★ DEVELOPMENT
★ SECURITY
★ STABILITY
THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. B. J. Vorster, issued the following statement to the electorate in view of the forthcoming general election.

"I believe the announcement of a General Election on April 24 has surprised very few people.

"Because I know what is required of any government to maintain South Africa's stability, to give direction to its future development, to ensure its territorial integrity and to safeguard its moral standards and Christian way of life. I have decided to call an election now. This will ensure that the government elected on April 24 will have its hands free in the years ahead to deal unhindered with these issues.

"God, in his infinite mercy, has favoured us with a beautiful and bountiful country. My predecessors, my colleagues and I have tried, first and foremost, to serve this country wholeheartedly and to the best of our ability. The growth, stability, law and order which can be witnessed and experienced in South Africa, are the achievements of a government which has served South Africa well in the past twenty-six years.

"On April 24, when you vote, you are called upon to weigh up the actions of my government, and the leadership I have provided, against the promises of other parties and their leadership."
ELECTION MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL PARTY

In a world in which the fate of individuals and of nations hangs in the balance from day to day, the NATIONAL PARTY Government in the Republic of South Africa stands as a bastion of stability and security for every inhabitant of our country and for the sovereignty of our state.

Over the past 26 years this Government has led South Africa to develop into one of the foremost countries in the world, has continually opened up pleasant new living conditions, has planned with vision for the future, and has worked to ensure security of existence and stability in Southern Africa.

With the support of the electorate the National Party Government has led South Africa step by step on this course of development. It has been regular and in a democratic way asked for and received its mandate at elections.

In the face of stormy world conditions in the years ahead, but with faith in the future of our country and its people, the National Party once again submits its plans for the future to the electorate for approval, and pledges itself to undertake its future programmes on the basis of the following principles:

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The National Party acknowledges the Sovereignty and Guidance of God in the destinies of countries and peoples and seeks the development of our national life along Christian and National lines, with due observance of the individual's freedom of conscience and of religion.

SOUTH AFRICA FIRST

The National Party was established and has grown on the basis of the principle of "South Africa First". It is from this principle that it has derived and continues to derive its strength, and it once again gives the electorate the assurance that in its actions and decisions it will always place the highest interests of South Africa first.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The security of the Republic and the protection of its sovereignty are accorded top priority by the National Party. It believes that if these things are forfeited the individual, too, will have no security of existence.

During its period in office the National Party has in difficult circumstances proved that it is pre-eminently qualified to be entrusted with this task. It remains constantly on its guard against onslaughts from outside and inside.

In order to discharge this great responsibility the National Party Government will:

- Build up and modernize the S.A. Defence Force to a state of high preparedness in order to enable it to withstand any potential aggressor.
- Further develop the virile South African armaments industry in order to make us self-sufficient as far as possible.
- Co-operate with friendly states in order to ward off common threats.
- Build up strategic supplies to support our economy and our Defence Forces.
- Fulfil our strategic role in safeguarding the Cape sea route in the interests of the Free World.
- Ensure internal security by maintaining constant vigilance against all forms of subversion and revolution.
- Continually improve the possibilities of leading a better existence and promote peaceful relationships among all the population groups.

NO INTERFERENCE

In accordance with its principle of "South Africa First" the National Party uncompromisingly adopts the attitude that it will not tolerate any interference in our domestic affairs by any foreign power or organization. It will implement domestic policy only in accordance with our own needs and in the interests of South Africa in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time.

At the same time it is the policy of the National Party not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. These principles have all along been a source of strength to us in a restless world, and the National Party will adhere to them strictly.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The National Party recognizes and accepts the existence of different peoples, with different languages, cultures and traditions, and different population groups, at varying levels of development, within the borders of the present Republic of South Africa. It believes that each of them prizes its own identity and opportunities for development.
The National Party Government is not prepared to shirk its duties and responsibilities or to deliver the peoples of South West Africa into the hands of pressure groups, wherever they may be, which want to arrogate unto themselves the right to decide for and on behalf of the peoples and communities of South West Africa.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Under National Party rule the Republic of South Africa has become one of the leading industrial and trading countries in the world, while the standard of living of its population has risen impressively. By ensuring stability and providing ever increasing opportunities of earning a livelihood the National Party will continue to develop the economic potential of our country for the benefit of all its inhabitants.

In order that the National Party Government is:
■ To promote soil conservation and sound farming practices.
■ To improve local and foreign marketing outlets.
■ To provide adequate training facilities for future farmers.
■ To provide expert research and information services to our farmers.
■ To provide historical and more bursaries and bursary loans for students.
■ To continue:

It is the National Party that has introduced the sound principle of
increase in expenditure on education on various levels over the past
years.

The National Party Government has introduced the concept of community development in South Africa. Thanks to proper planning and expenditure the former mixed residential areas and slum conditions are now being replaced by:

■ Healthy and happy communities.
■ Housing schemes and housing opportunities (by means of loans) for all our people.
■ Group areas for Whites and non-Whites.
■ Urban renewal, with the clearance of slum conditions.

It remains one of the principal objectives of the National Party to provide sufficient and suitable housing accommodation for all our people in order to build happy communities.

LABOUR

Thanks to the policy of the National Party our White population today has the lowest unemployment rate in the world, while employ-
ment opportunities for non-Whites are increasing by the day and we are even accommodating thousands of workers from neighbouring countries.

As a result of the policy of the National Party we also have
higher industrial peace than virtually any other country in the world.

It is the declared policy of the National Party to create more and better employment opportunities for all, with a consequent raising of income levels.

EDUCATION

The National Party believes that investing in the great potential of
our youth is one of the highest priorities of our country. The tremendous
increase in expenditure on education on various levels over the past 26
years bears testimony to this.

It is the National Party that has given South Africa a national
education policy, which ensures the provision of purposeful and co-ordinated education throughout the country.

It is the National Party Government that has given South Africa various new universities and other institutions for advanced educa-
tion.

It is the National Party regime that has made available ever larger and more bursaries and bursary loans for students.

It is the National Party that has established a uniform system of
teacher training on a country-wide basis.

It is the National Party that has introduced the sound principle of
mother-tongue instruction in our schools.

The National Party is South Africa’s guarantee against student riots, which have caused serious disruption in other parts of the world.

AGRICULTURE

The National Party believes in the importance of a healthy agri-
cultural industry to feed the growing population. Because our agricul-
tural sector is subject to droughts and other natural disasters to so large
an extent, it is the policy of the National Party to keep the farmer on
his land and to assure him of his security and existence. Accordingly, the National Party Government will assiduously continue:
■ To provide expert research and information services to our farmers.
■ To provide essential tractor facilities for future farmers.
■ To improve local and foreign marketing outlets.
■ To provide financial assistance at low rates of interest to farmers who
are hit by droughts, natural disasters or other unfavourable con-
ditions.
■ To promote soil conservation and sound farming practices.

WATER

Under the National Party Government the planned conservation
and utilization of our limited water resources has received proper atten-
tion for the first time. Water is the life-blood of South Africa and our
future growth depends on it.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is the National Party Government that has placed our Postal and Telecommunications Service on its own feet financially in order to ensure that it continues to render these services more effectively and to provide better services to the public.

The National Party Government is modernizing and rapidly expanding these services to keep pace with the growing needs of our country. Within a few years the most modern colour television system in the world will be introduced in South Africa.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

It is the National Party Government that has introduced the concept of community development in South Africa. Thanks to proper planning and expenditure the former mixed residential areas and slum conditions are now being replaced by:

■ Healthy and happy communities.
■ Housing schemes and housing opportunities (by means of loans) for all our people.
■ Group areas for Whites and non-Whites.
■ Urban renewal, with the clearance of slum conditions.

It remains one of the principal objectives of the National Party to provide sufficient and suitable housing accommodation for all our people in order to build happy communities.

IMMIGRATION

The National Party believes in strengthening the White population by means of immigration from compatible nations, with due regard for the interests of the established population. Accordingly it supports a State-subsidized immigration scheme for such immigrants as will strengthen our resources of skilled labour and thereby ensure greater employment opportunities for our own people.

It therefore encourages immigration from countries whose people will be easily assimilated in South Africa, but definitely reserves the right to apply careful screening.

SPORT

The National Party Government has promoted healthy participa-
tion in sport by its establishment of a Department of Sport and Recrea-
tion.

Thanks to the magnificent work done by this Department, the Government can continue with its policy of affording sportsmen and sportswomen from all population groups the opportunity of reaching the highest competitive level, even in the international sphere, within their own national context. In this way opportunities which did not exist previously are being created without interfering with the traditional systems of administering and participating in sport on a separate basis.

The Government will continue along these lines to further participation in sport in order to promote physical and mental well-being.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

The National Party Government has a magnificent record as regards provision of care for the needy and the aged. Pensions are regularly adjusted to provide greater assistance in this regard, and this will continue to be done in the future.

In addition, the National Party Government will, as in the past, plan and establish more and more homes for the aged and for disabled persons, and will provide ever greater financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in this field.

HEALTH SERVICES

The National Party Government will continue to protect the health of our people by means of various services and schemes. Here, too, watchfulness and planning will be the guiding principles.

GENERAL

It is clear from the above that the National Party is certainly no
opportunistic political party.

As the governing party it plans with great vision and dedication for the future of our country.

Its political policies are rooted in the history and priorities of our country and our people, and have been tested by the experience of the years.

Having a National Party Government is not to take a gamble with the future of our country, but means purposeful planning and action.

Supporting the National Party means participating in meeting
this great challenge, and ensures stability, security and progress.
1977
30 NOVEMBER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het</th>
<th>Setels verower/Seats own</th>
<th>Participating parties which have won seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste

2. Manifesto van die Nuwe Republiek-Party.
3. Die Progressiewe Federale Party het nooit 'n amptelike verkiesingsmanifeste uitgereik nie.
4. Geen amptelike manifeste kon opgespoor word nie.

Sources of election manifestos

4. No official manifesto could be traced.
**REGVERDIGE BEDELING**

**DIE GRONDWETPLAN VAN DIE REGERING IS 'N WELDEURDAGTE PLAN WAT DEURE OPEN VIR 'N NUWE SUID-AFRIKA. Dit haal die angel uit die Suid-Afrikaanse rasse-opset met 'n unieke oplossing vir 'n unieke volkere-situasie.**

En dit kan werk omdat dit 'n staatsbestel visualiseer wat 'n regverdige bedeling wil skep van selfbeskikking vir elke bevolkingsgroep oor sy eie sake, en van vreedsame naastaan vir die Blankes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs.

Die plan is na grondige ondersoek en type oorweging ontwerpe en daarop gemik om wesentlike regte aan elke van die drie bevolkingsgroep te gee, en om terselfdertyd elke groep se selfbesikkingsreg te waarborg en te beskerm.

Hierdie plan is eenvoudig en verstaanbaar en bevat niks van die kompleksse verstrengelde van die planne waarmee die bevolkingsgroep te gee. En daarmee andermaal die treffende bewys gelcieker dat die Nasionale Party die emgste party in hierdie land is wat oor die dinamiek beskik. Die riglyne wat hy nou gaan trek, sal vir dekades koersbepalend in hierdie land aangepak is; so is hy ook die argitek van die komende toekoms en van 'n nuwe Suid-Afrika.

**N.P. SE DINAMIEK**

**DIE vier proviniale kongresse van die Nasionale Party het dit na deeglike oorweging en bespreking met geesdrif aanvaar, en daarom oorweging ontwerp en van sy stedelike bevolkingsgroep te gee, en om terselfdertyd elke groep se selfbesikkingstreek te waarborg en te beskerm.**

Hierdie plan is bedoel om goeie betrekkinge in Suid-Afrika te waarborg, en om terselfdertyd elke groep se selfbesikkingsreg te waarborg en te beskerm.

**SWARTMAN UITGESLUIT**

Die antwoord is dat die Swartman nie in hierdie bedeling oorweg is nie, maar as Swart volke in eie reg aandag kry.

**WAAROM HIERDIE GRONDWETPLAN?**

 Dit is nie om die buitewêreld tevrede te stellen nie. Hulle sal jy net met een ding tevrede kan stel, en dit is met een-man-een-siem en met Swart meerderheidsregering.

Hierdie plan is bedoel om goeie betrekkinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te bestendig. Die Regering en ons leiers het hoo verwagtinge dat dit die geval sal wees.

**Goeie Betrekkinge**

**WAAROM HIERDIE GRONDWETPLAN?**

 Dit is nie om die buitewêreld tevrede te stel nie. Hulle sal jy net met een ding tevrede kan stel, en dit is met een-man-een-siem en met Swart meerderheidsregering.

Hierdie plan is bedoel om goeie betrekkinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te bestendig. Die Regering en ons leiers het hoo verwagtinge dat dit die geval sal wees.

Vir die “Liberal Establishment” sal die plan nie aanvaarbaar wees nie. Hulle het reeds alles in hul vermoë gedoen om dit af te skiet en sal waarskynlik daarmee voortgaan.

Hulle skiet dit af omdat hulle die Kleurling, die Indiërs en die Swartman in die Banke Parlement wil inbring sodat hulle op die rug van hierdie mense daardie Parlement kan probeer oorneem. Hulle is desperaat omrede ons beleid alhoewel meerderheid ontlooi en slaag.

**Theron-kommissie**

Soos te kenne gegee in die Regering se tussentydse memorandum oor die Theron-kommissie se verslag het die Regering hom vereenselwig met die meerderheid- en minderheid-
staatkundige bedeling vir die Indiers, en hct volmag ontvang om advies van buite-parlementêre deskundiges in te win.

D dus ook die stedelike Swartman, nie hierby betrek of oorweeg nie buite die Swart tuislandgebiede, op eiesoortige wyse voorsienmg spektrum geraadpleeg. memoranda wat ontvang is van professore.

ondersoek na die nodige organisatoriese en statutêre aanpassings gemaak moet word. Gevolglik is die Swartman in Blanke gebied.

in Staatsleer. Konstitusionele Reg. Geskiedenis ens van 'n voile jaar was hy intensiel besig, het hy deskundiges oor -n bree uitgangspunte van die opstellers van die plan so op.

MIN. P W BOTHA, voorsitter van die komitee, som die

Eerste Riglyne

IE die riglyne wat die komitee neergelê het, is dat hy uitgaan van die fundamentele beleidspunt van die Regering dat daar vir lede van die Swartvolkere in die Republiek, buite die Swart tuislandgebiede, op eiesoortige wyse voorreiennng gemaak moet word. Gevolglik is die Swartman in Blanke gebied, dus ook die stedelike Swartman, nie hierby betrek of oorweeg nie.

Die komitee het baie deeglike werk gedoen. Oor 'n tydperk van 'n volle jaar was hy intensiel besig, het hy deskundiges oor 'n breë spectrum geraadpleeg, memoranda wat ontvang is van professore in Staatsleer, Konstitusionele Reg. Geskiedenis ens. van verschillende universiteite ontleed.

Weloorwoë Besluite

MEMORANDA is ook voorgelê deur Ministers, Nasionale Volksraadsde, Senatore en ander en deur drie Parlem- tenêre koukugs groep van die Nasionale Party. Waardewille inligting en modeliek het hulle na vore gekom waaruit die komitee vrylik kon put. Dit alles is in besprekings wat soms oor daag gestrek het, oorweeg, gesit, gewysig, verwerp of aanvaar.

Daarna het die Kabinet die saak by drie geleenthede volledig en indringend vir ure lank bespreek. Die resultaat is 'n weloorwoë en weldegde stap van die beste politiese kennis en deskundiges in die land — mense wat ernstig en eerlik die beste soek vir ons land en sy mense.

Uitgangspunte

MIN. P W BOTHA, voorsitter van die komitee, som die

4. Verder het ons van die standpunt uitgegaan dat dit nie die abdikasie van die Blanke ten opsie van seegskaap oor sy eie sake moet meebring nie.

5. Ons het ons laat lei deur die gedagte dat dit 'n plan moet wees wat 'n mens geliedlik kan instel.

Die plan behels die volgende:

Plaaslike Bestuur

ALLE goeie regeerings berus op 'n basis van plaaslike bestuur. Dit berus op sy beurt weer op eienaarskap van grond en geografiese verbintens.

Daarom is dit die komitee se standpunt dat eiendomreg (private grondbesit en huiseienaarskap) vir Blanke, Kleurlinge en Indiers met soe middelde bevorder moet word ten einde 'n besitterskans in die stedelike en landelike gebiede van elke bevolkingsgroep te bewerkstellig. Dit vorm 'n gesonde grondslag vir selfstandige plaaslike besture en 'n sinvolle gemeenskapslewe.

Maatreëls moet gevolglik so gou doelmatig ingestel word om subekonomiese skemas om te skop in ekonomiese skemas ten einde grondbesit en huiseienaarskap in die gebied te bewerkstellig, met erkenning egter van die feit dat daar kategorieë in elke bevolkingsgroep is wat behoefte aan sub-ekonomiese behuising het.

Beposegd

IE die bekeerderd toon die noodsaaklikheid dat ook die privaatsektor versoek moet word om deur vergoeding en verhoging van produktiwiteitwerkgewers en werknemers in staat te stel om bogenoemde oogmerke te bevorder.

Die beveel beveel aan dat die Staats, asook Provinsiale en plaaslike overhede (olanka langenomende to daarmee gemoed is) bogenoemde proses moet bespoedig, en doen aan die man dat dit aan 'n komitee bestaande uit die Ministers van Binnelandse Sake, Finansies, Beplanning, Gemeenskapsbo, Indiërsakte en Kleurlingebekraking, die vier Administrateurs en die Ministers belas met plaaslike bestuur opgedra word om dit tot uitvoering te bring.

Die Yeld-komitee van Onderzoek na die Instelling van Selfstandige Plaaslike Besture vir Kleurlinge en Indiers moet ook gevra word om bogenoemde komitee te voorsien van 'n principiële benadering in die verband, asook oor die gebiede wat nog nie dadelijk na selfstandige status kan vorder nie.

Dorpsraade en Stadusraade

1. DIE komitee beveel aan dat elk van die drie bevolkingsgroepse in stede en dorpe eie rade moet kies volgens 'n kiesstelsel wat uitgewerk moet word op die basis van Volksraad- en byvoorbeeld aangepas indien prakties soos ouderdom, eiendom, inkomste, oorkapasie ens.

2. Landelike gemeenskappe van elke bevolkingsgroep moet op 'n streeksbasis inengesaksel word op advies van die beoogde Komitee van Ministers en Administrateurs in die vorige paragraaf genoem.

3. Sy Skakelorganisasie tussen plaaslike besture vir Blanke, Kleurlinge en Indiers moet ook voorafgaande goedvergroe de betrokke gebied.

4. Daarom is dit die komitee se standpunt dat die bogenoemde proses moet bespoedig, en doen aan die

455
1. Daar sal nie Provinsiale Rade vir die Kleurlinge en ook nie vir die Indiërs wees nie. Die komitee beveel vir die Kleurlinge en die Indiërs ’n stelsel aan van streekadministrasies, sonder liggams met wetgewende bevoegdheid. In beheer van elke streek moet ’n streekadministrateur wees.

2. Vir dié doel word provinsiale grense gebruik, maar vir doeltreffende administrasie word Kaapland in drie streke vir Kleurlinge verdeler en Transvaal en Natal elk in twee streke vir Indiërs.

3. Wat die Blankes betref kan die betrokke Provinsiale owerhede self besluit of hulle die voorgestelde verdeling wil volg.

A. WETGEWENDE GESAG

PARLEMENTE

’n Parlement word vir elk van die drie bevolkingsgroepe, Blankes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs, aanbeveel. Vir waargeneem van ontlanding en belading van plattelandse en stedelike kiesafdelings, onderseidelik.

Blankes Parlement

Die huidige 165 setels van die Blankes se Volksraad word behou met voorsoening vir 20 benoemde lede waarvan 12 verkies word op grondslag van proporsioneel verteenwoordiging van politieke partye wat Volksraadsetels verower het by elke voorafgaande algemene verkiezings, en 8 word deur die Rege vir die Regering aangestel. (n TOTAAL VAN 185)

Kleurling-Parlement

Vir die Kleurling-Parlement word daar 82 setels voorsien, met 10 addisioneel benoemde lede, waarvan 6 proporsioneel verkies word en 4 aangestel word deur die Kleurlingregering. (n TOTAAL VAN 92)

Indiër-Parlement

Vir die Indiër-Parlement word daar 41 setels voorsien en 5 benoemde lede, waarvan 3 proporsioneel aangewys en 2 deur die Indiërregering benoem word. (n TOTAAL VAN 46)

B. UITVOERENDE GESAG

1. KABINETTE

Die staatspresident wys Eerste Ministers vir elk van die drie bevolkingsgroepe aan volgens die bestaande konvensie wat by die huidige Blanke Minister se Volksraad geld. Daarbenewens stel hy Ministers aan op advies van die onderskeie Eerste Ministers.

Die Staatspresident het ook die bevoegdheid om Ministers te onthef na oorleg met die betrokke Eerste Minister.

2. KIESKOLLEGE

’n KIESKOLLEGE word saamgestel om die Staatspresident vir vyf jaar aan te stel en onder omstandighede wat in die Grondwet vasgepel sal word, van sy amp te onthef.

Die samestelling van die kieskollege is soos volg:

- 50 lede word deur die Blankes se Parlement aangewys,
- 25 deur die Kleurlinge se Parlement,
- 15 deur die Indiërs se Parlement.

(Die TOTAAL VAN 88).

DIE pligte van die Staatspresident sal benewens sy normale pligte, soos die opening van sittings van die Parlemente, by die vergaderings van die Presidentsraad, ontvang van diplomate se geloofsbriefe, ook ondertekening van wetgewing van gemeen-
DUS AI MAL SE STAATSPRESIDENT WEES EN HY SAL IN DIE AKTIEWE POLITIEK BEWEG.

Die Presidentsraad sal uit 55 lede bestaan waarvan 20 deur die Blankes se Parlement gekies word, 10 deur die Kleurlinge se Parlement en 5 deur die Indiërs se Parlement.

Daarbenewens benoem die Staatspresident 'n verdere 20 lede van die Presidentsraad. Die Presidentsraad moet dus 'n prestige-liggaam wees.

1. 'n Totale naamsheid is die instelling van 'n Presidentsraad wat 'n nie-parlementêre liggaam is. Dit sal sy taak wees om adviserend op te tree in sake van nationale belang.

2. KWALIFIKASIES VIR LIDMAATSKAP

Om in die Presidentsraad te kan dien, moet 'n persoon minstens 30 jaar oud wees, as kieser kwalifiseer, 'n boedel van minstens R 15 000 (en/of 'n jaarlikse inkomste van minstens R 3 000) en moet die bekleer wees of gewees het van een of ander professie, beroep of ambag. Hierdie kwalifikasies moet verder oorweg word met die oog op die aanstelling van persone van besondere gehalte en kennis.

Die Presidentsraad moet dus 'n prestige-liggaam wees.

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Op 'n Pad Geplaas

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M INP. W. BOTHA, kom nadat hy die plan uiteengesit het tot die volgende gevolgtrekkings:

1. Die selfbeskikkingreg van die Blanke word nie aangeas nie.
2. Daar word regverdig opgetree teenoor die ander twee bevolkingsgroep.
3. Die beginsel van oorlegpleging en konsulasie word gehandhaaf.
4. Die Blanke adlike nie die mag oor sy selfbeskikking nie.
5. Die stelsel is eenvoudig en verduidelikbaar aan die eenvoudigste gehoor.

"Ek dink die komitee het daarin geslaag om ons op 'n pad te plaas waarop ons kan onderhandel," het min. Botha verklaar.

---

Eie Aangeleendeheidsraad

OM DUS SAAM TE VAT:

Oor sake van gemeenskaplike belang glo ons in BERaadSLAGInG en MEDE-VERANTwoordlikheID in 'n Raad van Kabinet van Blanke, Kleurlinge en Indiërs onder vooritsers van die Staatspresident.

Oor eie aangeleendeheidsraad het die Eerste Minister dit op 13 September 1977 op die Transvaalse Nasionale Party-kongres soos volg gestel:

"Oor die Blanke en die Blanke se aangeleendeheidsraad wat sy eie is, sal net die Blanke alle segenplan hê en daaroor weegting aaneem: dan diskrimineer ek mos nie, en as hierdie Blanke se inhertente reg om oor sy eie sake te besluit, Maar dan se ek in dieselfde asem: Dit is die Kleurling se reg om oor sy eie aangeleendeheidsraad te besluit, dit is verkeerd dat die Blanke vir hom besluit, hy moet self besluit oor sy aangeleendeheidsraad, hy is ook 'n mens, hy het die reg daaroor en so ook die Indiërs," aldus die Eerste Minister.

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Gesamentlike Advieskomitee

1. Wanneer teenstrydige besluite in die komiteestadium in die onderskeie Parlemente op 'n nuwe grondslag saamgestel word en die instelling van die voorgestelde Presidentsraad, asook die nuwe funksies en samestelling van die Raad van Kabinet, verval die noodsaaklikheid van 'n Senaat en word gevolglik aanbeveel dat dit by die Raad van Kabinette verkies of aangestel word.

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RAAD VAN KABINETTE

1. DIE komitee beveel aan dat die beginsel van die huidige Kabinetstraad behou word en dat dit saamgestel word uit die 3 Eerste Ministers, 6 senior Blanke Ministers, 3 Kleurling-ministers en 2 Indiëer-ministers. Daarbeide veronderstel dat ander ministers vir bepaalde agendapunte bygehaal kan word.

2. DIE Raad van Kabinet moet die geweg oor gemeenskaplike sake op en reé die program en voorkeurorde vir afhandeling daarvan in oorelg met die leiers van die Parlemente.
EK WIL . . . fier en trots in my eie land of waar ek my ook al in die 
wêreld bevind, beweeg -

DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT -

* dit die gees en filosofie van die groot leiers, wat Suid-Afrika een van 
die trotste en mees gerespekteerde nasies in die wêreld gemaak het, ge-
ërf het;

* dit n Suid-Afrikaanse patriotism bevorder;

* dit ons nooit ons hoofde in ekaante sal laat hang, soos wat die dade van 
die huidige Regering, en sy Ministers, so dikwels doen nie;

EK WIL . . . vreedsaam in my eie land woon -

DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT -

* dit sal veg om 'n einde te maak aan onnodige en kleinlike onsin wat wrywing 
en bitterheid veroorsaak;

* dit sal strewe om te verseker dat al ons burgers in waardigheid en sonder 
skadelike diskriminasie, gebaseer op ras of kleur, kan lewe;

* dit glo aan geleentheid vir almal om huiseienaarskap en 'n onbelemmerde fa-
milielewe te geniet;

* dit 'n stelsel voorstaan wat aan al ons mense 'n lewenswyse sal bied waarvoor 
hulle sal veg omdat hulle sal besef dat hulle meer deur 'n revolusie sal 
verloor as wen.

EK WIL . . . veilig in die nag slaap -

DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT -

* dit staan vir die handhawing van wet en orde;

* sy beleid my die reëg op 'n billike verhoor vir 'n onpartydige hof waarborg 
as ek verkeerd gedoen het;
Ek wil ... fier en trots in my eie land of waar ek my ook al in die wêreld bevind, beweeg

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- dit die gees en filosofie van die groot leiers, wat Suid-Afrika een van die trotste en mees gerespekteerde nasies in die wêreld gemaak het, geeft het;
- dit 'n Suid-Afrikaanse patriotism bevorder;
- dit ons nooit ons hoofde in skaamte laat hang, soos wat die dade van die huidige Regering en sy Minister, so dikwels doen nie;

Ek wil ... vreedsaam in my eie land woon

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- dit sal veg om 'n einde te maak aan onnodige en kleinlike onsins wat wrywing en bitterheid veroorsaak;
- dit sal strewe om te verseker dat al ons burgers in waardigheid en sonder skadelike diskriminasi, gebaseer op ras of kleur, kan lewe;
- dit glo aan geleentheid vir almal om huisenaarskap en 'n onbelemmerde familiewege te geniet;
- dit 'n stelsel voorstaan wat aan ons mense 'n lewenswyse sal bied waarvoor hulle sal besef dat hulle meer deur 'n revolusie sal verloor as wen.

Ek wil ... veilig in die nag slaap

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- dit staan vir die handhawing van wet en orde;
- sy beleid my die reg op 'n billike verhoor voor 'n onpartheydig Hof waarborg as ek verkeerd gedoen het;
- dit beloof om terrorisme, ondermyning en misdaad met genadeloos vasberadenheid te beveg;
- dit vertroue in ons Polisie, as beskermers van die onskuldige van die oortreders, wil versterk deur die las van hul skouers om slegte politieke en administratiewe regulasies toe te pas.

Ek wil ... die versekering hê dat mense met verskillende agtergronde en lewenswyses nie my eie lewenswyse sal beheer nie

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- dit die pluraliteit van ons gemeenskap erk en daarvoor voorsiening maak;
- dit staan vir 'n gedecentraliseerde politieke stelsel waarin elke groep, alhoewel hulle hul eie sake beheer, geen mag sal hê om in die sake van ander groepe in te meng nie;
- dit die enigste Party is wat vertroue in die toekoms kan herstel omdat dit kunsmatige regeringsbeperkings op ons ekonomie verwerp, maar ook nie chaos, wat sosialisme en die verlaging van standaarde, wat onvermydelik op meerderheidsregering sal volg, voorstaan nie.

Ek wil ... 'n ruimhartige gemeenskap hê waar senior burgers in waardigheid en met selfrespek hul
oudag kan uitleef en waar niemand die verpletterende koste van ernstige siekte hoef te vrees nie.

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- dit hom beywer vir 'n nasionale hydraende pensioenskema wat sekuriteit vir die oudag sal verseker en 'n end sal maak aan skandelike onregverdigheid van die huidige middeletoes;
- dit die stryd aanknoop vir 'n staatsondersteunde mediese bystandsfonds met 'n vrye keuse van dokters, wat diegene wat nie deur hul werk teen siekte gedek word nie, sal beskerm.

Ek wil . . . gemeet word en wil ander meet aan hul dienste en toewyding aan Suid-Afrika en nie aan die taal wat hul praat nie.

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- Suid-Afrikanisme die fondament waarop die Party gebou en die hartklop wat lewe en betekenis daaraan gee, is;
- alleenlik in die geledere van die Nuwe Republiek-party duiender duiender van albei taalgroepe natuurlik verenig word met 'n gemeenskaplike doel voor die sonder dat die taal wat gepraat word, enige verskil maak;
- dit die enigste party is waar mense van alle vlakke, werkers en base, kantoorklerk en ambagsman, stadsbewoner en boer, ryk en arm—gelukkig vir dieselde ideale kan saamwerk.

Ek wil . . . algehele eerlikheid, integriteit en doeltreffendheid in staats- en openbare administrasie hê.

**DAAROM SAL EK NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY STEM OMDAT**

- sy leiers en openbare verteenwoordigers hul politieke integriteit en morele eerlikheid bewys het deur lojal aan die fundamentele filosofie, waarvoor hul deur die mense verkies is, te bly;
- sy administrasie in Natal bewys dat die NRP op 'n 67-jaar oue reputasie van die party waaruit hy gebore is, op 'n algehele skoon rekord, sonder 'n sweem van skandaal, voortbou;
- sy administrasie in Natal bewys dat dit die enigste Provisie is waar koste aan die publiek onder beheer gehou is en die enigste provinsiale administrasie is wat sedert 1969 nie motorlisensies of hospitaalfouie verhoog het nie.

Bied ons wonderlike land 'n beter geleentheid deur vir die beleid van die **NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY** te stem op 30 NOVEMBER 1977.
NEW

POLITICAL DISPENSATION

FOR

WHITE, COLOURED AND INDIAN
A JUST DISPENSATION

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT IS A WELL-CONSIDERED PLAN WHICH OPENS DOORS FOR A NEW SOUTH AFRICA. IT REMOVES THE STING FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN RACIAL STRUCTURE BY MEANS OF A UNIQUE SOLUTION FOR A UNIQUE INTERNATION SITUATION.

And is feasible because it visualises a governmental structure which aims at creating a just dispensation of self-determination for each population group in regard to its own affairs, and of peaceful co-existence for the Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

The plan has been devised after thorough investigation and mature consideration and is aimed at giving real rights to each of the three population groups and at the same time guaranteeing and protecting the right to self-determination of each group.

This plan is uncomplicated and understandable and does not contain any of the complex intricacies of the plans which the Opposition has so frequently advanced.

DYNAMICS OF N.P.

AFTER thorough consideration and discussion the four provincial congresses of the National Party adopted it enthusiastically and in doing so once again strikingly proved that the National Party is the only party in this country which possesses the dynamics to establish a just dispensation for all the inhabitants of South Africa.

The National Party has been the driving force behind every major project undertaken in this country, in the same way it is also the architect of the approaching new dispensation, of a new future and of a new South Africa. The directives which at present are being laid down by the Party, will determine our course for decades.

BLACK MAN EXCLUDED

THE question is being asked: But what about the Black man—the Black man in the Homelands and the rural and urban Blacks in White South Africa, in the new dispensation?

The reply is that the Blacks have not been considered in this dispensation, but are being attended to as Black nations in their own right.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR B. J. VORSTER, PUT IT AS FOLLOWS WHEN SPEAKING IN THE CAPE TOWN CITY HALL ON 24 AUGUST 1977:

"Therefore, as far as the Black man is concerned, the National Party points out a way to him on the higher political level to independence, to self-determination, to self-government. All these things which elsewhere in the world had to be fought for.

"On the local government level the National Party offers the urban Black man, and has passed an act during this session to make it possible, that the Black man may elect people, irrespective of their national connection, in local authorities, in his village and town councils and it holds the prospect that, when those people have been elected and gained more experience and proved themselves in practice, they may get more powers than, for example, those of the ordinary White town council.

"Powers in respect of their education, powers in respect of the maintenance of order in their own areas according to modern and traditional methods. All this is being offered to the Black man, but what can not be offered to the Black man, is a joint say with the White man in his Parliament."

In addition, the entire question of the Black man in the White area is at present being investigated by a Cabinet committee.

OUR LEADERS SAY

WHAT DO THE LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY SAY OF THE PLAN?

THE PRIME MINISTER sees it as follows:

"It is more important than the advent of the Republic because it concerns your future. It will determine how long you will survive in this country; how long you will be safe in this fatherland."

MINISTER P. W. BOTHA, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, says of it:

"We believe that with this plan we have opened new doors for a better South Africa. Whether we will succeed in carrying this matter through, will depend on the willingness of our people, will depend on our faith, will depend on our perseverance."

DR CONNIE MULDER, Transvaal leader, puts it as follows:

"South Africa has found a magic formula for making co-operation with the Coloureds and the Indians possible. The new Constitutional Plan is an honest attempt at being fair towards everybody who will be in South Africa after the homelands have obtained their independence...the policy is not a policy of abdication for the Whites and will not lead to it."

Good Relations

WHY THIS CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN?

I T is not a case of pleasing the outside world. They will only be satisfied with one man, one vote and with Black majority rule.

This plan aims at promoting and stabilising good relations in South Africa. The Government and our leaders have high hopes that it will be the case.

The plan will not be acceptable to the Liberal Establishment. They have already done everything in their power to shoot it down and will probably continue doing so.

They shoot it down because they intend bringing the Coloured, the Indian and the Black man into the White Parliament so that they can make an attempt at gaining control of that Parliament on the backs of these people. They are desperate because our policy is developing and succeeding more and more.
Theron Commission

As stated in the Government's interim memorandum on the Theron Commission's report, the Government identified itself with the majority and minority viewpoints of the Commission, as expressed in recommendation 178, namely that the Westminster-based system of government need not necessarily be followed slavishly in the Republic, and has accordingly committed itself to undertake a penetrating and expert inquiry into the necessary organisational and statutory adjustments to the system in the light of the problems and considerations as set out in chapter 17 and 20 of the Commission's report.

Cabinet Committee

This investigation was entrusted to a special Cabinet committee by way of a Cabinet decision taken in August 1976. The committee was instructed to investigate at the same time the political dispensation of the Indians, and was authorised to obtain the opinion of extra-parliamentary experts.

In terms of its charge, the commission paid attention exclusively to the political position of Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

The Committee consisted of the four provincial leaders of the National Party, viz. Minister P. W. Botha (chairman), Dr C. P. Mulder, Minister J. P. van der Spuy, Minister O. P. F. Horwood, as well as Minister M. C. Botha, Minister S. J. M. Steyn and Minister H. H. Smit (secretary).

First Directives

The first directives laid down by the committee were that it would proceed from the fundamental policy of the Government, namely that distinctive provision had to be made for members of the Black nations in the Republic outside the Black homelands areas. Accordingly the Black man in the White area, thus also the urban Black man, was not included in this matter.

The committee did a thorough job. Over a period of a full year it was intensively occupied, consulted with experts over a wide spectrum, analysed memoranda received from professors in Political Science, Constitutional Law, History, etc. from different universities.

Well-considered Decisions

Memoranda were also submitted by Ministers, members of Parliament belonging to the National Party, Senators and others and by three parliamentary caucuses groups of the National Party. In this way valuable information and models came to the commission's attention, from which it could freely draw. All this was considered, sifted, revised, rejected or accepted in discussions which in some cases lasted several days.

Following on this, the Cabinet discussed the matter fully and penetratingly for several hours on three separate occasions. The result is a well-considered and well-thought-out viewpoint of the best political authorities and experts in the country — people who earnestly and honestly are seeking what is best for our country and its people.

Premises of the plan

Minister F. W. Botha, chairman of the committee, summarises the premises of the draftsman of the plan as follows:

1. We have tried to draw up an uncomplicated and understandable plan which is not so intricate that it cannot be explained.
2. We have tried in principle to take the points of view that this plan must comply with one of the basic principles of the National Party, namely the right to self-determination of our nation, and of other nations and population groups in this country.

3. We took the viewpoint that it must be able to pass the test of justness.

4. Furthermore we took the viewpoint that it must not lead to the abdication of the Whities in respect of a say in their own affairs.

5. We followed the idea that it should be a plan which can be implemented gradually.

The plan consists of the following:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

All sound government depends on a basis of local government. This in turn depends on ownership of land and geographic ties.

For these reasons it is the committee's point of view that ownership (private ownership of land and home ownership) for Whites, Coloureds and Indians shall be furthured by all means at our disposal in order to create an owner class in the urban and rural areas of each population group. This forms a sound basis for independent local authorities and a meaningful communal life.

Accordingly measures must be introduced as soon as possible to convert sub-economic schemes into economic schemes in order to effect ownership of land and home ownership in their own area, while acknowledging, however, that there are categories in each population group which are in need of sub-economic housing.

Speed Up

The committee stresses the necessity that the private sector also be requested to make it possible for employers and employees to promote the above objectives through remuneration and increased productivity.

The committee recommends that the Government as well as provincial and local authorities (as long as the latter two authorities are concerned with it) shall speed up the above process, and suggests that a committee consisting of the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Planning, Community Development, Indian Affairs and Coloured Relations, the four Administrators and the Ministers entrusted with local government be charged to carry it into effect.

The Yield Committee of Inquiry into the Establishment of Independent Local Authorities for Coloureds and Indians must also be requested to provide the above committee with a basic approach in this connection, as well as on the areas which cannot progress to independent status immediately.

VILLAGE AND TOWN COUNCILS

1. The Committee recommends that each of the three population groups shall elect own councils, in cities and towns, according to an electoral system to be worked out on the basis of House of Assembly voters' rolls, adopted, if practicable, by qualifications such as age, ownership of property, income, occupation, etc.
2. Rural communities of each population group shall be joined together on a regional basis, on advice of the envisaged Committee of Ministers and Administrators referred to in the previous paragraphs.

3. A liaison organisation among local authorities for Whites, Coloureds and Indians shall be established where necessary.

4. The powers of local authorities shall be defined in detail, taking into account the size and revenue of the area concerned.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS

1. There shall be no Provincial Councils for Coloureds or Indians. For the Coloureds and Indians the Committee recommends a system of regional administrations, which do not have bodies with legislative powers. A regional administrator shall be in control of each region.

2. For this purpose provincial boundaries are utilised, but for effective administration the Cape Province is divided into three regions for Coloureds and the Transvaal and Natal each into two regions for Indians.

3. As far as the Whites are concerned the relative Provincial authorities can decide themselves whether they wish to follow the proposed division.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

A. LEGISLATIVE POWERS

There shall be no mixed Parliament, House of Assembly or Senate or even a Third Chamber.

1. PARLIAMENTS

A Parliament for each of the three population groups, viz. Whites, Coloureds and Indians, is recommended, elected on the basis of unloading and loading of rural and urban constituencies respectively.

White Parliament

The present 165 seats of the Whites' House of Assembly shall be retained while providing for 20 nominated members of whom 12 shall be elected on the basis of proportional representation of political parties which had won House of Assembly seats at each preceding general election, and 8 shall be appointed by the Government. (A TOTAL OF 185)

Coloured Parliament

For the Coloured Parliament 82 seats are provided, with 10 additional nominated members, of whom 6 shall be elected proportionally and four appointed by the Coloured Government. (A TOTAL OF 92)

Indian Parliament

For the Indian Parliament 41 seats and 5 nominated members are provided, of whom 3 shall be elected proportionally and 2 appointed by the Indian Government. (A TOTAL OF 46)

2. THE PROPOSED FRANCHISE FOR THE PARLIAMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

a. Whites: as at present.

b. Coloureds and Indians: As agreed with the leaders of the population groups concerned.

3. POWERS OF THE PARLIAMS

In the case of the Whites' Parliament it remains unaltered. In the case of the Parliaments of the Coloureds and the Indians, matters which are their exclusive concern and which at present are in the hands of the White House of Assembly, shall be transferred to them gradually after agreement has been reached on this in the Council of Cabinets.

4. FINANCING POWERS

The Coloured Parliament and the Indian Parliament shall receive full powers in respect of appropriate taxes and loans, which are not subject to the Whites' Parliament.

For this purpose additional expert advice must be obtained from the Du Plessis Committee on Financial Relations between the State and the Provinces; as well as from the Treasury, the Standing Committee on Fiscal Policy, the Bureau for Economic Politics and Analysis of the Pretoria University and other experts in this field.

Each population group shall have an equally paid elected Parliament with exclusive legislative powers in respect of those matters which affects that population group, and obtains co-responsibility in respect of matters which are the common concern of all groups after these have been approved by the Council of Cabinets.

B. EXECUTIVE POWERS

1. CABINETS

The State President shall appoint Prime Ministers for each of the three population groups according to the existing convention which applies to the present White Parliament. In addition he appoints Ministers on the advice of the respective Prime Ministers.

Seventeen Ministers are provided for the White Parliament, 5 Ministers for the Coloured Parliament and 3 Ministers for the Indian Parliament. (However, the number of Ministers is negotiable.)

The State President also has the power to dismiss Ministers after consultation with the Prime Minister concerned.

The powers in respect of the signing of acts, which are at present vested in the State President, shall in respect of legislation over transfers to them gradually after agreement has been reached on this in the Council of Cabinets.

STATE PRESIDENT

2. ELECTORAL COLLEGE

An electoral college shall be constituted to appoint the State President for five years and to dismiss him from his office under circumstances which shall be laid down in the Constitution.

The electoral college shall be constituted as follows:

Fifty members shall be designated by the Whites' Parliament, 25 by the Coloureds' Parliament and 13 by the Indians' Parliament. (A TOTAL OF 88)

The basis agreed to for the composition of the Electoral College shall not be changed unless each of the three Parliaments agrees to do so.

Active Part

The duties of the State President shall, in addition to his normal duties, such as the opening of sessions of the Parliaments, as well as the meetings of the President's Council, the acceptance of
The President's Council shall consist of 55 members of whom 20
shall be elected by the Whites' Parliament, 10 by the Coloureds'
Parliament and 5 by the Indians' Parliament.

In addition the State President shall appoint a further 20
members on the grounds of special qualifications. M.P.'s and
M.P.C.'s may not be members of the President's Council while
still in office and shall relinquish membership of those councils
on being elected or appointed to the President's Council.

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M.P.C.'s may not be members of the President's Council while
still in office and shall relinquish membership of those councils
on being elected or appointed to the President's Council.

The President's Council and the State President shall
advisory committees of the three
Governments, which matters must then be resolved before the
third reading in the respective Parliaments. Such committees
shall be constituted on an ad hoc basis as and when necessary.

In cases of irreconcilable viewpoints which are not settled by
these joint advisory committees, the final decision shall rest with
the chairman of the Council of Cabinets (the State President).

1. When conflicting decisions are taken in the committee stages in
the different Parliaments on matters of common concern, those
matters shall on the recommendation of the Council of Cabinets
be referred to the joint advisory committees of the three
Governments, which matters must then be resolved before the
third reading in the respective Parliaments. Such committees
shall be constituted on an ad hoc basis as and when necessary.

2. In cases of irreconcilable viewpoints which are not settled by
these joint advisory committees, the final decision shall rest with
the chairman of the Council of Cabinets (the State President).

2. QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

To qualify as a member of the President's Council a person shall
be at least 30 years of age, qualify as a voter, have an estate of at
least R15 000 (and/or an annual income of at least R3 000) and
must be or have been engaged in some profession, occupation or
trade. These qualifications must be considered further with a
view to the appointment of persons possessing particular
qualities and knowledge.

The President's Council must accordingly be a prestige body.

The Senate

In view of the fact that the Parliaments shall be constituted on a
new basis and the institution of the proposed President's Council,
as well as the new functions and composition of the Council of
Cabinets, the necessity of having a Senate falls away and it is
accordingly recommended that after completion of its present term
of office the Senate shall not be reconstituted.

Joint Advisory Committee

1. When conflicting decisions are taken in the committee stages in
the different Parliaments on matters of common concern, those
matters shall on the recommendation of the Council of Cabinets
be referred to the joint advisory committees of the three
Governments, which matters must then be resolved before the
third reading in the respective Parliaments. Such committees
shall be constituted on an ad hoc basis as and when necessary.

2. In cases of irreconcilable viewpoints which are not settled by
these joint advisory committees, the final decision shall rest with
the chairman of the Council of Cabinets (the State President).

1. The committee recommends that the principle of the present
Cabinet Council be retained and that it shall consist of the 3
Prime Ministers, 6 senior White Ministers, 3 Coloured
Ministers and 2 Indian Ministers. Provided that other
Ministers can be co-opted for specific items on the agenda.

2. The Council of Cabinets drafts the legislation on matters of
common concern and in consultation with the leaders of the
Parliaments, arranges the programme and order of precedence
for dealing with these matters.

State President Chairman

3. The State President shall act as chairman of the Council of
Cabinets and shall nominate a permanent alternate for occasions
on which he cannot attend meetings. This nominee shall also
function as acting State President in the latter's absence.

4. No recommendations contained in this shall be regarded as
being a limitation of the prerogatives of the chairman of the
Council of Cabinets.

5. Ministers may address any of the other Parliaments, as arranged
by the Council of Cabinets in consultation with the leaders of the
respective Parliaments.

6. The Council of Cabinets shall be empowered, subject to the
concurrence of the respective Parliaments, to entrust legislation
on matters of common concern to one Parliament for disposal,
and such legislation shall be signed by the State President

7. The Council of Cabinets shall function in the same way as an
ordinary Cabinet and its resolutions shall after discussion be
formulated by the chairman.

Placed on a Road

After setting out the plan, Minister P. W. Botha arrived at the
following conclusions:

1. The right to self-determination of the Whites is not assailed.
2. The other two population groups are receiving a just deal.
3. The principle of deliberation and consultation is being
maintained.
4. The Whites are not abdicating their right to self-determination.
5. The system is uncomplicated and explainable to the most
unsophisticated audience.

"I believe that the committee has been successful in placing us on a
road on which we can negotiate," Minister Botha said.

Own Affairs

To summarise:
On matters of common concern we believe in consultation
and co-responsibility in a Council of Cabinets for
Whites, Coloureds and Indians under the chairmanship of the State
President.

On own affairs the Prime Minister said the following at the
Transvaal Congress of the National Party on 13 September 1977:

"On the Whites and matters which are the exclusive concern of
the Whites, only the Whites shall have a say and adopt
legislation, then I do not discriminate against anybody, it is the
Whites' inherent right to take decisions on their own affairs. But
then I say in the same breath: It is the Coloureds' right to take
decisions on their own, it is wrong for the Whites to decide for
them, they themselves must decide on their own affairs, they are
also human beings, they have the right to it and so also the
Indians," thus the Prime Minister.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT
IS AN AMBITIOUS AND COURAGEOUS PLAN TO OPEN
NEW DOORS FOR A BETTER SOUTH AFRICA.
THROUGH THIS, HUMAN RELATIONS CAN BE
IMPROVED GREATLY BECAUSE, WHILE RETAINING
THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION IN REGARD
TO ONE'S OWN AFFAIRS, IT CREATES THE POSSIBIL-
ITY OF ORDERLY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN
WHITES, BROWN PEOPLE AND INDIANS WHICH DID
NOT EXIST PREVIOUSLY.
I WANT . . . to walk tall and proud in my own country and everywhere else I may travel in the world -

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE -

* it has inherited the spirit and philosophy of the great leaders of South Africa who once made us one of the proudest and most respected nations of the world;

* it promotes a South African patriotism;

* it would never make us hang our heads in shame as the actions of our present Government and its Ministers so often do.

I WANT . . . to live in peace in my own country -

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE -

* it will fight to end the unnecessary and petty nonsense which causes friction and bitterness;

* it will strive to ensure that all our citizens can live in dignity and without hurtful discrimination based on race or colour;

* it believes in opportunity for all to enjoy home ownership and undisturbed family life;

* it seeks a system which will give all our people a way of life they will want to fight for because they will know they have more to lose than to gain from revolution.

I WANT . . . to sleep safely at night -

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE -

* it stands for the maintenance of law and order;

* its policies guarantee my right to a fair trial before an impartial court if I am accused of wrong-doing;
WALK TALL WITH THE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY
MANIFESTO OF THE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY

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SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it stands for the maintenance of law and order;
• its policies guarantee my right to a fair trial before an im-
partial court if I am accused of wrong-doing;
• it is pledged to fight terrorism, subversion and crime with
ruthless determination;
• it seeks to strengthen confidence in our police as the pro-
tectors of the innocent from the wrong-doer by freeing
them from the task of enforcing bad political and ad-
ministrative regulations.

I want . . . to be sure that people with different
backgrounds and ways of life do not control
the way I live my own life

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it recognises and accommodates the plural nature of our
society;
• it stands for a decentralised political system in which each
group, while controlling its own affairs, will have no
power to interfere in the affairs of other groups;
• it offers the only real guarantee against domination of any
group by another group by providing for a political power
base for each community based on group recognition and
representation.

I want . . . to live in friendship and mutual respect with
my fellow citizens of other races and colours

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it seeks a new deal through consultation and agreement
with all our population groups under which matters of
common concern, such as Foreign Affairs, Transport, De-
ence, etc. will be dealt with through a Federal/Con-
federal system assuring fair and responsible participation
by all communities in joint decision-making.

I want . . . the right to choose the people with whom I
will live and associate

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it is the only party which believes in this right of choice;
• it accepts the right of every community to decide whether
it will accept or not accept persons of other groups as
members of its community—and to control its own inti-
mate neighbourhood amenities such as schools;
• it thus offers an individual CHOICE which no other par-
ty does.

I want . . . a job which makes me able to support myself
and my family at a decent standard of living
and to give my children a better chance than
I had in life

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it recognises that by using all our vast natural and human
resources we can build a powerful economy which will
ensure prosperity and economic opportunity for all our
peoples;
• it stands for equal opportunity and wages determined by
the ability and responsibility of every worker and not by
his race or colour;
• it believes that better educational and training facilities
for all citizens are urgently needed to equip them for the
highest positions for which they are qualified and capable;
• it seeks to open up our free enterprise economy to all our
peoples so that they would by choice reject the false pro-
mises of socialism or communism;
• it is the only party which can restore confidence in the
future because it rejects artificial government restraints
on the economy but equally does not want the chaos and
lowering of standards which would inevitably follow ma-
ajority rule.

I want . . . a compassionate society in which senior
citizens can live out their old age in dignity
and with self-respect and in which no one
need live in fear of the crippling cost of
serious illness

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE
• it fights for a national contributory pension scheme which
will ensure security in old age and end the shameful in-
justices of the present means test;
• it carries on the fight for a state-supported medical aid
scheme with free choice of doctors, which will protect
those who are not covered through their jobs against illness.

I want . . . to be judged and to judge others by their service and dedication to South Africa and not by the language they speak

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE

- South Africanism is the foundation on which the party was built and the heart-beat which gives it life and meaning;
- only in the New Republic Party are thousands upon thousands of both language groups naturally united in common cause without even thinking of the language spoken;
- it is the only party in which you find people from all walks of life, workers and bosses, white collar and blue collar, city dwellers and farmer, rich and poor—all working happily together for the same ideals.

I want . . . total honesty and integrity in government and effective public administration

SO I WILL VOTE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY BECAUSE

- its leaders and public representatives have proved their political integrity and moral honesty by remaining loyal to the fundamental philosophy for which they were elected by the people;
- its administration in Natal proves that the NRP carries on the 67 year-old reputation of the parties from which it has grown of a totally clean record without a hint of scandal;
- its administration in Natal proves that it is the only province which has kept costs to the public under control and the only provincial administration which has not increased motor licence or hospital fees since 1969.

Make the most of our grand country by voting for the policies of the

NEW REPUBLIC PARTY

on

NOVEMBER 30.
Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het | Setels verower/ Seats own | Participating parties which have won seats
---|---|---
1. Die Nasionale Party (NP) | 131 | 1. The National Party (NP)

Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste
2. "Ons almal verlang van harte na ware veiligheid. Die Nuwe Republiek-Party is die enigste VERENIGDE party met 'n PLAN."
3. Die Progressiewe Federale Party het nooit 'n amptelike verkiesingsmanifeste uitgereik nie.

Sources of election manifestos
2. In Our hearts all of us seek real security. The New Republic Party is the Only UNITED party — with a PLAN"
4. Die Afrikaner, 27 March, 1981. HNP — 1981. HNP Policy In a Nutshell. Although after 15 years the HNP has not yet won a seat in Parliament, the Party's 1981 election manifesto is published. In the General Election of 1981 the Party polled the respectable number of 191 249 (13,1%) votes. It represents the front runner of a strong right wing political movement in the White electorate.
MANIFES VAN DIE NASIONALE PARTY
Artikel 25 van die Program van Beginsels bepaal dat "... ten tye van verkiesings ... stel die Nasionale Party sy Program van Aksie vas, ge- grond op hierdie Program van Beginsels as sy politieke grondwet".

In hierdie manifes is die Program van Aksie duidelik uitgespel in die vorm van die Twaalf-puntplan — 'n plan wat sy praktiese toepasbaarheid en uittemende voordele binneland op ekonomiese-, staatkundige-, en maatskaplike gebied en ook op internasionale gebied, deeglik bewys het sedert 1979.

Deur hierdie manifes te onderskryf, gee u as verantwoordelike kieser van Suid-Afrika aan die Nasionale Party hierdie positiewe opdrag, naamlik...

1. om Suid-Afrika se VEILIGHEID te ver- seker met doeltreffende optrede teen terrorisme, oproer en misdaad;
2. om te volhard in sy pogings om VOOR- SPOED vir almal in Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig; 
3. om hom te bewyer vir die handhawing van die selfbesikkingsreg van volkere en van VRY- HEID vir almal in Suid-Afrika — vryheid van godsdiensbeoefening, vryheid van spraak, en vry- hede wat kenmerkend is van 'n beskaafde land en wat die grondslag vorm van gesonde volkome verhoudinge.

PROGRAM VAN BEGINSELS

Die Program van Beginsels van die Nasionale Party staan in wese onveranderd sedert 1935 toe dr. D. F. Malan die oorspronklike beginsels wat met die stigting van die Nasionale Party aanvaar is, herskryf het.

Die karakter en doel van die Nasionale Party word soos volg beskryf in Artikel 1 van die program van Beginsels:

"KARAKTER EN DOEL"

1. Die Party erken die Oppereerskappy en leiding van God in die lotgevalle van lande en volke en soek die ontwikkeling van ons volkslewe langs Christelik-Nasionale weg, met inaangename van die gewe- tens- en godsdienstrydheid van die individu.

2. (a) Hy stel hom ten doel om die welvaart van Suid-Afrika en sy bevolking te bevorder en te beskerm vir sover dit langs politieke weg kan geskied. Daarom stel hy hom ten doel om 'n krachtige besef van nasionale selfstandigheid verder te ontwikkel, sowel as 'n sterk gevoel van nasionale eenheid, ge- grond op: die gemeenskaplike en onverdeelde trou en toewyding aan die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en sy belange; op onderlinge vertoeue en op erkenning van die gelyke regte van beide Afrikaans- en Engelsspreekendes en die wedersydse waardering van elkeen se kulturele bydrae.

(b) Die Party staan vir die regverdige en gelyke handhawing van deel van Suid-Afrika en vir die onpartydige handhawing van die regte en voorrechte van elke deel van die bevolking.

3. Die Party strewe na die verwesenlikking van die nasio- nale aspirasies en oortuigings van die Volk van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, met die leuse "Suid-Afrika Eerste", en die bevordering van 'n gesonde be- sef van nasionale eeuwaardige ge- vestig op die volste waardering van alles wat die geestelike en kulturele besittings van die volk uitmaak in al sy verskillende vertakkings en deur die bes- kerming van die regte van ieder deel van die bevolking.

4. Met hierdie doel soek die Party om tot politieke same- werking te verenig almal wat bereid is om sy oogmerke en be- ginsels aan onderskryf hulle in die hand van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te plaas bo die van die ras of land of volk waarvan hy afkomstig is of bo die van enige ander land nie.
ONDERNEMINGS

Om hierdie verhewe doelwitte te bereik, onderneem die Nasionale Party die volgende:

DIE NASIONALE PARTY VERBIND HOM DAARTOE

om die Blanke se gevestigde regte te waarborg, terwyk daar aan die ander volkere en bevolkingsgroepe dieselfde regte geneem word. Tewens, die instandhouding van die Blanke se regte is 'n voorwaarde vir die instandhouding van ander volkere en bevolkingsgroepe se regte.
Daarom verwerp die Nasionale Party 'n een-mens-een-stem stelsel in 'n eenheidstaat, of dit uniter of federaal is.

DIE NASIONALE PARTY VERBIND HOM DAARTOE

om beskaafde standaarde en waardes te handhaaf. Daarom bevoorde die Nasionale Party voortdurend die maatskaplike, opvoedkundige en ekonomiese ontwikkeling van alle gemeenskappe. Die Nasionale party glo dat hierdie ontwikkeling ten beste kan geskied deur die daadwyse van eie woongebiede, eie skole en 'n eie gemeenskapslewe.

DIE NASIONALE PARTY VERBIND HOM DAARTOE

om alle dele van die bevolking in Suid-Afrika se regmatige persoonlike en groepspaspirasies te akkommodeer deur vreesname naasbestaan gegrond op regverdigheid, beskaming en goeie regering na te streef.
Daarom verwerp die Nasionale Party die ekstreemisme van sowel haat-en skinderpolitiek as abdikasiepolitiek.

DIE NASIONALE PARTY VERBIND HOM DAARTOE

om daadwerlik voort te gaan met die uitbou van die Nasionale strategie om die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in staat te stel om die totale aanslag van Sowjet ekspansionisme wat teen alle inwoners van Suid-Afrika gemik is en op alle lewensterreine gevoer word, doeltreffend af te weers.
Daarom verwerp die Nasionale Party die uitsprake van die vyand, noop die Regering tot verskerpte aksie om die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te beveilig.

Daarom sien die Regering die stryd nie as 'n stryd tussen Wit en nie-Wit nie, maar as 'n stryd tussen die magte van chaos, geweld en onderdrukking aan die een kant, en 'n Christelike beskaming van Wet, Orde en geregtigheid aan die ander kant.

Daarom is die Nasionale Party die Politieke tuiste van daardie Blanke kiesers wat in 'n gesinshouding van vriendelike Nasionalsim e, met 'n besef van realisme en gedryf deur 'n strewe na geregtigheid en eewigtigheid, ander volkere en bevolkingsgroepe in Suid-Afrika wil saamneem op die pad na vredevolle naasbestaan.

DIE PROGRAM VAN BEGINSELS IS DIE GRONDSLAG WAAROP DIE NASIONALE PARTY STAAN EN SLEGHIE KONGRESSE KAN HIERAAN VERANDER.

PROGRAM VAN AKSIE

Sedert sy stigting stel die Nasionale Party van tyd tot tyd en met inagneming van heersende omstandighede, 'n program van aksie vas om sy beginsels in die praktik te pas.

Vir die afgelope byna twee jaar is die Nasionale Party se program van aksie vas om sy beginsels in die praktik toe te pas.

Vir die afgelope byna twee jaar is die Nasionale Party se program van aksie vas om sy beginsels in die praktik toe te pas.

DIE TWAAALFPUNT PLAN

1. Die erkenning en die aanvaarding van die bestaan van veelvolkigheid en van minderhede in Suid-Afrika.

Die Nasionale Party het nog nooit die uitgedieende, oorveereenstelde en rassistiese be- nadering aanvaar dat Suid-Afrika uit 'n Blanke minderheid en 'n Swart meerderheid bestaan en die feit van verskilende volkere misken nie. Die Nasionale Party erken die werkliekheid dat Suid-Afrika se inwoners bestaan uit verschillende volkere en bevolkingsgroepe en dat elkeen van die ander in afkoms, tradisies en kultuur verskil en verder dat elkeen van hulle ongeag sy kleur, teenoor die res 'n minderheid vorm.

2. Die aanvaarding van
Vertikale differenasië met die ingeboude beginsel van selfbeskikking op soveel vlakke as moontlik.

Terwyl die Nasionale party die veelvolkige aard van Suid-Afrika se bevolking erken en eerbiedig, verwerp hy enige stelsel van horisontale differenasië wat die voorheersing van een volk deur andere betekent. Die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling, het dr. H. F. Verwoerd 19 jaar gelede verklaar, verwerp hy enige stelsel van horisontale differenasië wat die voorheersing van een volk deur andere betekent. Die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling, het dr. H. F. Verwoerd 19 jaar gelede verklaar, verwerp hy enige stelsel van horisontale differenasië wat die voorheersing van een volk deur andere betekent.

3. Die daarstelling van konstitusionele structuur wat voorsiening maak vir die volle onafhanklikheid van die onderskeie Swart volkere in die RSA, sinvolle konsolidasie van Swartstate en gebiede, en die aanvaarding van 'n sosio-ekonomiese program gereg op die ontwikkeling van sodanige Swartstate en gebiede.

Die Nasionale Party dwing onafhanklikheid op niemand af nie, maar moedig elke volk aan om die grootste mate van selfbeskikking na te streef. Die ideale bestel sou een wees waarin elke volk hom so kan regeer soos hy wil, verkieksie binne sy eie geografiese gebied. Die nedersettingspatroon van die Swart volke maak dit grottiklik moontlik om so 'n bestel vir hulle te verwesenlik. Daar is slegs 8 kinders Nie in Blanke Provinsiale skole nie. Hierdie is spesiale uitsonderings wat ingevolge Wettgewing van 1951, destydse gevolg deur dr. D. F. Malan, toegestaan is aan kinders van Diplomate.

4. Die verdeling van mag tussen Suid-Afrikaanse Blankes, Suid-Afrikaanse Kleurlinge en die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërs met 'n sisteem van konsultasie en mede-vertrekwoordelikheid waar gemeenskaplike belange geraak word.

Omdat die Blankes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs histories die selfde geografiese grondgebied deel, is die konsep van onafhanklike eie state vir elke van hulle nie prakties moontlik. Tegelykertyd is daar eers ook diepgaande verskille tussen hierdie bevolkingsgroep wat meebring dat dit realisties is om te onderskei tussen sake wat eie is en enkele gebiede van gemeenskaplike belang is. Dit bring mee dat die groep die selfbeskikking moet hê oor elke sake en dat daar betrokkenheid moet wees van aimal ten opsigt van gemeenskaplike belange op 'n wyse wat nie selfbeskikking aantas nie. Dit is een van die opdragte van die Presidentsraad om vooroordeel van hierdie aangeleentheid aan die Regering veroor te la waarna die Parlement uit-eindelik uitsluitel daaroor sal gee.

5. Die aanvaarding van die beginsel van eie skole en gemeenskappe, waar engrins moonlik, as fundamenteel vir gelukkige sosiale omstandighede.

Die Nasionale Party glo aan die handhawing van eie woongebiede en eie skole, en werk om hierdie sake te orden, soos duidelik blyk uit die volgende tegnologies:

- In 1980 was daar 3 551 000 Swart kinders in eie afsonderlike Swart skole in hulle eie gebiede en op Blanke plase.
- Daar is 902 000 kinders in Blanke Provinsiale skole. Van hulle is slegs 8 kinders Nie-Blank en is hulle is ses verskil-lende skole. Hierdie is spesiale uitsonderings wat ingevolge Wettgewing van 1951, destydse gevolg deur dr. D. F. Malan, toegestaan is aan kinders van Diplomate.
- Sedert 1950 word die mekaar wonery ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet uitgeskakel. Vanaf 1950 tot 1979 is 1 647 groepsgebiede in Suid-Afrika geproklameer: 840 vir Blankes, 559 vir Kleurlinge en 248 vir Indiërs. Gedurende 1980 is 113 616 Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs in eie woongebiede hervestig en die proses duur voort.
000 huise gesamentlik aan die verkondigende bevolkingsgroepe voorsien elk in sy eie gebied sonder enige uitsondering.

6. Die bereidwilligheid om as gelyke saam te werk en oor sake van gemeenskaplike belang te beraadslaag, met balans tussen die regte van die individu en die van die gemeenskap, die verwydering van kwetsende, onnodige diskriminerende maatreëls.

Sodanige onderhandelings is grondliggend aan die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Daarsonder sou state soos Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda en op 4 Desember 1981 Ciskei nie onafhanklik kon word nie; sou die Suider-Afrikaanse Doenoe-Unie nie kon bestaan nie en sou Suider-Afrika volkome geisoleerd wees, ook op handelsgebied. Die eise van ons tyd verg dat volkere-verhoudinge koel, beredeneer en logies benader word. Dit beteken dat differensieringsmaatreëls wat nodig is vir die behoud van die Blanke se treëls wat nodig is vir die bemarking van die Blanker werk, beskerm en behoue sal. Slegs diskriminerende maatreëls wat geen doel meer dien sal verwder nie behalwe om goeie gesindheid, soos volle deelname aan die vrye ekonomiese stelsel, te vertroebel, sal verwder nie — dit moet moontlik, van 'n beleid van asgrondslag van ons ekonomie


7. Die handhawing van effektiewe besluitneming deur die Staat wat berus op 'n sterk Weermag en Polisiemag om sowel ordelike regering as doeltreffende, suiwer administrasie te waarborg.

Suid-Afrika is die teken van 'n totale aanslag. Om dit te kan teenstaan verg die hoogste moontlike mate van fisieke en geestelike weersaamheid, motivering en moreel. Die wil van die veiligheidsmagte mag nie afgeestel nie — dit moet versterk word, en die Staatsmasjinerie moet deurentyd so vaartbelyn, slaggereed en effektief as moontlik wees.

8. Die handhawing van vrye onderneming as grondslag van ons ekonomie.

Suid-Afrika is die voorste land in Afrika op haas elke terrein. Die land het sy gevoerde, voorspoedige en vooruitstrevende posisie tot nou toe te danke aan die bydrae van sy Blanke bevolking hoofsaaklik in die vorm van kapitaal en kundigheid, sowel as aan die bydrae van die ander volke, hoofsaaklik in die vorm van arbeid. Die twee elemente is onlosmaklik aan mekaar gebind. Suid-Afrika se ryke verskeidenheid aan mense, vaardighede en talente is 'n bate wat tot voordeel van al inwoners benut moet word, dit verg samewerking sonder bedreiging van mekaar se belangte. Die feit dat Swart en Bruin ondernemers en vakmanne nou in groeiende getalle na voertre, dra in ruim mate by tot ekonomiese en maatskaplike vooruitgang in sowel hulle eie toekoms as in breëre verband. Slegs die Nasionale Party se beleid maak dit moontlik.

9. Die erkenning van ekonomiese inter-afhanklikheid van die bevolkingsgroepe van die RSA, asook die aanvaarding van die behoorlike beplande benutting van mannekrag.

Suid-Afrika is die voorste land in Afrika op haas elke terrein. Die land het sy gevoerde, voorspoedige en vooruitstrevende posisie tot nou toe te danke aan die bydrae van sy Blanke bevolking hoofsaaklik in die vorm van kapitaal en kundigheid, sowel as aan die bydrae van die ander volke, hoofsaaklik in die vorm van arbeid. Die twee elemente is onlosmaklik aan mekaar gebind. Suid-Afrika se ryke verskeidenheid aan mense, vaardighede en talente is 'n bate wat tot voordeel van al inwoners benut moet word, dit verg samewerking sonder bedreiging van mekaar se belangte. Die feit dat Swart en Bruin ondernemers en vakmanne nou in groeiende getalle na voertre, dra in ruim mate by tot ekonomiese en maatskaplike vooruitgang in sowel hulle eie toekoms as in breëre verband. Slegs die Nasionale Party se beleid maak dit moontlik.

10. Die nastrewing van 'n vreedsame konstellasie van Suider-Afrikaasate met weder- syde respek vir mekaar se kultuurogedere en tradisies.

Die totstandkoming van so 'n bond van soewereine state was steeds die strewe van opeenvolgende Nasionale Regerings. Dr. H. F. Verwoerd het van 'n Gemeenheids van polities onafhanklike, ekonomies interafhanklike state gepraat. Mnr. B. J. Vorster het na 'n Assosiasie van State verwys. Mnr. P. W. Botha noem dit 'n Konstellasie om by moderne omstandighede aan te pas en verwarring met ander bestaande staatstydse modelle te voorkom. Die Nasionale Party beoog nie 'n federale of unietse staat nie. Die Europese Gemeenskap of NAVO, waarin onafhanklike, state vrywillig saamwerk is eerder die soort verhouding wat beoog word, behalte dat samewerking binne die Konstellasie nie net op een terrein nie, maar op vele sal geskied. Dit is in hierdie vorm van konfederale bestel dat 'n wyse van inspraak oor hulle eie aangeleenthede vir die stadswartes in die vooruitsig gestel word.

11. Die navolging, sover moontlik, van 'n beleid van neutraliteit in die stryd tussen die supermoondhede en die
verlening van voorkeur aan die RSA se belange.

"Suid-Afrika Eerste!" is die Nasionale Party se leuse. Suid-Afrika het nog altyd sterk bande met die Weste gehandhaaf. In die jongste tyd waarin internasionale verhoudinge gekenmerk word deur die vervanging van lojaliteit deur selfsug en eiebelang, probeer sommige Westere lande dikwels om sy eie belange veral in Suid-Afrika, ten koste van Suid-Afrika te bevorder.

Dit kan nie so voortgaan nie. Suid-Afrika sal in sy samewerking met ander lande en moondhede steeds sy eie belange as hoogste prioriteit stel.

12. **Suid-Afrika se vaste wil om hom teen inmenging van buite te verdedig op elke moontlike, praktiese wyse.**

Danksy die Nasionale Regering se stappe tot ontwikkeling en vervaardiging van sy eie wapentuig, is Suid-Afrika ondanks die algehele wapenverbod teen hom, vandag beter in staat om homself te verdedig as ooit tevore. Sy bereidwilligheid om met andere ter wille van vrede en vreedsame naasbestaan te beraadslaag en onderhandel is nie 'n teken van swakheid nie, maar van realisme. Suid-Afrika praat uit 'n posisie van krag. Hy sal nie aggressie pleeg nie, maar sal met mening terugslaan as hy aangeval word. Hiertoe moet al die inwoners van Suid-Afrika gemotiveer word.
Ons almal verlang van harte na ware veiligheid

Die Nuwe Republiek-Party is die enigste VERENIGDE party - met 'n PLAN...
DIE HUIDIGE REPUBLIEK KON NIE DIE
UITDAGING VAN DIE 80's DIE HOOF BIED
NIE.

NOU het die tyd aangebreek vir 'n NUWE
REPUBLIEK waarin Wit, Bruin, Swart — kortom, al
die volke van Suid-Afrika — hul eie bestemming as
groepe kan orden en terselfdertyd ook hul
gemeenskaplike belange koördineer sonder om
mekaar te oorheers of hulle met mekaar se sake te
bemoei.

OM MET enigiets minder as the NUWE REPUBLIEK
tevrede te wees, of dit nou ter wille van die hebsug na
Reqs of oorgawe na Links is, is om met 'n toekomst
van chaos en ongelukkigheid tevrede te wees.

OM DIE beleide van die NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY
TE KEN EN TE ONDERSTEUN is nou noodsaaklik
as ooit — U HET DIE KEUSE!

'n NUWE VISIE VIR 'n
NUWE REPUBLIEK

HOE?
Deur middel van 'n Federale-Konfederale
beleid wat sorg vir . . .
SAMEWERKING • KRAG • VEILIGHEID

Want . . .
Dit is eenvoudig
'n KONFEDERASIE wat uit die NUWE REPUBLIEK
van Suid-Afrika, die Tuislande en ander Suider-
Afrikaanse state saamgestel word.

'n FEDERASIE van die vier groepe (die Blankes,
Kleurlinge, Asiers en sekere Swartes buite die
Tuislande) in die gemeenskaplike landsgebied van die
NUWE REPUBLIEK.

Want . . .
Dit skakel oorheersing uit
in die KONFEDERASIE kan geen staat gedwing word
om enigiets teen sy sin te doen nie.
in die FEDERASIE verkies elke groep sy eie
parlement om sake soos pensioene, onderwys, kultuur, gesondheid en plaaslike owerhede te beheer.

Want . . . U Het Plaaslike Keuse
U besluit oor die aard van u eie gebied.
in die NUWE REPUBLIEK sal geen mense
saamgedwing word nie — nie in apartheidskrale en
nie in gedwonge integrasie nie

Want . . . Dit sal uitloop op 'n Suid-Afrika waarin elke Suid-
Afrikaner 'n bestaan sal hé wat die moeite werd is om
voor te veg.
WARE veiligheid kan alleen moontlik wees as al ons
volke wil veg vir 'n lewenswyse wat hulle graag wil behou.

Want . . . Dit deug
kyk maar na NATAL waar die skandaalvrye NRP-
bewind op baie gebiede met Kwa-Zulu, die Kleurlinge
en Asiers saamwerk. Die NRP sit selfregering op
gemeenskapsvlak aan die werk — die moeilikste vlak
— deur middel van onderhandeling en ooreenkoms.

REGERING GAAN OM MENSE
EN HUL VRAAGSTUKKE —
NIE NET RASSEPOLITIEK
EN GRONDWETTE NIE

'n PRAKTIESE PLAN VAN AKSIE
BEVEG INFLASIE — verlammende prysstygings
KAN gestuit word
Petrol KAN vir 20 % minder verkoop word en ook
tydens naweke
U KAN rooi vleis bekostig
Vervoer KAN beter en goedkoper gemaak word
Die verlammende koste van siekte KAN verwyder
word
Belastingverminderende verbandpaaiemente KAN 'n
eie huis binne u bereik bring
Hierdie dinge KAN geskied met 'n regering wat
omgee —
soos die Nuwe Republiek-Party
**DAAR BEHOORT NIE ARMOED
OF GEBREK IN HIERDIE RYK LAND VAN
GELENTHEDE TE WEES NIE.**

Dat ons moet sorg vir hulle wat ons dien
Onderwysers . . . kan ons dit bekostig om nie die beste talente aan te
trek en te behou nie?
Verpleegsters . . . is die krisis waarlik nodig?
Polisie . . . beter besoldiging vir ons beskermers teen misdaad
Grensdiens . . . verdien 90 dae krediet vir 90 dae grensdiens;
naweekkonsessiereisgeld . . . geen vertraging in
besoldiging nie.

BEJAARDES . . . verdien
om hul lewenstandaard en — gehalte te handhaaf
om die veiligheid van 'n ordentlike woonplek te geniet
om vry van vrees en wanhoop te lewe
OM HIERDIE DINGE AS 'N REG TE GENIET EN
NIE AS LIEFDADIGHEID NIE

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ONS HET DIE NRP
NODIG OM VIR ONS TE VEG
• om menswaardigheid te herstel en te respekteer
• om volle geleentheede vir almal met voorspoed deur
groei in die vryeondernemingstelsel te skep
• om die regsorde wat die regte van vrye mense
beskerm te herstel
• om ‘n gereglementeerde samelewing in ‘n vrye
gemeenskap om te skep
• om ‘n diktatuur deur een party te voorkom

WEET U DAT:
Die Nasionale Party
• ‘n party is wat in chaos verkeer?
• ‘n blanko tik vir geheime beleide verlang?
• geen voorsiening maak vir die regmatige aspirasies
van nie Swartes buite die Tuislande nie?
• vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrika se geskiedenis geen
verkose of deels verkose forum voorsien om 2,5
miljoen Kleurlinge te verteenwoordig nie?
• die geleentheid gehad het om verandering teweeg te
bring, maar die kans verbeur het en nou terugtrek in
die laer?

WEET U DAT:
In die PFP se geografiese federasie
• alle volwassenes van alle rasse in elke streek almal op
diese kieserslys sal stem, m.a.w. een-man-een-
stem op elke regeringsvlak?
• dat daar ‘n stelsel van proporsionele
verteenwoordiging sal wees wat ‘n
meerderheidsbewind sal verseker?
• Blankes in elke staat en op elke regeringsvlak in die
minderheid sal wees?
• die PFP se Verklaring van Menseregte, pleks van
minderheidsgroep te beskerm, sal belet dat enige
groep of gemeenskap geslote woonbuurte kragtens
enige wet of ordonnansie kan stig.

NET DIE NRP HET DIE
TOTALE STRATEGIE OM VIR
AL DIE VOLKE VAN SUID-AFRIKA TE VEG

WEET U DAT:
Die Nuwe Republiek-Party —
• nie ‘n boikotparty is nie. Dit sal elke instrument, met
inbegrip van die Presidentsraad, hoe onvolmaak
ookal, gebruik om die NUWE REPUBLIEK tot stand
te bring.
• ‘n suksesvolle beleid van dialoog met tuislande,
stedelike Swartes en ander groep geëmisieer het?
• die enigste politieke party in Suid-Afrika is wat sy
plan aan die Grondwetlike Kommissie voorgelê en
verteedig het — en hom aan openbare beoordeling
blootgestel het?
• hom wy aan ‘n samelewing waarin daar geen behoefte
sal wees aan uitvoerende optrede teen die vryheid van mense nie?

die enigste antwoord op die Marxistiese opmars in Suider-Afrika het, deur 'n konfederasie van state met politieke en ekonomiese bande, en nie die Eerste Minister se vae, onomskrewe konstellasie van state nie?

DIE NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY VEG
VIR U ... GEE OM VIR U
STEM VIR DIE NUWE REPUBLIEK-PARTY
... VIR WARE VEILIGHEID! ... VIR MINDER
REGERING — BETER REGERING
Kortbegrip van HNP-beleid

1. Die Party glo dat oorlewing alleen sinvol kan wees as dit geskied met behoud van identiteit, karakter, sedes, tradisies en vaderland van die Blanke volk en dat dit alleen betrek kan word deur die beskerming van sy lewensbelange en waardes in 'n vaste vertrooude op God.


3. Die beginsel van skeiding sal op biologiese gebied gehandhaaf word deur die behoud van die Wet op Gemengde Huwelike en art. 16 van die Ontugwet; op onderwysgebied deur die behoud van afsonderlike onderwysinrigtings op alle vlakke; op sosiale gebied deur die handhawing van afsonderlike grootse en geriewe; op sportgebied deur afsonderlike sportklubs en ligas en 'n verbod op gemengde clans en sportspamine; en op arbeidsgebied deur werkreservering en toepeaslike vakbondereelings.

4. Die Nieblanke kan geen aandeel in die regering van Blank Suid-Afrika hê nie omdat geen stelsel van magsdeling binne een grondgebied kan slaag nie. Die politieke toekoms en selfbeskikking van die Swart en Kleurlingvolke moet gesien word in hulle eie afsonderlike grondgebiede. Vir soverre hulle teenwoordigheid in Blank Suid-Afrika 'n noodsaaklikheid is, moet hulle politieke regte beperk word tot plaaslike besture waar sodanige besture geregverdig is. Op sociale gebiede moet hulle behoefte aan ooreenstemmende menslike reëls volgens hulle eie vereenigings geregverdig word.

5. Die Asiatishe volksgroepse se politieke regte word beperk tot plaaslike besture.

6. Die Nieblanke tuislande sal ontwikkel word so na as moontlik aan hulle historiese grense en sal die hoogs moontlike sosiale en geografiese eenheid met politieke selfstandigheid op die punt se genoeg moet in die 1936-wet op Naturaal-Trustgronde. Die gebied sal ontwikkel word in ooreenstemming met die betrokke volk se bereidwilligheid en vermoe om die verantwoordelikheid wat met die ontwikkeling gepaard gaan, te aanvaar.

7. 'n Tweesydige ekonomiese stelsel word in die vooruitsig gestel. Ten einde mededingend in die wêreldhandel te kan bly, moet 'n kapitaal-intensiewe stelsel in die Blank Suid-Afrika gebiede ontwikkel word met die klem op megamsasie en outomatisering. Ten einde aan die Nieblanke werk te kan verskaf en met die oog op die uitskakeling van die sosiaal-sedelike-kulturele probleme wat deur verstedeliking teweeg gebring word, moet arbeids-intensiewe projekte in die tuislande geloods word met die klem op ongewenste en inkomstegewende beleggings.

8. Die Party gli in die beginsel van 'n vrye ekonomie vir soverre dit nie 'n ondermyning van die landsbelang is nie. Die onbeheersde groei van die geldmag kan nie toegelaat word om die volk se vryheid te ondervind nie en die inflasiekoers sal afgedwing word om mense in staat te stel om sy lewenspeil te handhaaf en hulle op gelyke basis met die groot mense in die ekonomiese stelsel te laat deel. Die Party verwerp die beleid van onbeheersde prysstyggings. So lank daar inflasie is, moet daar prysheer wees en moet salarisreëls en pensioenreëls 'n lewenskostetoelae ontvang. Inflasie kan, soos in die westelike jare, afgebring word tot twee persent per jaar.

9. Die natuurlike hulpbronne van die land sal ontwikkel word om Suid-Afrika ekonomies sterk en onafhanklik te maak en sal, indien nodig, aangewend word om in die internasionale gemeenskap te handhaaf en te beskerm.

10. Die Party sal hoër erkenning gee aan 'n goedbesoldigde en toegewyde onderwyskorps, polisie, staatsamptenaries en verpleegsterskorpse as basis van 'n ordelijke en vooruitstrevende samelewing.

11. Stedelike terrorisme sal onderdruk en uitgeroei word deur 'n versterkte polisie en die Party soek nie internasionale samewerking as 'n versterking, nie as 'n plaasvervanging, van mag nie.

12. Die Party wil die eerbaarheid van die openbare lewe herstel deur 'n einde te maak aan valse verzekering, gebeukte beloftes, geheime fonde wat verkeerd aangewend word en geheime planne wat dig gehou word tot na ver- kiesings.
MANIFESTO
OF THE
NATIONAL
PARTY
MANDATE

Section 25 of the Programme of Principles stipulates that "... during election periods ... the National Party determines its Programme of Action based on this Programme of Principles as its political constitution.

In this manifesto, the Programme of Action has been spelled out clearly in the form of the Twelve Point Plan — a plan which has proved thoroughly its practical applicability and exceptional advantages internally in the economic, political and social spheres as well internationally, since 1979.

By subscribing to this manifesto, you as a responsible voter, will give the National Party a positive mandate, namely ...

(1) to ensure South Africa's SECURITY through effective action against terrorism, unrest and crime;
(2) to persevere in its efforts to bring PROSPERITY to all in South Africa;
(3) to work for the maintenance of self-determination of each nation and FREEDOM for all of them in South Africa — freedom of religion, speech, the judiciary and all those freedoms characteristic of a civilised country and which constitute the basis of healthy relationships.

PROGRAMME OF PRINCIPLES

The National Party's Programme of Principles has remained unchanged, in essence, since 1935, when Dr. D. F. Malan reformulated the original principles adopted at the establishment of the National Party in 1935.

The nature and purpose of the National Party is described as follows in Clause 1 of the Programme of Principles:

"NATURE AND PURPOSE"

1. The Party recognises the Supremacy and guidance of God in the destiny of countries and nations and seeks the development of our national way of life along Christian National lines with due consideration for the individual's freedom of conscience and of religion.

2. (a) It aims to promote the welfare of South Africa and its population and to protect them as far as this is possible by political means. Therefore, it aims to develop further a powerful consciousness of national independence, as well as a strong feeling of national unity based on: the common and undivided loyalty and dedication to the Republic of South Africa and its interests; on mutual trust; and on the recognition of equal rights of both Afrikaans and English speakers and mutual respect for the cultural contribution of both of them.

(b) The Party stands for the just and equal treatment of all parts of South Africa, and for the impartial maintenance of the rights and privileges of every section of the population.

3. The Party strives towards the realisation of the national aspirations and convictions of the people of the Republic of South Africa with the motto "South Africa First", and the promotion of a healthy realisation of national worth founded on the fullest appreciation of everything that constitutes the spiritual and cultural heritage of the nation in all its various permutations and through the protection of the rights of each section of the population.

4. With this objective the Party seeks to unite in political co-operation all who are prepared to subscribe to its aims and principles and subject themselves to the obligations related thereto, with the understanding that nobody may be a member of the Party unless he is prepared, in all circumstances, to place the interests of the Republic of South Africa above those of any race or country or nation from which he originates or above those of any other country.

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In order to achieve these lofty aims, the National Party undertakes the following:

THE NATIONAL PARTYCommits ITSELF
to guaranteeing the established rights of the Whites while granting to the other nations and population groups the same rights. Indeed, the maintenance of the rights of the Whites is a prerequisite for the maintenance of the rights of the other nations and population groups.
Consequently, the National Party rejects a one-man-one-vote system in a single state, whether it be unitary or federal.

THE NATIONAL PARTY Commits ITSELF
to maintaining civilised standards and values.
Consequently, the National Party constantly promotes the social, educational and economic development of all communities. The National Party believes that this development can be achieved best by each community having its own residential areas, its own schools and its own community life.

THE NATIONAL PARTY Commits ITSELF
to accommodate the legitimate personal and group aspirations of all sections of the population of South Africa by seeking peaceful coexistence based on justice, civilisation and good government.
Consequently, the National Party rejects the extremism, both of the politics of hatred and slander, as well as the politics of abdication.

THE NATIONAL PARTY Commits ITSELF
to the vigorous implementation of a national strategy to enable the RSA to repulse decisively the total onslaught of Soviet expansionism which is directed at all South Africa’s inhabitants and conducted in every sphere of life.
Consequently, the National Party rejects the extremely irresponsible and reckless insinuations that the total onslaught against S.A. is being abused for political purposes. Both the activities and utterances of the enemy, compel the Government to intensify its efforts to safeguard the RSA.
Consequently, the Government does not view the struggle as one between White and non-White, but as a struggle between the forces of chaos, violence and suppression on the one hand, and a Christian civilization of law, order and justice on the other.
That is why the National Party is the political home of those White voters who wish to take the other nations and population groups with them in an attitude of friendly nationalism, a realization of realism and inspired by a desire for justice and balance, on the road to peaceful co-existence.

THE PROGRAMME OF PRINCIPLES IS THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH THE NATIONAL PARTY RESTS AND CAN BE ALTERED OR AMENDED ONLY BY THE CONGRESSES.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Since its inception, the National Party has, from time to time, and in the light of prevailing circumstances, determined a programme of action to implement its principles in practice.
For the past two years or so, the National Party’s Programme of Action has been embodied in the Twelve Point Plan which was accepted and endorsed by all the Congresses of the National Party in 1979.

THE TWELVE POINT PLAN

1. The recognition and acceptance of the existence of multi-nationalism and of minorities in South Africa.
The National Party has never accepted the antiquated, simplistic and racist approach that South Africa consists of a White minority and a Black majority nor has it ignored the fact that there are a variety of nations in the country. The National Party recognises the reality that South Africa’s inhabitants consist of different nations and population groups and that each of these nations differs from the others in its origins, traditions and culture and that each of them, regardless of colour, constitutes a minority in relation to the rest.

2. The acceptance of verti-
cal differentiation with the built-in principle of self-determination on as many levels as possible.

While the National Party accepts and respects the poly-ethnic nature of South Africa’s population, it rejects any system of horizontal differentiation which amounts to one nation dominating another or others. The policy of separate development, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd declared 19 years ago, means separate but equal opportunities for every population group, in other words, that every nation should develop along its own lines to the full realisation of its potential. That, too, is the meaning of vertical differentiation.

3. The creation of constitutional structures which provide for the full independence of the various Black nations in the RSA, meaningful consolidation of the Black states and territories, and the acceptance of a socio-economic programme directed at the development of such Black states and territories.

The National Party does not force independence on anybody, but encourages every nation to seek the greatest possible degree of self-determination. The ideal dispensation would be one in which every nation could rule itself as it pleased, preferably within its own geographic area. The settlement pattern of the Black nations makes the realisation of such a dispensation for them largely possible. Where more meaningful consolidation is in the interests of the realisation of this policy, it must be promoted actively. That is why consolidation is carried out on the basis that land should be utilized economically and productively. The alternative is integration, conflict and engulfment of the Whites and other minority groups.

As far as Blacks who are resident outside their National States are concerned, continued ties with the National States are pursued. Purposeful steps are being taken towards strengthening these ties in a more practical and meaningful manner.

4. The division of power amongst the South African Whites, South African Coloureds and the South African Indians with a system of consultation and joint responsibility where common interests are involved.

Because the White, Coloureds and Indians historically share the same geographic area, the concept of a separate state for each of them is neither desirable nor practicable. At the same time, there are also deep-seated differences between these population groups which make it realistic to differentiate between matters pertaining to each of them and matters of common concern. It follows that each of these groups should have the right of self-determination over their own affairs while all of them should be involved in matters of common interest in a matter which will not infringe their self-determination. It is one of the instructions to the President’s Council to submit proposals on these matters to the Government, after which Parliament will eventually decide the issue.

5. The acceptance of the principle that each community should have its own schools and, wherever possible, its own residential areas, as being fundamental to happy social circumstances.

The National Party believes in and works towards each community having its own residential areas and schools, since this prevents friction and upholds the identities of nations. That is why separate educational and residential facilities which offer the possibility of equality of opportunity for every group, cannot be considered to be discriminatory. The qualification “wherever possible” is taken from the National Party’s Programme of Principles and has to be retained because there always have been a few areas of mixed habitation which have not yet been eliminated. Furthermore, all the Black schools and residential areas have not yet been arranged on an ethnic basis and there have always been private schools which admit a limited number of pupils from other groups. However, it is general knowledge that the National Party continues to work unabated towards the orderly arrangement of the situation, as is demonstrated clearly by the following:

- In 1980, there were 3551000 Black children in their own separate Black schools in their own areas and on White farms.
- There are 902000 children in White Provincial schools. Of them only 8 children who are not White are in six different schools. They are exceptional cases permitted in terms of legislation piloted through Parliament in 1951 by Dr. D. F. Malan to make provision for the children of diplomats.
- Since 1950, mixed habitation has been eliminated in terms of the Group Areas Act. From 1950 to 1979, 1647 group areas have been proclaimed in South Africa: 840 for Whites, 559 for Coloureds and 248 for Indians. During 1980, 113616 Whites, Coloureds and Indians have been re-settled in their own areas, and the process is continuing.
- Blacks: From 1970 to 1980, 3170000 people, i.e. 51000 families have been re-settled in their own residential areas in the Black National States. There are 312 Black urban residential areas. From 1970 to
1980, 250861 Blacks have been re-settled from undesirable areas in Black residential areas.

- During the past five years, some 3000 houses have been supplied annually to the various population groups, each in their own areas without exception.

6. The willingness to cooperate with and consult one another as equals on matters of common concern, while maintaining a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the community, eliminating hurtful, unnecessary discriminatory measures.

Such negotiations are basic to the policy of separate development. Without them, states such as the Transkei, Bo-phutatswana, Venda and Ciskei on 4th December, 1981, would have been able to become independent; the Southern African Customs Union could not exist and South Africa would be totally isolated in the field of trade. The demands of our times require that relations among nations be approached coolly, rationally and logically. This means that those measures of differentiation that are necessary for the maintenance of White self-determination as well as that of the other nations will always be maintained. Only those discriminatory measures which no longer serve any purpose except to disturb relations, will be removed.

7. The maintenance of effective decision-making by the State based on a strong Defence Force and Police Force to guarantee both orderly government as well as sound, efficient administration.

South Africa is the target of a total onslaught. To be able to resist it requires the highest possible degree of physical and spiritual preparedness, motivation and morale. The determination of the security forces may not be broken down —it has to be strengthened, and the machinery of State must be as streamlined, ready and effective as possible throughout.

8. The maintenance of free enterprise as basic to our economy.

Within the next 20 years, South Africa will have to provide employment opportunities for 5 million new work-seekers. Of them, 80% will be Black. If the country fails to succeed in this, the seeds of revolution will be sown, because hungry people are not peacable people. It can only be achieved if the economy grows steadily and rapidly, which in turn, requires more skilled workers. Today already there is a shortage of thousands of White skilled workers. The solution is to be found in training workers from other population groups coupled with meaningful protection of the White worker. The new labour legislation augments these requirements. The old dispensation does not. With the passage of time, work reservation was no longer able to protect even the White worker. It affected only one out of every 500 workers. The new dispensation protects all 500 — and much better than before while opening doors in an orderly and meaningful manner to the full participation of other population groups in the free economic system. No other policy can create a dispensation in which the White, Black and Brown nations will want to join forces against the total onslaught on Southern Africa, by White, Black and Brown Marxists.

9. The recognition of the economic inter-dependence of the population groups of South Africa, as well as the acceptance of the properly planned utilisation of manpower.

South Africa is the leading country in Africa in almost every sphere. The country's advanced, prosperous and progressing circumstances are due both to the contribution of its White population, mainly in the form of capital and expertise, as well as to the contribution of the other nations, mainly in the form of labour. The two elements are inextricably linked. South Africa's rich diversity in people, capabilities and talents is an asset that must be used to the benefit of all its peoples. This requires cooperation without threatening one another's interests. The fact that Black and Brown entrepreneurs are emerging to an increasing extent, constitutes a significant contribution to their own as well as to the general economic and social progress of the country. Only the National Party's policy makes this possible.

10. The aim of a peaceful constellation of Southern African States with mutual respect for one another's cultural heritage and traditions.

The establishment of such a league of sovereign states has always been the aim of successive National Party governments. Dr. H. F. Verwoerd referred to a Commonwealth of politically independent, economically inter-dependent states. Mr. Vorster referred to an Association of States. Mr. P. W. Botha calls it a Constellation to adapt the concept to modern circumstances and eliminate confusion with other, existing constitutional models. The National Party does not envisage a federal or unitary state. The European Community or NATO, in which sovereign independent states cooperate with one another is rather the kind of relationship envisaged, except that cooperation within the Constellation will cover not only a single field, but many areas. It is in this confederal dispensation that the urban Blacks will also be given some form of say over their own affairs.
11. The implementation, as far as possible, of a policy of neutrality in the struggle between the super powers while giving priority to South Africa's interests.

"South Africa First!" is the motto of the National Party. South Africa has always maintained strong relations with the West. In more recent times, when international relationships have become characterised by the replacement of loyalty by selfishness and self-interest, certain Western countries frequently try to promote their own self-interest at the expense of South Africa, especially in Southern Africa. That cannot be tolerated any longer. South Africa will continue to place its priorities first in its relations with other countries and powers.

12. South Africa's firm will to defend itself against external interference with every possible and practical means.

Thanks to the steps taken by the National Party towards the development and manufacture of the country's own arms, South Africa is better able to defend itself today than ever before, in spite of the total arms embargo. Its willingness to negotiate with others for the sake of peace and peaceful coexistence, is not a sign of weakness but of realism. South Africa speaks from a position of strength. It will not commit aggression, but will hit back hard if attacked. To this end, all the inhabitants of South Africa must be motivated.
In our hearts all of us seek real security

The New Republic Party is the only UNITED party — with a PLAN...
AT THE HEART OF THE MATTER

THE PRESENT REPUBLIC HAS FAILED
TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE 80's
NOW the time has come for a NEW
REPUBLIC, in which White, Brown, Black — in fact all
the peoples of South Africa — can control their own
destiny as groups as well as co-ordinate their common
interests without interfering with or dominating each
other.

TO SETTLE for anything less than the NEW
REPUBLIC whether for the greed of the Right
or surrender from the Left, is to accept a future of
turmoil and unhappiness.

TO KNOW AND TO SUPPORT the policies of the
NEW REPUBLIC PARTY is now more vital than ever
— YOU HAVE THE CHOICE!

A NEW VISION FOR A
NEW REPUBLIC

HOW?
By means of a Federal-Confederal
policy which ensures . . .

HARMONY • STRENGTH • SECURITY

Because . . . It is simple
a CONFEDERATION formed between the NEW
REPUBLIC of South Africa, the Homelands and other
Southern African states
a FEDERATION of the four groups in the common
area of the NEW REPUBLIC (the Whites, Coloureds,
Asians and certain non-homeland Blacks)

Because . . . It eliminates domination
in the CONFEDERATION no state can be forced to
do anything against its will.
in the FEDERATION each group elects its own parliament to control affairs such as pensions, education, culture, health and local government.

**Because ...**

Of Local Option

you decide the character of your own area. In the NEW REPUBLIC there will be no herding of people — whether into apartheid boxes or into compulsory integration.

**Because ...**

It will result in a South Africa in which every South African will have a stake worth fighting for. REAL security can only come from all our people wanting to fight for a way of life they wish to preserve.

**Because ...**

It works

witness NATAL where the scandal-free NRP government co-operates in many areas with Kwa-Zulu, the Coloureds and Asians. The NRP is putting community self government to work at the most difficult level by negotiation and agreement.

**GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS — NOT JUST RACE POLITICS AND CONSTITUTIONS**

**A MEANINGFUL PLAN OF ACTION**

**FIGHT INFLATION** — crippling price increases CAN be checked

Petrol CAN be sold for 20% less and over the weekends

You CAN afford red meat

Transport CAN be made better and cheaper

The crippling cost of illness CAN be removed

Tax deductible bond repayments CAN put a home within your reach

These things CAN happen with a government that cares — like the New Republic Party.

**THERE SHOULD BE NEITHER POVERTY NOR WANT IN THIS RICH LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.**

**Let’s look after those who serve us:**

Teachers . . .  can we afford not to attract and keep the best?

Nurses . . .  is the crises really necessary?

Police . . .  better pay for our protectors against crime.

Servicemen . . .  deserve 90 days credit for 90 days border service, weekend concession fares, no pay delays.

SENIOR CITIZENS . . .  deserve to maintain their standard and quality of life, to enjoy the security of a decent place to live, to be free of fear and despair.

TO SEE THESE THINGS AS A RIGHT AND NOT AS CHARITY.
WE NEED THE NRP TO FIGHT FOR US

- To restore respect for human dignity
- To create full opportunity for all in a free enterprise system which will provide prosperity through growth
- To restore the rule of law that safeguards the rights of free people
- To convert a regimented society into a free one
- To prevent a one party dictatorship

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

The Nationalist Party

- is a Party in chaos
- seeks a blank cheque for secret policies
- does not accommodate the legitimate aspirations of the non-homeland Black
- for the first time in South Africa's history provides no elected, or even partially elected, forum to represent 2.5 million Coloureds
- had the opportunity for change, missed its chance and is now back-tracking into the laager

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

In the PFP geographic federation

- in each region all adults of all races will all vote on the same voter's roll, i.e. one man, one vote, at every level of government
- there will be a system of proportional representation assuring majority rule
- Whites will be outnumbered in every region and every level of government
- the PFP Bill of Rights, instead of protecting minority groups, will prevent any group or community from establishing closed residential areas under any law or ordinance.

ONLY THE NRP HAS A TOTAL STRATEGY TO FIGHT FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA

DO YOU KNOW:

That the NRP —

- is not a boycott Party. It will use every instrument, including the President's Council, imperfect as it may be, to bring about the NEW REPUBLIC for which we fight,
- has initiated a successful policy of dialogue with homelands, urban Blacks, and other groups
- was the only political party in South Africa to present and defend its plan before the constitutional commission — and face public scrutiny,
- is dedicated to a society in which there will be no
need for arbitrary executive action against the freedom of people,

- has the only answer to the Marxist advance in Southern Africa through a confederation of states with political and economic links and not the Prime Minister's vague and undefined constellation of states.

THE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY IS FIGHTING FOR YOU . . . CARING ABOUT YOU VOTE FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC PARTY . . . FOR REAL SECURITY! . . . FOR LESS GOVERNMENT — BETTER GOVERNMENT
1. A South Africa which will redeem its honour and esteem in international politics by stopping the policy of concessions and appeasement and by asserting itself as a free country.

2. A South Africa which out of national selfrespect withdraws from the UNO because South Africa's right to be seated has under humiliating circumstances been taken away by the organization.

3. A South Africa which refuses to throw the Whites of South West Africa to the wolves in a one man, one vote election under UN supervision, as provided in Resolution 435 of the Security Council, to which the present South African Government has agreed.

4. A South Africa which recognizes the terrorists as the mercenaries of the Communist empire, and which will fight and exterminate this barbarism with all its might, which will stop the supply of food, fuel and railway services to states harbouring terrorists, and will demand that the terrorists be removed, failing which South Africa will restore its military honour — after the withdrawal from Rhodesia and Angola — by sweeping the terrorists from Southern Africa and laying the basis for peaceful relations.

5. A South Africa whose balance has been restored by again placing the accent of South African politics on the White nation, on which centres the entire order, peace and prosperity in South Africa.

6. A South Africa from which the course of events in African states will be observed with a sense of realism, and the debt and poverty, political instability, and military coups and general retrogression will be recognised, and it will be realized that in any constellation or other political set-up which includes these states, the economic backwardness, political instability and general deterioration will spill over on to South Africa.

7. A South Africa in which the 1936 allocation of land will be accepted as the final word, so that an end will be made to the incorporation in Black homelands of farms and towns which are inalienably part of White South Africa, and an end will also be made to the expectations that by threats and demands by Blacks parts of our country could be torn away bloodlessly.

8. A South Africa in which an end has been made to the creation of welfare states for Blacks in both the homelands and the White areas.

9. A South Africa which will be a real fatherland for the Whites and not a workshop for a motley plurality of races and nations, in which the White's amenities of sports fields, parks, hotels and theatres are increasingly taken over and in which the labour market of the Whites is increasingly invaded by Blacks.

10. A South Africa in which the fact is recognised that the economic position of the Whites has been achieved through hard work, sacrifice and performance, and that there can be no diminution of this position through a process of economic equalization with the Blacks without damaging the whole of South Africa.

11. A South Africa in which economic stability has been restored by terminating the continuous price rises and by reducing the inflation of the money supply to the 2 percent per year that it was in the fifties and sixties, when South Africa was recognised as one of the best governed countries in the world.

12. A South Africa in which young White couples will be in a financial position to buy houses and raise bigger families with the sense of security that what they inherited they would be able to leave to their children.

13. A South Africa in which its people will have a bigger share in the wealth of the land and will get a bigger share in the erroneous profits gained from the increased gold price.

14. A South Africa in which the importance of a well paid and dedicated teacherscorps, police force, civil service and nursing profession will be recognized as a requisite for progress, order and stability.

15. A South Africa in which Blacks in the cities of South Africa will remain attached to their respective nations and exercise their political rights in their respective territories.

16. A South Africa in which there will be imaginative and determined planning to achieve meaningful development of the Black nations in their territories through economic decentralization and labour intensive schemes of afforestation, irrigation and road-building.

17. A South Africa in which the future development of the Coloureds will be linked to a territory, as the alternative to the integration of Coloureds and Whites and the elimination of race and colour as a means of differentiation in group relations in South Africa.

18. A South Africa in which the truth is accepted that parliamentary democracy has not sufficient tolerance to accommodate Whites, Coloureds, Indians (and Blacks), and that only separate political structures for each group, without any form of political power sharing, can ensure permanent order in South Africa.

19. A South Africa in which the moral standards of public life has been restored, and government leaders do not break promises, give false assurances, use secret funds to further their party political interests and keep their real policies under wraps until after elections.

20. A South Africa in which Afrikaners, English and other Englishspeaking South Africans will unite in a solid front to protect what we have and what we are and be a beacon of light and faith for the White Christian civilization.

HNP policy in a nutshell
Willem Adriaan Kleynhans obtained his academic qualifications through extramural study at the University of Pretoria. His doctoral thesis Volksregering in die ZAR: Die rol van memories was published in 1966. Since 1947 until he retired at the end of 1986 he was attached to the University of South Africa, initially on the administrative staff, but from 1950 academically as lecturer in the Department of Political Science. He was appointed as a professor in 1971, and since 1975 he was head of this department.
Unionist Party of South Africa (Transvaal Province).

GENERAL ELECTION 1920.

Unionist Party's Appeal:
:: to the Electorate.

NATIONAL PARTY SE KLEURBELEID

HANDHAWING VAN BLanke RAS AS HOOGSTE TAAK

Gekleurdes se Welsyn in Aparte Ontwikkeling

TABLE 1

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purposes. The Nationalist Party stands for SOCIAL JUSTICE

for all, as advocating by the

PROTECT YOUR HOMES AND

VOTE S.A.P.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

SAFEGUARDING WHITE CITIZENS.

What about this:

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