is noemenswaardig dat nà hierdie nuwe las, die Regering se deel van die prys van "gewone" petrol 57% beloop het, en 44% van die prys van premie-petrol. Die Regering se deel van die prys van 'n motorkar wat R2 872 kos, was R512, of meer as 17%. [Die Regering se deel sluit in die koste van vervoer deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë.])

1 April 1971:

In die poskantoorbegroting het die betrokke Minister nuwe verhogings aangekondig. Hy was nie tevrede met die R14 miljoen wat hy twintig maande tevore gevat het nie. Die bedrag van die nuwe verhoging was

R49 890 000

Die totaal vóór die hoofbegroting van 1971 was derhalwe

R222 560 000

31 Maart 1971:

Toe hy sy begroting op hierdie datum indien het die Minister van Finansies homself oortref. Benevens die laste waarmee hy sy begroting vooruitgevoel het, het hy die volgende nuwe of verhoogde belastings aangekondig:

TOESLAG OP PERSOONLIKE INKOMSTEBELASTING

R22 000 000

BYKOMENDE BELASTING OP ASSURANSIEMAATSKAPPYE R 2 500 000
VERHOGING IN DOEANE- EN AKSYNBELASTINGS R72 000 000

(As gevolg van hierdie belastings het ons die toestand in Suid-Afrika bereik dat die Regering van elke 10 sente wat 'n mens op sigarette spandeer 5 sente vir homself vat; en van elke 20 sente wat 'n mens op bier spandeer, die Regering 11 sente vat.)

LENINGSHEFFINGS OP INDIVIDUE R22 500 000

LENINGSHEFFINGS OP MAATSKAPPYE R36 000 000

LENINGSHEFFINGS OP DIVIDENDE R20 000 000

R175 000 000

Tel by laste voorheen sedert Julie 1970 opgelê R222 560 000

R397 560 000

Dit alles beteken dat in die tydperk van nege maande vanaf Julie 1970 tot einde Maart 1971 die Regering nuwe laste op die volk gelê het wat ons moet betaal teen meer as 'n miljoen Rand per dag. Die Vorster-regering is al hierdie geld nie werd nie.

Suid-Afrika onder die Agterlike Nasies

En ons het geglo Suid-Afrika sou beeldradio kry! 'n Regerings-kommissie het verlede jaar verslag gedoen dat ons beeldradio behoort te hê en het 'n hele reeks aanbevelings gedoen oor hoe dit moet geskied. Die Regering het die beginsel van die verslag aanvaar en het ons beeldradio binne sowat vier jaar beloof.

Maar dit wil voorkom asof dit maar net nog 'n belofte van die Nat-regering was. Teen die end van Oktober het die Posmeestergeneraal verskeie waarskuwings uitgereik dat ons die 'weelde' van beeldradio nie kon bekostig nie. Die Minister van Finansies, dr. Diederichs, het 'n Sondagkoerant meegedeel dat dit twyfelagtig was of Suid-Afrika op hierdie stadium beeldradio moes hê.

Dit is 'n dramatiese weerspieëling van wat 'n slegte regering vir 'n land soos Suid-Afrika beteken. Onder hierdie Regering kan Suid-Afrika nie een van die merkwaardigste kostelikhede van ons moderne beskawing bekostig nie. Op hierdie belangrike gebied, moet Suid-Afrika maar bly onder die agterlike lande van Afrika. Die wêreld lyk gek as 'n nasie regeer word deur die onbekwames in sy geledere.

Klagtes en Pluimpies ...

Gee ons Premie-effekte

Meneer,

“Die V.P. is verbind om premie-effekte in Suid-Afrika in te voer as hy aan bewind kom.”— Voorwaarts — Maart 1971.

Wat sal die verskil tussen hierdie effekke wees en dié wat tans kragtens die R.S.A.-spaarplanne beskikbaar is?

'n Argument wat keer op keer deur die Progge gebruik word lui dat die Verenigde Party vir die 90- en 180-dae aanhoudingsklousules gestem het. Wat is u kommentaar hierop?

Laastens is dit moontlik dat 'n Senator, 'n L.V., of 'n L.P.R. elke maand 'n artikel vir Voorwaarts skryf?

Jong Suid-Afrikaner,
Arcadia,
Pretoria.

Die Verenigde Party is ten gunste van egte premie-effekte vir Suid-Afrika. Die publiek sal geld aan die Regering kan leen in klein eenhede van sê R1 elk. Die helfte van die rente sal vir die krediet van die lener gaan, die ander helfte sal in 'n fonds gehou word. Elke maand sal geloot word en pryse sal dan aan die leners uit die fonds toegeken word as 'n bonus van hulle medeleners. Hierdie plan bevat sowel die voordele van gewone lenings teen rente as die pret wat 'n vorm van staatslottery die volk gun. Die Nat-regering se premie-effekte word uitgereik in eenhede van R500 (hulle is dus net vir die rykes); geen pryse word toegeken nie maar die rentekoers neem deur die jare toe, veral aan die end van die vyfde jaar en indien die geld vir die volle tydperk van sewe jaar nie ingeroep word nie. Die Regering se plan is nie 'n ware stelsel van premie-effekte

nie. Dit is duidelik dat die naam die publiek mislei.

Die Verenigde Party is verbind om die regsorde in Suid-Afrika te handhaaf. Hy het teen die anhoudingsklousules gestem. Suggesties dat ons dit nie gedoen het nie is leuenagtige propaganda. In die volgende uitgawe van Voorwaarts sal ons u bewys van ons opposisie lewer.

U wenk dat ander openbare verteenwoordigers in Voorwaarts moet skryf, is 'n goeie een. Ons wag nou op bydraes van ons verteenwoordigers.
Redakteur.

Klagtes bestaan nie en Pluimpies oneg?

Meneer,

Wat is verkeerd met Voorwaarts dat sy lesers nie in staat is om doelmatige kommentaar van beide kante op die doen en late van die Verenigde Party te lewer nie.

Die voetnota by u Klagtes en Pluimpies lees: „Alle artikels deur S. J. Marais Steyn.” En om die waarheid te sê, daar is nie 'n brief op die bladsy nie wat misplaas sou wees bokant die naam van die hoofpropagandis van die Verenigde Party. Die Klagtes bestaan nie en die Pluimpies klink oneg.

Is dit dat die briewe werklik deur die spookpen van mnr. Steyn geskryf word, soos die voetnota aandui?

Beleidsverklarings van die Verenigde Party bevat min anders as eie roem. Wat die gehore ook al van hulle dink, die sprekers en hulle kollegas het 'n baie hoë dunk van hulself.

D. Acton,
Posbus 1,
Bolo-reservaat.

Mnr. Acton het nie gelyk nie. Ons briewe is eg. In die uitgawe waarna mnr. Acton verwys verskyn die volle handtekening en die amp van die briefskrywer. Ons verwelkom kritiese briewe soos dié van mnr. Acton. Hulle toon hoe bevooroordeel en ongegrond die kritiek is. Maar briewe moet asseblief kort wees en moet nie herhalings bevat nie. Bogaande brief is verkort. Redakteur.

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