VERKLARING.

deur die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie
en Ontwikkeling

Die Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -ontwikkeling verklaar dat die nodige administratiewe reëlings getref word om die bepaling van die Transkeise Drank Proklamasie, waarkragtens name en adresse verstrek moet word wanneer drank in die Transkei vir buiteverbruik aangekoop word, onder bepaalde omstandighede op te skort. Volle besonderhede en die datum van die inwerkingtreding van die nuwe reëlings sal so gou doenlik aan lisensiehouers verstrek word.

Uitgereik deur:
DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING.
PRETORIA.
21/12/62.

No. 324/62(P)

Statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development announces that the necessary administrative arrangements are being made to suspend, under certain circumstances, the provision of the Transkeian Liquor Proclamation in terms of which names and addresses are to be furnished when liquor is purchased for off-consumption in the Transkeian Territories. Full details of the new arrangements and the date upon which they will come into operation will be furnished to licenceholders as soon as possible.

Issued by,
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.
PRETORIA.
21/12/62.
Because of the concentration of mining activities in the Northern part of Natal the Department of Mines has decided that for the purposes of more efficient administration, the office of the Inspector of Mines and Deputy Commissioner of Mines, Natal, will be transferred from Pietermaritzburg to Dundee with effect from the 1st of January, 1963.

All persons desirous of obtaining licences, permits, certificates or any information connected with mining should with effect from the aforementioned date contact the relative office at Dundee.

Issued by:

Department of Information
Pretoria.

27.12.62
At the time of my statement in Parliament on the 22nd March, 1960 relating to the composition and functions of the Economic Advisory Council, I stated that experience would show whether the Council would function satisfactorily in practice. No legislation covering the Council was introduced because I was convinced that it would result in inflexibility. The Council was, therefore, established administratively as an experiment.

Since the appointment of the members of the Council on the 1st July, 1960, for a period of two years, the Council has already met five times to consider economic problems of the day. The Council itself has also given attention to its composition and functions, with a view to rendering the most effective service to the country. Members of the Council are unanimously of the opinion that the Council serves a useful purpose and that it should continue to exist in its present form. The Government attaches great value to the contribution which the Council makes in the field of policy-making and co-operation between the State and the private sector in the economic and financial sphere in South Africa. Accordingly, it has been decided to retain the present composition of the Council, viz. my Economic Adviser and his deputy, representatives of organizations which have an interest in the co-ordination of economic activities, a number of persons who have special knowledge of economic and financial matters, and the heads of Government Departments and other Government bodies concerned with economic and financial policy. In addition, it is left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Council to invite persons who have special knowledge of, or interest in, a specific problem.

Except for my Economic Adviser, Dr. D.H. Steyn, who is the Chairman of the Council and his deputy, Dr. P.J. Riekert, the following members have been appointed for a period of two years with effect from the 1st July, 1962:

(a) Representatives of Organizations:

The "Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut"

Dr. A.J. Visser
Mr. J.J. Venter

The South African Federated Chamber of Industries

Mr. L. Lulofs
Mr. C.S. Marx
The Association of Chambers of Commerce

Mr. J. Berry
Mr. H.S. Mabin

The South African Agricultural Union

Mr. De la H. de Villiers
Dr. P.G. le Clus

The Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines

Mr. P.H. Anderson
Mr. A.A. von Maltitz

The South African Confederation of Labour

Mr. L.J. van den Berg
Mr. R. Bloemink

The South African Trade Union Council

Mr. R.F. Budd
Mr. T.P. Murray

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa

Dr. L.B. Knoll

The Building Industry

Mr. W.F. Hamilton

(b) Persons by reason of their special knowledge of economic and financial matters

Mr. V.R. Atkinson
Dr. M.H. de Kock
Mr. P. Frame
Mr. H. Goldberg
Prof. D. Hobart Houghton
Dr. M.S. Louw
Dr. M.D. Marais
Prof. C.G.W. Schumann
Mr. J.G. van der Merwe
Dr. H.J. van Eck.

The following heads of Government Departments and other Government bodies are also members of the Council:

Mr. G.W.G. Browne, Secretary for Finance
Mr. S.J.J. de Swardt, Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Markets
Mr. C.R.B. de Villiers, Registrar of Financial Institutions
Mr. J.F. Hannah, Secretary for Labour
Mr. J.P. Hugo, General Manager of the S.A. Railways and Harbours

Mr./..... 3
Mr. H.R.P.A. Kotzenberg, Secretary for Commerce and Industries
Mr. J.J.A. Nel, Secretary for Mines
Dr. P.S. Rautenbach, Secretary of the Permanent Committee for the Location of Industries and the Development of Border Areas
Mr. J.H. Selfe, Head of the Economic Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs
Prof. W.F.J. Steenkamp, Chairman of the Wage Board
Mr. D.J.C. Steyn, Chairman of the Public Service Commission
Dr. F.J. Viljoen, Chairman of the Industrial Tribunal
Dr. S.P. du T. Viljoen, Chairman of the Board of Commerce and Trade
Mr. C.B. Young, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

PRETORIA,
PRESS STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

GEN. J. M. KEEVY

A riotous band of some 100 Bantu from Mbekwem location attacked the Paarl Police Station early this morning with the apparent intention to set free seven of their members alleged to have been involved in a wave of murders which took place in the area during the past ten months.

Seven of the prisoners were arrested yesterday on information furnished to the Police by law-abiding Bantu citizens.

Early this morning the Police received a warning that about 100 Bantu were moving in the direction of the town. At 4 a.m. they surrounded the Police station. They were armed with sticks, spears and sharpened irons. When the gangsters tried to force their way into the Police Station, the officer in charge gave an order to fire. One man apparently was hit, but he was removed by his fellows. The attackers were dispersed but a group thereafter tried to enter the Station from the rear. The Police consequently had to fire again and two gangsters were killed in the yard. The Band then went on the rampage, smashing shop windows, setting fire to a shop opposite the Post Office. Further attempts to set other buildings on fire, were frustrated by the fire brigade. They also tried to set fire to petrol pumps, but were dispersed by the Police.

The mob then started to attack whites who were aroused by the noise. A seventeen year old girl, Miss R. Vermeulen was brutally killed and a young man, Mr. Frans Richard, was butchered. He died in hospital. A married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyk, were like Miss Vermeulen attacked in their homes, and critically injured. Both are in hospital.

A group of policemen engaged in mopping-up operations along the Berg River was attacked by some 50 Bantu mobsters at 5.30 a.m. The Police fired in self-defence, killing 2 and wounding two others who are in hospital. A night-watchman shot and killed another Bantu who attacked him. Thirteen attackers were arrested. Four are in hospital with bullet wounds.

During the past ten months a gang in the location was responsible for the murder of at least 8 Bantu and Coloured men and women in the immediate vicinity of the location. The Police have already arrested and charged 8 persons in connection with the murders. They will appear before the Supreme Court shortly. The 7 Bantu who were detained at the Police Station at the time of the attack were arrested on information furnished by law-abiding citizens.

The Minister of Justice announced in Pretoria this morning that a one-man commission consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court will be appointed to investigate the whole matter.

Issued by:
Department of Information
PRETORIA
22/11/62
PRESS STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR COLOURED AFFAIRS

For Release: 6 p.m. 22 November 1962.

Dr. I.D. du Plessis, Secretary for Coloured Affairs, will retire during the first half of 1963.

Mr. D.J. Bosman, Deputy Secretary, will succeed him as the Secretary of the Department. Mr. Bosman who has been with the Department for many years has a thorough knowledge of the Coloured population and the administration of the Department. He is also Director of the Coloured Development Corporation.

Mr. J. Driessen, at present Under-Secretary of the Department will succeed Mr. Bosman as Deputy Secretary.

The Government has decided to retain the services of Dr. du Plessis in another capacity. He will in future act as personal adviser to the Minister of Coloured Affairs in connection with certain matters relating to the Coloured Community.

Issued by:
Department of Information,
PRETORIA.
22/11/62
STATEMENT BY THE HON. MINISTER OF HOUSING, MR. P.W. POTHAA.

There is a growing need in the Cape Peninsula for White housing, because the lower-middle class income groups can no longer be sufficiently absorbed into existing projects like Epping garden village, Thornton and others. Increasing numbers of immigrants are also accentuating the need for housing.

The State, through the Department of Housing, is in the fortunate position of having land at Bosmansdam which it can now develop intensively to provide for the growing need by establishing a township area with reasonably low rentals and property prices.

Bosmansdam is 588 morgen in extent and is situated on the National Road between the top ends of Monte Vista, Milnerton and De Grendel. The land, which belongs to the National Housing Commission, offers possibilities for between 4,000 and 5,000 homes on plots of about 5,000 sq. ft.

A master plan for the development of Bosmansdam is being drawn up at present. It will be an independent town with all necessary business and entertainment facilities and ample provision for schools, churches and recreation grounds.

Individual buyers will be enabled to buy residential sites for themselves at very reasonable prices, on which they can then build their own homes with loans from the Department's Housing Fund and with the help and advice supplied free of charge by the Department's experts. Those, who for financial and other reasons, are not able to avail themselves of this could be housed in projects, (economic as well as sub-economic schemes) built by the Department itself, on payment of sub-economic or economic rentals which normally do not exceed 10% of the total cost of a house (construction as well as land).

It will also be possible to buy scheme houses with a deposit of not more than R200 and monthly payments spread over 30 years which work out at approximately 7% of the total cost of the plot and home.

As soon as the master plan has been completed, the Department will still in the current year begin to obtain the necessary supply of services for the town and will even make a start with the establishment of actual housing schemes, apart from houses which individuals, as mentioned already, can build themselves.

Issued by:
Department of Information,
CAPE TOWN,
14/1/63
Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly:

I am glad to welcome you to this the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

The background against which Parliament begins its activities this year is: a promising economic revival in the Republic, and: a less pleasing world situation. The Government considers it desirable to furnish its analysis of the most important factors playing a rôle in these two spheres before proceeding to an indication of the legislative programme.

The level of the Republic's finances and economy gives an encouraging picture of sustained progress in general, and sound prospects for the future.

The country's economic balance sheet with the outside world showed a very favourable trend during 1962, and the year could be concluded with the foreign exchange reserves at a higher position than at any time during the preceding fifteen years.

During the first quarter, the balance of trade came to within a few million rand of being in equilibrium, while the balance of trade during the second quarter, for the first time since the Second World War, showed a credit balance, namely R11 million. During the year as a whole exports should, according to estimates, be approximately R21-million higher than those of 1961, while imports, as a result of increased internal activity, should increase by approximately R28 million.

The international terms of trade, as far as South Africa was concerned, remained more or less unchanged during the year.

The balance of payments on current account has also been reinforced by the further expansion of gold production. The value of gold output increased by no less than an estimated R50 million above that of the previous year and so made a valuable contribution towards the increase of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Resulting from, inter alia, a decrease of the Republic's foreign capital liability, the invisible items on current account will, it is expected, require considerably less foreign exchange during 1962 than in the previous year, and the year's credit balance on current account will possibly be as much as R80 million more than in the previous year.

Mainly as a result of bigger repayments of foreign obligations, and the arrangements which were made to stabilise the foreign market prices of South African securities, the unfavourable balance on the capital account of the balance of payments will be higher in 1962 than in the previous year. The balance of payments as a whole will, however, show a considerable credit balance. This had already found expression in the level of the Reserve Bank's gold and foreign exchange reserves. These reserves increased by R154 million to R430.8 million in the course of the year to reach a level 3 times as high as that to which it had declined in June 1961.

With a view to the strong and sustained improvement of the exchange reserves during 1962, the Government found it possible further to relax the control measures which are still being maintained on capital exports and merchandise imports. These relaxations were brought about in a manner thoroughly consistent with the country's interests. In the field of commodity imports the relaxations were designed in a
manner thoroughly consistent with the country's interests. In the
field of commodity imports the relaxations were meant to facilitate
the procurement of industrial requirements and to prevent internal
price increases, while the relaxation of the capital control measures
were aimed at giving overseas industrialists, intending to establish
themselves in the Republic, the benefit of the price differential
existing for South African securities between the London and local
Stock Exchanges.

The year 1961 revealed the one weakness that, while personal
savings increased considerably, personal consumer spending as well
as internal capital formation remained sluggish and even declined some­
what on balance. During 1962 this trend improved noticeably. In
the first place personal consumption which already showed signs of
revival at the end of 1961, revealed a continued increase during 1962.
The improvement became very clear during the third quarter and al­
though statistical data for the fourth quarter is not yet available,
the indications leave no doubt that the upward trend has continued
and has possibly become stronger. The spending on durable consumer
goods has increased particularly.

The domestic investment also revealed a rising tendency. This
rise cannot be attributed to bigger investment in inventories but
rather to fixed investment by private enterprise, and more particular­
ly in building and construction by the manufacturing industry, that
is that form of investment which would be of the most direct benefit
to national production.

As in recent years, the gross domestic savings during 1962
were more than sufficient to finance gross domestic capital formation.
However, this does not mean that the Republic now wants to be complete­
ly independent of foreign capital. The Government will continue with
the traditional policy of extending hospitality to foreign capital,
because such capital, and the know-how and knowledge which accompany
it, may still make a valuable contribution towards the maintenance of
that rapid rate of growth and development of which our human and
material resources are capable.

Similarly as far as the financing of the development pro­
gramme of the State is concerned, the Government will continue to ob­
tain the necessary finance partly from overseas, thereby preventing
too heavy demands being made on internal capital resources. Meanwhile,
it is reassuring to know that the foreign component of the national
debt has diminished to a level where it can be repaid by only three­
and-a-half months' gold production.

The relative sluggishness of personal consumer spending and
investment in the first half of 1962, together with the strong active
balance of payments, contributed towards the creation of conditions
of exceptional monetary liquidity in the Republic. The discount rate
of the Reserve Bank was consequently reduced twice in the course of
the year, and other short-term interest rates followed this movement.
The revival of consumption and investment has apparently already be­
gun to assert its corrective influence and in recent weeks have shown
greater stability. The monetary and banking situation nevertheless
remains very favourable for economic expansion.

The signs of economic revival which have already been re­
ferred to in connection with private consumption and investment, can
be perceived in various sectors of the economy.
Secondary industry, which still retains the greatest single share in the national income, has during the past year shown satisfactory progress in most branches, and important developments are in prospect for the future. For instance, notable expansion has been announced with regard to the manufacture or processing of poplin, ferrochrome, aluminium, coking coal, phosphates and fertiliser, and in some cases work has already been started. Plans for the establishment of a third refinery for the refining of imported crude oil have also been announced. Another development worth mentioning, which will shortly commence, is the establishment of a synthetic rubber industry, to which Sasol will also make an important contribution.

Special mention should be made of the steps announced recently to encourage the manufacture of a wider variety of motor vehicle components in the Republic.

Mention should also be made of the Government's project to encourage the textile industry, especially in the border areas, by providing facilities such as factory buildings for intending manufacturers.

The building industry is also participating in this revival and the prospects, as reflected by the statistics of approved building plans, show a considerable improvement over those of last year.

The agricultural sector, as usual, had to cope with its own special problems.

The climatic conditions during the past year were, generally speaking, not favourable for the agricultural industry. But in spite of this, agricultural production reached record levels in several fields.

The surpluses of certain products created a marketing problem for the Marketing boards and the producers. The attempts to promote internal as well as overseas sales, produced encouraging, if not really spectacular results.

The farmers courageously coped with weather conditions and adjusted themselves to the higher-rising cost structure, by means of more efficient farming methods and increased production per unit. Where necessary the Government rendered assistance by extraordinary relief measures.

In general, record summer crops were harvested and agricultural production as a whole increased compared with the previous year.

In the mining sector satisfactory progress was made. Gold production has during the past year reached a new peak, and still shows a rising tendency, although the problem of the marginal mines should not be lost sight of. With the continued encouragement of the Government, the local processing of minerals prior to export has been further expanded.

In commerce, retail sales recently showed an improvement, and further improvements are generally expected. The relaxation of import control ought to further stimulate this sector.

The Railways had to contend with difficult problems, but nevertheless transported a record tonnage. A remarkable milestone for this sector was the introduction by the Railways of the first electric unit manufactured wholly in South Africa.
The general economic revival, together with the liquidity of the economy, brought about a remarkable revival on the stock exchange and the prices of gold mining shares, and especially of industrial and commercial shares, rose considerably.

One of the most encouraging results of the economic revival has been the sharp increase in the demand for labour.

The Government is giving serious consideration to the problems which may arise in connection with export products if the United Kingdom should decide to join the European Common Market.

The successful immigration campaign will also have a favourable effect on the economy.

The past year brought little improvement in the international situation. In fact, there has been a deterioration which reached its climax with the Cuban crisis in October of last year and which brought the world to the brink of a third world war.

Also in other parts of the world there have been clashes endangering international peace, for example, in Laos, Vietnam, Yemen and elsewhere. India's earlier aggression against Goa was ironically followed by Communist China's invasion of India itself. Most important of all, the Berlin issue remains to be resolved if a clash between the Western powers and the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is to be avoided.

Another disturbing fact is that, in spite of long drawn-out discussions at Genova and in the United Nations, Soviet intransigence has made impossible any progress in the attempts to eliminate the use of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, the leading nuclear powers are continuing to compete with each other in developing and producing more effective and deadlier nuclear weapons together with the means of using them over increasingly longer distances.

These events during the past twelve months have once again demonstrated the inability of the United Nations to preserve international peace and security, the main purpose for which it was established. Different factors have been responsible for this failure. The main factor is that the United Nations has in increasing measure disregarded the ideals and purposes of its founders, as set out in the Charter. Rival ideological and political blocs have been formed, and this has led to issues being decided not on their merits but in order to serve the interests of a particular group of states, thus often leading to the application of double standards.

Within the United Nations as such, particularly as reflected in the General Assembly, there has been, as a result of the considerable increase in membership, a shift of power in favour of the Afro-Asians and away from the West. This is making it progressively more difficult for the Western countries to act effectively in the General Assembly. In fact, the stage has been reached where the majority of the Afro-Asians, often acting in consort with the Communist countries, are in control of the General Assembly.

It is in the light of these changed conditions, and the shift of power that has taken place during recent years, that South Africa's relations with the United Nations must be seen.

As early as the first Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, South Africa was attacked because of the alleged oppression of its Indian population and in connection with South West Africa. With the considerable increase in the number of African members, now numbering thirty-three as compared with only four in 1946,
these attacks have increased in intensity.

At the 1961 Session, and again at the recent Session of the General Assembly, South Africa was subjected to a sustained attack of false accusations and vilification, in which practically all the Afro-Asian delegations joined, assisted by the Communist countries. This was climaxed at the recent Session by the adoption of a resolution recommending a series of sanctions against South Africa.

The attacks on the white man in South Africa are no longer confined to the General Assembly of the United Nations; during the past year they have spread to other fronts, such as, for instance, technical and other organisations on the Continent of Africa, established for the purpose of co-operation and mutual assistance, and this in spite of South Africa's useful contribution.

Notwithstanding attempts at sabotage in South Africa, inspired and partly directed and financed from outside the Republic, peaceful and orderly conditions prevailed. The Government has made it clear that it will deal most severely with persons guilty of this form of terrorist activity.

The Government will not be deterred by intimidation, either from outside or within the borders of the Republic, from proceeding with the policy which it firmly believes is in the interests of all sections of South Africa's population - a policy which can best be described as one of friendly co-operation.

This is also the Government's policy in regard to its relations with other states in Africa, namely, a policy of willingness to co-operate with those countries in regard to matters of common concern on a basis of mutual respect. As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make available its specialised knowledge and technical aid to African Governments which directly seek, or make known, their desire to receive such assistance.

For more than a decade the outside world has been misled by a distorted picture of South Africa. Lately, however, increasing numbers of overseas visitors have testified to the orderliness and progressive character of the country which they find compares favourably with that of other Western countries. This favourable testimony when repeated in their respective countries, has also helped to create a better understanding of South Africa's problems and of Government policy.

Outside observers are now inclined to compare conditions in South Africa with those obtaining in many of the African states. The comparison is indeed so favourable to the Republic that criticism is gradually giving way to second thoughts and caution.

Furthermore, thoughtful people abroad are beginning to show an increasing appreciation of the Republic's firmness of purpose and its determination to solve its problems in its own way and with fairness to all. Conservative elements in the West, are beginning to accept South Africa as the real bulwark against Communist penetration in Southern Africa.

Notwithstanding the confused international situation, the general optimism existing in the Republic of South Africa is not misplaced.

The legislative programme which you will be asked to consider, will include, inter alia, the following: A Bill to extend the Territorial Waters of the Republic of South Africa and of South West Africa; a Bill consolidating and amending the Work Colonies Act, 1949; and a Bill on Entertainment and Publication; a Nature Conservation Bill; a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Film Board;
a Bill to amend the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945; and a Bill amending the Trades Coupons Act, 1935. Proposals are also being introduced with regard to amendments of the Patents Act, 1952 of the Coloured Development Corporation Act, 1962; of the Slums Act, 1934; and of the statutory provisions concerning the control, improvement and development of rural Coloured Areas. A Bill to provide for the transfer of Coloured Education to the Department of Coloured Affairs will be submitted for consideration. A Liquor Amendment Bill, a Maintenance Bill and a Bill on Sunday Sport and Entertainment will also be introduced.

Further legislation will be placed before you: introducing the Pay As You Earn system of tax collection; amending the Motor Vehicle Insurance Act, 1942; giving effect to the agreement reached, after full consultation with the Bantu authorities concerned, on a Constitution for the Transkei; and legislation making necessary changes in the Hire-Purchase Act, 1942. A Shops and Offices Bill and a Bill to amend the Apprenticeship Act, 1944, will be considered. Amending legislation will also be introduced affecting the Mines and Works act, 1956, and the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Act, 1962. Legislation concerning air pollution, Medicines, and Medical Aid Schemes will furthermore require your attention.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly:

I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide and sustain you in your labours and deliberation.

I now declare this the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Republic of South Africa to be duly opened.

Issued by:

Department of Information,
704 Volkskas Building,
CAPE TOWN.

18.1.63
RELEASE BY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport announces the safe arrival of the South African Research ship the RSA at the South African base SANAE at 7.30 pm. on 15 January 1963. The members of the crew and the relieving team are in good health and in cheerful mood now that the long voyage has been completed. The RSA left Table Bay Harbour on 27 December 1962 on the tiresome voyage of approximately 2600 miles to Antarctic. The difficult part of the voyage began when the strip known as the "roaring forties" was entered. After this strip brash ice, pack ice and pressure ice was encountered. With difficulty the RSA found her way through the pack ice and on certain days progress amounted to as little as eight miles. As a matter of fact since 12 January to 14 January extremely heavy pack ice conditions were encountered which sometimes brought the RSA to a complete standstill. As from Monday 14 January conditions became somewhat more favourable and the open sea strip between the ice bank and the continent of the antarctic was entered. A distance of approximately 110 miles to the base remained.

The members of the expedition already at the base looked forward keenly to the arrival of the RSA and, like the relieving team which had just arrived, were cheerful and are looking forward to the return voyage. It is anticipated that in order to discharge the stores and equipment and to ensure that the taking-over of the scientific programmes are satisfactorily settled, the RSA will remain for about 12 to 14 days at the base before she undertakes the

Uitgereik deur:
Departement van Inligting,
PRETORIA
16/1/63
return voyage.

It will be recalled that on the relieving voyage in 1962 the RSA took 19 days to complete the outward voyage and this was regarded as a record. This achievement has been equalled on the present voyage and this feat rebounds to the credit of the ship and crew.

Issued by: Department of Information
PRETORIA
16/1/63
The International Court has, by the closest margin in the history of that Court — indeed by the narrowest margin possible — decided that it is competent to entertain the complaints of Liberia and Ethiopia on the South West Africa issue.

In view of the narrow majority of one vote in a Court of 15 judges, and having regard to the fact that some of the seven distinguished judges, who delivered dissenting judgments, not only denied the jurisdiction of the Court, but also disagreed with the 1950 Advisory Opinion on the same question, the Government of the Republic has to decide whether in these circumstances, South Africa should participate in the second phase of the proceedings, by filing counter-memorials in reply to the allegations of the applicants, viz. that the Republic is not administering the territory in accordance with the provisions of the mandate originally granted by the defunct League of Nations.

South Africa's representatives to the United Nations have, since the first Assembly in 1946, denied these allegations, and have regularly given to the Fourth Committee the true facts regarding certain of the more serious allegations. Furthermore, the South African Government has repeatedly given proof of its bona fides, by inviting representatives of the United Nations to visit the territory, including three distinguished past Presidents of the organisation — invitations which were unfortunately not accepted.

The most recent was the invitation extended to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Special United Nations Committee of Seven. This invitation was accepted, and the two United Nations emissaries duly visited South West Africa, where they were given every facility to go wherever they pleased, and to meet any person, or the representatives of organisations that had expressed a desire to see them.

Subsequent events are familiar to all. In spite of the South African Government's readiness to co-operate in providing facilities for an objective assessment of its administration of South West Africa, it became only too clear that all that was desired and expected of the United Nations emissaries was that they should produce a series of findings and judgments in keeping with the predetermined policies and prejudices of the majority of the United Nations membership.

In the circumstances set out above, particularly the very narrow majority in the matter of the Court's jurisdiction, the Government of the Republic would be fully justified in not filing counter-memorials in reply to the allegations contained in the memorials of the two complainants.

The position is, however, that the decision of the majority of the Court entitles the complainants to proceed with the merits of the case, and unless South Africa files counter-memorials, its case will go by default. The South African Government, being satisfied that the Republic is administering South West Africa in the spirit of and in keeping with the intentions of the original mandate, has decided to enter into the second phase of the case and to file counter-memorials in reply to the allegations of the complainants.

The Government's decision should, however, not be construed as implying a change in the attitude which it has consistently held in regard to the South West Africa issue, namely that the International Court has no jurisdiction — a matter on which the present members of the Court are themselves so sharply divided.

Issued by: Department of Information, Cape Town.

21/1/63
For Release 11.30 a.m. - 25.1.1961

May I be allowed, first of all, to express my appreciation for your presence here this morning. This is the first time in my capacity as Minister of Labour that I am afforded the opportunity of participating in a ceremony of this kind and I can assure you that it is indeed a pleasure to be here.

It was originally intended to put up a building for the Department of Labour only, but owing to the dire need for accommodation for various other State Departments and the transfer of the Public Works Department's District Office from Pietermaritzburg to Durban because of the preponderance of major works in this city, it was decided to extend the building to the full permissible height of eight storeys.

The building comprises a basement and eight floors of offices including five temporary court rooms. The accommodation has been allocated as follows:

- **Basement:** Parking of motor vehicles.
- **Ground, first, second and third floors:** Department of Labour excepting for five temporary court rooms and offices on the first floor.
- **Fourth floor:** Department of Health.
- **Fifth floor:** Departments of Public Works, Education, Arts and Science, Coloured Affairs and Posts and Telegraphs.
- **Sixth and Seventh floors:** Public Works Department (District Office for Natal Area).

The total cost of the completed project is expected to be in the region of one million eight thousand rand. (The site known as Old Escombe House was purchased in 1937 for an amount of R50,000).

As the Government has decided to provide air conditioning in State-owned buildings at centres where climatic conditions, coupled with traffic noise, warrant the provision of such facilities, this new building is the first to be fully air-conditioned.

Since the present Government came into power in 1948, it has undertaken 13 building projects in the Durban area at a total cost of approximately R4 million which include, apart from this building, the following:

- (a) Additions to King George V-Springfield Hospital for tuberculosis .................. R534,000
- (b) Durban North, Divisional Headquarters, Police Station and quarters .................. R252,000
- (c) New Government Garage .................. R217,000
- (d) Additions to Customs House at Cato Creek .... R116,000
- (e) Temporary accommodation for the University College in respect of Indians .................. R170,000
- (f) Courts offices and quarters at Cato Manor .... R134,000

The future ....... 2
The future building programme for Durban consists provisionally of another 15 projects at a total estimated cost of R13,000,000 and it will provide, inter alia, for the following:

(a) University College for Indians .................. R4,000,000
(b) Command and District Headquarters, Police Station and quarters ............................. R2,300,000
(c) New Post Office ..................................... R2,500,000
(d) New Magistrates' Courts ........................ R1,000,000

A private architectural firm in Durban has already been appointed to plan the new Magistrates' Courts and although still in the preliminary planning stages, the proposed siting of the new Police Headquarters and the Post Office is such that all these buildings will make a handsome contribution to Durban's new Civic Centre.

Dames en here aangesien die Departement van Arbied in hierdie gebou gehuisves sal wees wil ek graag kortliks 'n oorsig gee van die werksaamhede van die Departement.

In 1924 is die Arteidsafdeling van die Departement van Mynwese en Nywerhede in die Departement van Arbeid omgeskep. Sy funksies kan soos volg opgesom word:

(a) Die handhawing van vreedsame arbeidsverhoudings;
(b) die vasstelling van minimum lone en diensvoorwaardes en die regulering van vakleerlingopleiding.
(c) die veiligheid en welsyn van werknemers by hulle werkplekke;
(d) die beskerming van werkers teen finansiële verlies wat gedurende hulle werkure as gevolg van ongelukke ontstaan, asook wanneer hulle werkloos is;
(e) die registrasie en indiensplasing van werknemers.

Algehele beheer van die Departement se aktiwiteite is in sy hoofkantoor te Pretoria gevestig en bestaan uit die volgende afdelings:

Arbeidsverhoudings.
Beroepsveiligheid.
Ongevalle.
Werksekuriteit (met inbegrip van werkloosheidversekering).
Administrasie.

Die Loonraad, die Nywerheidshof en die Sentrale NaturelleArbeidsraad is ook aan die Departement se Hoofkantoor verbonde.

Die distrikseadministrasie (d.w.s. nywerheidsinspeksies, indiensplasing en werkoekers en betaling van werkloosheidversekering-voordele) is toevertrou aan Afdelingsinspekteurs van Arbeid in nege gebiede, naamlik Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Bloemfontein, Kimberley en George, en sub-kantore bestaan in kleiner dorpe.

Dat Durban betref, mag u daarin belangstel om te verneem dat n Arbeidsburo reeds in 1910 tot stand gekom het en onder die Departement van Mynwese se beheer geval het. In 1920 is Adviserende Rade vir Jeugdiges ingestel. Toe die Departement van Arbeid op 25 Julie 1924 van die Departement van Mynwese gesei is en as n afsonderlike departement ingestel is, was daar n personeel van ongeveer 8. As

/gevolg 3
gevolg van die snelle nywerheidsontwikkeling gepaard met die daarstelling van nuwe wetgewing wat bykomstige dienste voorgeskryf het, moes die diensstaat aansienlik uitgebrei word en die huidige personeelsterkte is 155. Gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot November 1962 is 'n totale bedrag van R2,693,680 aan werkloosheidverekeringsvoordele alleen in hierdie gebied uitbetaal. U mag nou moontlik die afleiding maak dat daar aansienlik werkloosheid is, maar ek wil u graag meedeel dat die werkloosheidsyfer gedurende 1962 baie gedaal het.

In die Durban inspektoraat was daar byvoorbeeld in Desember 1961 'n totaal van 8,099 volwasse persone werkloos teenoor 4,979 in Desember 1962, d.w.s. 'n daling van 3,102. Wat die Republiek in sy geheel betref, was daar in Februarie 1962, 31,395 persone werkloos teenoor 20,847 in November 1962, d.w.s. 'n afname van 10,548. Laasgenoemde syfer sou nog groter gewees het indien 4,706 persone nie geskikte werk geweier het nie. Werkverskaffingsdienste word ook aan immigrante beskikbaar gestel en 1,524 sodanige persone is gedurende 1962 in gesikte werk geplaas. Die Departement se gesubsidieerde arbeidskema het 'n heenkome aan 1,514 Blankes en 313 Gekleurde gebied wat as gevolg van ouderdom of liggaamlike gebrek nie vir die ope arbeidsmark beskikbaar was nie. Die Departement het ook gedurende die afgelope jaar oor die 75,000 volwasse werksoekers in werk geplaas.

Volgens die amptelijke publikasie "Handel en Nywerheid" is daar 'n algemene verwagting dat private belegging spoedig weer 'n opwaartse neiging sal toon as gevolg van die uitbreiding wat nou deur private ondernemings beplan word. Aangekondigde nuwe beleggings in die fabriekswese deur private ondernemings in die volgende afgelope jaar kom reeds op meer as R400 miljoen te staan. Dit sluit nie uitgawes ten opsigte van ondernemings in die planmassas in nie, ook nie beleggings ten bedrae van R350 miljoen tot 1970 wat reeds deur die Sentrale Regering aangekondig is nie, asook R360 miljoen deur die Spoorweë en R924 miljoen deur openbare korporasies. Al hierdie uitbreidings sal ongestyweld meer werkgeleenthede skep en gevolglik sal die werkloosheidsaposisie nog verder verbeter. 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