South African LABOUR PARTY

Fighting Programme

Adopted by Conference, January, 1929.

Issued by authority of the National Council,
:: South African Labour Party ::
WILLIAM WANLESS, General Secretary.
As a step towards the aforementioned objective, the Party will fight consistently for a reduction of working hours to 44 per week in the meantime. We consider it essential that extra time worked on any one day shall be recognised and paid for as overtime. We are opposed to the "spread over" system as applied now on the South African Railways and in other industries.

4. Control of Prices.

In South Africa nearly every commodity is controlled by rings and trusts. We have the Banking Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Cold Storage Combination, the Coal Ring, the Millers' Combine, and so on, including local concerns such as Bakers' rings.

To-day prices are fixed and controlled by private interests for private profit.

Prices are much too high. The producer gets too little and the consumer pays too much, while the small distributor, although not in name, is in reality nothing more than a wage slave.

Those who constitute the Rings and Trusts were fat by exploiting the producer, the consumer and the small distributor.

The State must step in and control prices, securing a fair return to the producer, a satisfactory price to the consumer, and a reasonable margin to the distributor. Profiteering must stop.

5. Extension of State Enterprise.

The principle of State Enterprise is widely accepted in South Africa, as elsewhere. Already the State and Local Authorities are engaged in providing many services for the people.

Labour stands for the increase of such effort. In many public needs to-day private enterprise is functioning inefficiently and has a stranglehold on the community. Key industries must be owned and controlled by the State.

The Labour Party will press to secure State control of Credit by means of the State Bank; State Shipping; State Manufacture of Fertilisers. Labour, which is largely responsible for the passing of the Iron and Steel Corporation Act, will press for the establishment of this most important key industry in terms of the Act and for the construction of our own railway rolling stock and the manufacture of our own agricultural implements and railway requirements.

Labour wants the people to realise that if they want their business attended to they must do it themselves. "Mind your own business" is an excellent motto for the people of South Africa.


The Government to-day, through the Wage Board and through the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act, lays down wages and conditions for outside trades. In many cases it pays less and gives worse conditions itself than it prescribes for others. This must be altered. The Government servants are entitled to the privileges of Conciliation Boards, Wage Acts, etc., just as private employees are, and sweating is equally vicious when practised by a Government or a private employer.

The Labour Party will endeavour to get the Conciliation and Wage Acts extended to cover Government servants. It has tried before but failed, but it will try again with renewed vigour and enterprise. Certain deadening influences are now removed, and Labour can do more now than in the last few years.
There are many grievances in the Railway service, real grievances, which cannot be put right under the present system of farcical boards and appeals. The Party's proposals will enable the Railway men and all Government servants to have their grievances redressed.

The Industrial Conciliation Act, however, must be amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Council. The Wages Act, in the light of experience, must be amended so as to have employees and employers represented thereon. The administration of both Acts needs perfecting. Labour will press for this.


This country to-day suffers from low wages. The unskilled workers' standard is too low. The present Government, under Labour pressure, has done something to improve the lot of the unskilled workers, but even to-day the pay of unskilled workers is scandalously low, and the Government Railways and other Government Departments are amongst the worst sinners. In one Department alone, the Public Works Department, the ex-Minister, Mr. Walter Madeley, in the face of fierce antagonism, established a minimum of 8/- per day. This also is inadequate.

The Labour Party will press for the establishment of a national minimum wage of 10/- per day in industry. Agriculture, although to-day not in a position to pay such a minimum, will be able to do so if and when it is protected from exploitation and by the establishment of State Control of Credit, State Cold Storages, State Shipping, and State Fertiliser and Agricultural Implement Factories.

The amount of our success will depend upon our strength. If we are weak we can do little. If we are strong we can do much. It depends upon the people themselves. It was through Labour that minimum wages were established in South Africa, and already hundreds of thousands of pounds have been added to the workers' wages.

If the workers as a whole vote Labour, this can be made millions.

8. Housing for the People.

There are not enough houses in South Africa for the people. Thousands are huddled together in squalor and misery. It is impossible to live civilised lives in slums.

Private enterprise in building has broken down.

The demand for houses greatly exceeds the supply. The State must step in and look after its helpless citizens.

The principle is already widely accepted in South Africa. In Durban, Capetown, Bloemfontein, and many other towns there are comfortable, decent houses, built by the community, sold or let at terms whereby the worker can acquire a real home.

The Labour Party wants to go much further. It wants a big scheme on the New Zealand lines. It believes that a four-room house and all accessories can be let at £3 10s. Od. a month, and it is out to try and get the Government to tackle this question seriously.


The Labour Party recognises the importance of our primary industries, such as mining and agriculture. It is not out to harass the mining industry, nor does it believe in a policy of pinpricks. Subject to securing adequate conditions and pay for the employees in the industry and adequate safeguards by means of Labour ratios or otherwise against the shrinkage in the white labour force in the industry, the Labour Party will be prepared to consider sympathetically the granting of all reasonable facilities for the fullest possible development of the industry.

In the case of the agricultural industry, the Labour Party believes in making it less dependent on an overseas market by the development as a result of its policy of an ever-growing Home Market. In addition to protecting it by the establishment of State Control of Credit, State Cold Storages, State Shipping, and State Fertiliser and Agricultural Implement Factories, the Labour Party favours the further establishment of irrigation schemes, State marketing overseas of our surplus agricultural products (with a guarantee of minimum prices to farmers) and State control of imports.

We believe in fostering secondary industries by a policy of protection by means of tariffs, bounties and control of imports, subject to adequate safeguards against the exploitation by such industries of the producers and consumers.

If the people of South Africa desire Government for the People, and not for Big Interests, whether of Finance or Land, they will vote for official candidates of the South African Labour Party.

The Party is free of all alliances. It will remain free and independent and use its power in Parliament with one aim only—the welfare of the people of South Africa.
Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het | Setels verower/ Seats won | Participating parties which have won seats
---|---|---
1. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Party (Koalisie) | 61 | 1. The South African Party (Coalition)
2. Die Nasionale Party (Koalisie) | 75 | 2. The National Party (Coalition)
5. Roosiette | 2 | 5. Roos ‘‘Party’’
7. Onafhanklikes | 6 | 7. Independents

Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste
3. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.
4. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.
5. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.
6. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.
7. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.

Sources of election manifestos
3. No official manifesto could be traced
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TWEE GENEREUSES S BEROEP
OP DIE KIESERS

' Steun Alleen Amptelike Kandidate'

GESAMMENTLIKE MANIES

Adv. Tielman Roos in Rustenburg

In 'n verkla king uitgevaar deur generaal Hertzog en Sinus
gesamentlik deen die twee leiers in beroep op alle
kiesers wat die nuwe rege ring ondersteun om getrou te staan
by die oue kandidaat en alleen die amptelik geno mineerde
party-kandidaat te steun.

Die twee leiers betreurt dit dat in sommige kies-
afdelings die amptelike kandidate geopposeer word
door mense wat voorheen verbonden was aan een van
die twee groot partie. Dit is nie minder as ver-
werp van die oue kandidaat nie en 'n huu van die
Regering.

VRAE AAN ADV. ROOS
TWEE GENERAALS SE BEROEP OP DIE KIESERS

‘Steun Alleen Amptelike Kandidate’

GESAMENTLIKE MANIFES

Adv. Tielman Roos in Rustenburg

In ’n verklaring uitgereik deur generaals Hertzog en Smuts gesamentlik doen die twee leiers ’n beroep op alle kiesers wat die nuwe regering ondersteun, om getrou te staan by die ooreenkoms en alleen die amptelik genomineerde party-kandidaat te steun.

Die twee leiers betreur dit dat in sonnige kiesafdelings die amptelike kandidate geopponeer word door mense wat voorheen verbonde was aan een van die twee groot partye. Dit is niks minder as verwerping van die ooreenkoms nie en ’n hou gemik teen die Regering.

VRAE AAN ADV. ROOS

Ten slotte doen die twee Generaals ’n ernstige beroep op hul onderskeie ondersteuners om geen onafhanklike, wie hy ook al mag wees, te steun nie en die verkiesing van die amptelike kandidate te verseker.

Adv. Tielman Roos het met sy veldtog begin op Mamaglieskraal. Die vergadering was taamlik rumoerig; baie vrae is gestel en die twee mosies is nie tot stemming gebring nie.

PRETORIA, Woensdag.

Genl. J.B.M Hertzog en genl. J.C. Smuts het ’n gesamentlike beroep op die kiesers van die Unie, met betrekking tot benoemings en verkiesings, opgestel.

Die twee leiers verklaar:

”Die ooreenkoms tussen die partyleiers vir ’n nuwe regering is met algemene en hartlike byval begroet, waarvoor ons innig dankbaar is. Daar het egter reeds ’n tyd verloop sedert die ooreenkoms aan die publiek voorgelê is, en intus sen het die redes vir die verkiesing en die betrokke stryd vraag tot ’n mate op die agtergrond geraak, en in verskeie kiesafdelings het misverstand ontstaan. Dit het dus vir ons nodig geword om daardie stryd vraag weer kort en helder voor die publiek te lê.

DIE STRYDVRAAG

”Om ’n dreigende volksgevaar te bestry, is ’n nuwe regering gevorm, die grondslag waarvan in ons gesamentlike verklaring van 11 Februarie vervat is. Nou moet daardie Regering hom onderwerp aan die goedkeuring van die kiesers. Die stryd vraag vir die kiesers is dus eenvoudig of hulle tevrede is met die nuwe Regering op die grondslag soos aangegee, al dan nie. In die verkiesing wat op hande is, word nie van die kiesers verlang dat hulle moet beslis oor die bekwaamheid van die Nasionale en Suid-Afrikaanse Partye om die land te regeer nie.

”Hulle moet alleen ’n oordeel vel oor ’n regering wat gevorm is op ’n gronds lag van samewerking tussen hierdie partye, met die doel om ’n verkiesing op hierdie gronds lag te voer, op so ’n wyse dat partywys uitgeskaak word.

”Ons het dit nodig gevind om ’n reeling te tref insake die nominasie van kandidate op wie die kiesers hul stemme moet uithbring ter ondersteuning van die nuwe Regering.

DIE REELING

”Hierdie reeling is dat die partye nie mekaar sal beveg in die setels wat hulle tans in die Volksraad hou nie, maar dat elke party sy eie setels behou en van sy eie lede benoem as kandidate vir sodanige setels.

”In navolging van hierdie reeling het die Nasionale en Suid-Afrikaanse Partye nou ooreenkomstig hul party konstitusies, kandidate benoem in die kiesafdelings wat aan hulle toegewys is, en hierdie kandidate is dus diegene wat die volle en onverdeelde steun moet geniet van almal wat die nuwe regering ondersteun, afgesien van partye.

”Ons betreur die feit dat die offisieel benoemde kandidate nou in baie gevalle deur mense wat in die verlede verbonde was aan een van ons partye. Sulke kandidate, noem hulself koalisioniste.

VERWERPING VAN OOREENKOMS

”In werklikheid is hulle kandidatuur van verwerping van die koalitie-ooreenkoms, en ’n hou gemik teen die nuwe Rege ring. Dit is na aanleiding van die huidige onrustige ekono mis druk dat die Regering dit wenslik geag het dat die ge vaar bestry moet word in ’n gees van nasionale eenheid. Ons vra dat ’n verenigde nasie sy seën moet skenk aan die Regering se pogings daartoe.

”Om hierdie rede voel ons geregverdig om ’n beroep te doen op ons onderskeie ondersteuners om geen steun te ver leen aan onafhanklikes nie, of hulle hulle nou koalisioniste of iets anders noem, maar om alles in hul vermoë te doen om die verkiesing van die amptelike benoemde kandidaat te verseker.

”Selfs waar ons lede persoonlik nie tevrede is met die kandidaat wat die ander party benoem het nie, doen ons tog ’n beroep op hulle om vir sodanige kandidaat te stem, en sodoende die ooreenkoms wat ons in die belang van die land aangegaan het, te eerbiedig.

”Ons hoofdoel in hierdie verkiesing is om die volk te laat saamtrek in ’n groot nasionale nood, en onafhanklike kandida te wie se verskyning slegs die politieke vrede kan ver steur, moet nie aangemoedig word nie.”

(w.g.) J.B.M. Hertzog.
(w.g.) J.C. Smuts.

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LEADERS' APPEAL TO ELECTORS

WHY THEY SHOULD VOTE FOR
COALITIONISTS

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES
REPUDIATED

JOINT STATEMENT BY PREMIER
AND GENERAL SMUTS

Princeton, Wednesday

General J. B. M. Hertzog and General J. C. Smuts have issued a joint appeal to the electorate of South Africa in regard to nominations and contests. They say:

"The agreement between the leaders for a new Government is not with the election and the details of the new form of government, but with the formation of a new Government on the basis of the coalition agreement. It is the duty of the electors to vote for the candidates presented by the parties in line with the coalition agreement, and thus to honour the agreement which we have made in the interest of the country."

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LEADER'S APPEAL TO ELECTORS
WHY THEY SHOULD VOTE FOR COALITIONISTS
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES REPUDIATED

JOINT STATEMENT BY PREMIER AND GENERAL SMUTS

Pretoria, Wednesday.

General J.B.M. Hertzog and General J.C. Smuts have signed a joint appeal to the electorate of South Africa in regard to nominations and elections. They say:

"The agreement between the party leaders for a new Government has met with the widest and most cordial support, for which we are deeply grateful. Some time has, however, elapsed since that agreement was brought before the public and in the meantime the reason for the elections and the issue involved have been to some extent obscured and in several constituencies misunderstanding has arisen.

"It becomes necessary therefore for us again to present that issue briefly and clearly to the public. A new Government has been formed to meet a pressing national emergency, its basis being set forth in the joint statement issued by us last February.

THE ELECTION ISSUE
"That being so it is necessary for that Government to submit itself to the approval of the electorate. The issue before the electorate is therefore simply whether or not it approves of the new Government on the basis set forth in that statement.

"At the coming elections the voters are not being called upon to pronounce on the respective fitness of the Nationalist and South African Parties to govern the country. They are asked simply to pronounce on a Government formed on a basis of co-operation between these parties.

With a view to the conduct of an election on this basis in such a way as to eliminate party strife we found it necessary to make an arrangement in regard to the nomination of candidates for whom the electors might record their votes in support of the new Government.

THE ARRANGEMENT
"This arrangement is that the parties do not fight each other for the seats they at present hold in the Assembly, but that each keeps its present seats and holds nomination among its own members for candidates for such seats in terms of this arrangement.

"The Nationalist and South African Parties respectively have now, in accordance with their party constitutions selected their candidates in the constituencies allotted to them, and these are therefore the candidates who should receive the full and undivided support, irrespective of party, of all who support the new Government.

"We deplore the fact that in many cases there are coming forward in opposition to the official candidates other candidates who have in the past been connected with one or other of our parties. Such candidates are labelling themselves 'Coalitionists'. In reality their candidature is a repudiation of the coalition agreement and a blow directed at the new Government.

"It is because of the present grave economic emergency that the Government has found it desirable that that emergency should be met in a spirit of national unity. We ask that a united nation should accord its blessing to the Government's efforts to do so.

DUTY OF ELECTORS
For that reason we feel justified in calling upon our respective supporters to lend no assistance to the Independents, whether they call themselves Coalitionists or otherwise, but to do all in their power to secure the return of the official Coalitionist candidate in each case.

"Even where our members may not personally approve of any particular candidate whom the other party has selected, we appeal to them to vote for such candidate, and thus to honour the agreement which we have made in the interests of the country.

"Our supreme object in this election, is to make the people pull together in a great national emergency, and independent candidates whose coming forward can only disturb the political peace should not be encouraged."

The appeal is signed by Generals Hertzog and Smuts.—(Reuter.)
1938
18 MEI/MAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het</th>
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<td>2. Die Nasionale Party (NP)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2. The National Party (NP)</td>
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<td>5. Sosialiste Party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5. The Socialist Party</td>
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</tbody>
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Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste

4. Geen Afrikaanse weergawe kon opgespoor word nie.
5. Geen amptelike manifes kon opgespoor word nie.

Sources of election manifestos

4. Manifesto. Published by E T Stubbs, Organizing Secretary of the Dominion Party, Johannesburg.
5. No official manifesto could be traced.
DIE
HERTZOGTOESPRAKE

DEEL 6
Oktober 1932—September 1942

Saamgestel deur 'n redaksiekomitee bestaande uit Prof. F.J. du T. SPIES, Prof. D.W. KRÜGER en Prof. J.J. OBERHOLSTER

Perskor-uitgewery
51. toespraak: prestasies van die verenigde party — smithfield, 1938.

meneer die voorsitter etc.

u kan dit wel verstaan, dat dit nie sonder 'n sekere mate van selfvoldoening is, dat ik hier vandag voor u staan. — selde, tog, word dit 'n lid van die parlement geskenk om weereens, na vir 'n onafgebroken tydperk van 31 jaar lid te gewees het van 'n kiesafdeling, deur sy konstituente geroepe te word om hui vir 'n ander termyn van 5 jaar in die volksraad te verteenwoordig.

ik dank u! en wil u verseter van my hartelike waardering en erkentelikheid. daardie 31 jaar is my gewees 'n tydperk waaraan ik steeds sal terug dink met wyding, en met liefdevolle herinnering aan die smithfield en smithfield-rouxville kiesafdeling.

in my toespraak hier laaste jaar het ik u korteliks herinner aan die ryke oost van belangrike gebeurtenisse en prestasies deur die afrikanerdom, en meer bepaaldelik deur die afrikaans-sprekende afrikaner, gedurende daardie korte tydperk van 30 jaar ingesaml.

binne daardie korte paar jaar, tog, is die grootste nasionale vraagstukke, rakende ons onafhanklike volksbestaan; ons taalgelykheid; ons volkseenheid, tot oplossing gekom; en is op die gebied van ons ekonomiese en maatskappelike samelewing beslissinge geneem, beginsels aanvaard, en maatregels getref, van so diep ingrypende aard, dat die ware betekenis daarvan eerst reg besef en gewaardeer sal word deur laterere geslagte.

enige van hierdie beslissinge, en beginsels, hoop ik later op terug te kom.

intussen moet ik daarop wys dat ons so goed as reeds staan in die midde van die strydperk van 'n nuwe algemene verkiesing, van drie kante bestook deur verschillende partye, elk waarvan voorgee beter geregigig dat die verenigde party te wees tot die regering van die land.

of dit so is: of die arbeids-party, of kol. stallard met sy dominionieters, of dr. malan met sy gesuiwerde nasionaliste, 'n beter aanspraak op die regering van die land het dan die verenigde nasionale party, sal deur die stembus beslis word. intussen neem ik die vryheid om te sê, dat die lede van die verenigde suid-afrikaanse nasionale party vast gedetermineer is dat die verenigde afrikaner volk van suid-afrika sal bly 'n verenigde volk, geregered, ewe as gedurende die laaste 5 jaar, deur 'n verenigde party regering.

die rede vir die land het dan die verenigde party regering bewys gelewer sowel van sy afrikaner hart en vaderlandslyfde as van sy toewyding en troub aan die belange van die wat hy geroep was om te regeer. daardie liefde vir suid-afrika; daardie toewyding en trou aan die volk, is nie maar gewees mond praatjies uitgeskree vanaf politieke platforms nie, dit staan aangetekend as onuitwisbare feite, beliggaamd in wette van die land en in besluite van die parlement; uit dade dus wat uit eie self getuig, sonder behoefte aan luidrugtige reclame, of aan ondergrondse geheime influisteringe.

wanneer dus die verenigde party vandag weer eens die volk nader met die versoek dat hy ander maal sal gemagtigd word om die land te regeer, dan is dit geen ongereguwaardigde aanmatiging, maar 'n vrymoedigheid waartoe hy voel geregigig, op grond van die grote dienste wat hy aan die volk in 'n gees van trou en toegwyde pligsbetrating betoon het. by die behartiging van die belange van volk en staat gedurende die laaste 5 jaar.

die verenigde party tog het reeds agter sig 'n loopbaan van 5 jaar, waar dit met eer en troos op kan terug wys:

die
status en segel wette;
die naturelle wette;
die vreemdelinge-immigrasie-wet;
die boere-bystands wett — om maar op 'n paar van sy verrigtinge in die parlement te wys — sal in ons geskiedenis bly staan as monumentale prestasies getuigende van die durf en
krak waarmee 'n verenigde volk, deur middel van die Verenigde Party, in staat is gewees om die belange van die land, ten spyte van alle kleinlike politieke weerstand, op waardige wyse te doen segevier.

Dag wetgewing is maar een van die wee waarlangs deur 'n Regering die belange van die volk beskerm en bevorder word, en daarmee is dus nog geensins uitgeput wat deur die Verenigde Party Regering verrig en vir die land gedoen is gedurende die 5 jaar waarin dit die land geregeer het.

'n Ander weg, en gewoonlik 'n veel meer gevolgryke en afdoende weg om die belange van die land te behartig, is die weg van 'n krachtige en gesonde Administrasie. Ook weer hier — langs administratiewe weg — is die Regering beginsels aanvaard en beleid gevolgd, wat nog maar enkele jare gelede as revolutionair beskou is geword, maar wat, vir sover aangaan die welsyn van die volk en die toekomst van ons land, nie anders mag beskou word dan as beslissend.

Laat my toe om ook hier maar 'n paar voorbeelde aan te haal:

Dat die Arbeider langs administratiewe weg versekerd sal word teen werkloosheid, is 'n beleid deur die Regering reeds in werking gestel; en sal as beginsel vir die toekomst gehandhaaf word. Volgens die beginsel deur die Regering aanvaard, is die tyd nie meer, wanneer deur 'n Suid Afrikaanse Regering mag uitgeroep word: *Ben ik my broeders hoeder?*

Deur die Regering word opgetree as beskermheer, nie alleen van die werkloose, maar ook van die arme en verarmdes in die algemeen en waar die arbeider verskakel word teen werkloosheid, word die arm man, vrou en kind gewaarborgd teen gebrek aan *Voedsel, Kleeding, Behuising en Mediese Verpleging*.

Dit alles is reeds in werking; en hoewel nog nie tot sy uiterste konsekwense uitgestrek, word met die volvoering van hierdie beleid alle poginge aangewend; en sal geen Regering in die toekomst die beginsel waarop hierdie beleid gebou is, weer durf oor die hoof sien nie.

Wanneer hierby daar verder gelet word op welke reuse skaal vandag voldoen word aan die lang gekoesterde ideaal van die Afrikaner volk om die vloedwaters van ons riviere op te vang, tot benutting van irrigasie doeleindes; op waffer omvangryke wyse bestryding van grondverspilling en die bou van damme gedurende die laaste jare plaas gevind het en nog word voortgeset; hoe ons jong geslag voorsien word met geleentheid vir liggaams-oefening en discipline, vergesel van verskaffing van geskikte dienstbetrekkinge vir die ouderdom — alles op koste van die Staat, belopende miljoene pondes van jaar tot jaar, — dan word besef hoezeer, ten einde dit alles te kan doen en uitvoer, dit noodsakelik is dat die Regering van die land gevestigd sal staan op die wil van 'n verenigd volk met 'n verenigde volksregering.

Ik wens dan ook hier met nadruk en beslisheid te verklaar, dat wat die Verenigde Party Regering gedurende die korte tydperk van 5 jaar op die gebied van wetgewing en administrasie gepraesteer het tot geluk, voortgang en ontwikkeling van land en volk, deur geen Regering uit enig ander van die bestaande partye in Suid-Afrika kon verrig geword het nie; en dat 'n praestasie soos die gelewer deur die Verenigde Party gedurende die verloope 5 jaar, noodwendig moet lê buite die mag van enig regering die sy krag moet put uit volksverdeeldheid.

Die ervaring van die mensdom is nog steeds geweest;

**Verdeeldheid lei tot die graf.**

Laat ons as volk in diepe eerbied die oue leus huldig

**Eendrag maak mag!**

want alleen deur eendrag sal ons in staat wees om ons volk te lei tot lewe en geluk!

By die aangaan van Vereniging deur die twee partye in 1933, het ik u van die verhoog alhier verskakel dat vereniging volstrekt noodsakelik was, indien dit ons ens was dat verkry sou word,

dat die twee grote volksdele onder ons — die Afrikaans- en Engels-sprekende Afrikanerdome — tot 'n Nasionale sou samegevoeg en geconsolideer word; en het ik u daarop gewys, hoe noodsakelik dit was dat die verenigde krante van hierdie twee volksdele in dienst en tot opbou van volk en land sou samegevat en ingespan word.

Die resultaat van samewerking as 'n Verenigde Party behaal sedert 1933, getuiig tans tot oorvloed nie alleen hoe noodsakelik dit toe was, dat vereniging sou plaasvind, maar ook eweseer, hoe noodsakelik dit nog vandag is, dat die
Regenng van die land sal rust op die skouers van 'n Verenigde party ge-inspireerd deur 'n verenigde volk.

Verdeeldheid, met sy: Anti-Afrikaner; Anti-Brits; Anti-Joods; Anti-Asiak; Anti-Kleurling; Anti-Naturel politiek, — 'n politiek wat in die grond der saak anti-alles is waar nie politieke munt uit kan geslaan word nie — is 'n beleid van wanhoop, gedra op die vluel van selfsug en haat; wat sy eie ingewande uiteen en sy eie vernietiging bewerk.

Soos ten oorvloede blyk uit die ondervinding van die laaste 5 jaar, kan alleen langs die weg van 'n verenigde volk iets groots en blyvends vir Suid-Afrika tot stand gebring word, en alleen met die verenigde kragte van die volk in sy geheel, sal die Regenng van Suid-Afrika in die toekomst op suksesvolle wyse die welvaart en die redding van die volk kan behartig.

Met vernieuwde kragte dus sal die Verenigde Party, na die komende Eleksies, sy reeds aanvaarde beleid van:

*Volks-eenheid;*
*Nasionale Ontwikkeling; en*
*Volkswelvaart;*

voortset, sowel binne die Parlement as deur die Regenng; en daarby sal die beginsels wat in die laaste 5 jaar as grondslag gediend het by sy optreding tot herstel en opbou van die bevolking;

tot bestryding van Werkeloosheid;

tot versekering van 'n behoorlike lewenstoestand aan die minder goeie; steeds as leidraad en as basis van verdere voorbou aanvaar word. Die einddoel van die Regenng sal steeds wees 'n gesonde, 'n gelukkige en 'n welvarend volk.

Uit wat ik so ewe gesê het aangaande die voornemens van die Regenng omtrent die beleid wat gevolg sal word na die Eleksies, is duidelik dat die Regenng daarop uit is om met krag voort te set sy program van nasionale ontwikkeling en opbou waarmee dit nou al reeds met so veel sukses vir enige jare besig is. Voordat die volle oost van hierdie beleid kan ingesamel word en die volk die volle betekenis daarvan kan kom te waardeer, sal dit nodig wees dat dit eerst in voller omvang toegelaat word dan wat kon geskied in die korte tyd sedert daarmee 'n begin is gemaak.

Ik wil aanneem dat met die opsomming van die Verenigde Party se voornemens, soos deur my hier voor u gegee, betreffende wat die Verenigde Party Regenng van plan is om na die Algemene Verkiesinge tot uitvoer te bring, die Opposisie nie tevrede sal wees nie. — Die Opposisie tog, wat, behalwe woorde en beloftes, niks gepraasteer het wat horn aanspraak gee op die vertroue en ondersteuning van die volk nie, is dit meer te doen om die skyn dan om die werkelikheid. Met 'n kwistig hand sprei hy dus beloftes uit na alle winde, sonder sig oor die nakoming daarvan te bekommer.

Die Verenigde Party daarentegen, is nie alleen die draer van verantwoordelikheid teenoor die volk nie; dit besef tewens dat waar iets word beloof, die belofte ook uitgevoer moet word.

**Die beleid van die Opposisie**

Soos al reeds deur my op gewys, word daar deur die Officiele Opposisie by die volk aanspraak op gemaak, dat by die komende verkiesinge sy voornemens is om na die Algemene Verkiesinge tot uitvoer te bring, die Opposisie nie tevrede sal wees nie. — Die Opposisie tog, wat, behalwe woorde en beloftes, nog niks gepraasteer het wat horn aanspraak gee op die vertroue en ondersteuning van die volk nie, is dit meer te doen om die skyn dan om die werkelikheid. Met 'n kwistig hand sprei hy dus beloftes uit na alle winde, sonder sig oor die nakoming daarvan te bekommer.

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te word, toon dadelik aan die beuselagtige, of wel gebrek aan, grond waaraan hy sy ontstaan te dank het.

Die sogenaamde beleid van die Gesuiwerde Party, bestaan uit niks meer as uit propaganda beweringe en stellinge oor geleentheids onderwerpe, of oor onderskeiklike sake en toestande van geissoleerde en tydelike aard. Soos gewoonlik die geval is in die politiek met so 'n gekusnelde beleid, is die hoofdoel waarmee dit in die lewe geroep is dit, dat die gesuiwerde Party dit kan gebruik as lokaas om by 'n verkiezing stemme te vang. Doel en oogmerk van hierdie sogenaamde beleid van die gesuiwerde Party, is nie die bevoordeering van dié belange van volk en land nie, maar wel die van die Party en sy aanhangers. — Daar moet stemme gevang word!

Hoe seer die sogenaamde Opposisie beleid op niks anders berekend is as op die vang van stemme, waardeur die gesuiwerde party dan hoop om die regering van dié land in hande te kry, sal dadelik blyk by die ontleiding soos ik van voornemens is om tans te doen van enkele van die onderwerpe van sogenaamde gesuiwerde Nasionale Party beleid.

Daar die gesuiwerde leiers in die Parlement baie trots skyn op hul Republikeinse beleid wil ik begin met 'n analyse van hul gesuiwerde Nasionale Republikanisme,

wat sal insluit hul gesuiwerde ernst, opregtheid en vaderlandsomvanklikheid.

Ek begin met Oud Regter Beyers, gesuiwerde republikeinse kandidaat vir die Fauresmith Kies-afdeling, teen Minister Havenga. In 'n toespraak van hom gerapporteer in die Suiderstem van 1 Maart j.l., vind ik gerapporteer dat hy: „Generaal Hertzog aanvaal het vir sy verandering van 'n sterk republikein tot 'n bitter teenstander”.

Oud Regter Beyers het volkome reg. Ek was 'n sterk — baie sterk — republikein; en ek was dit gebly solong dit in belang van my volk nodig en dienstig was om dit te wees. Daarom het ik vanaf die eerste dag van die Boeroorlog afstand gedoen van die regbank, nie om deel te gaan neem in 'n eleksie nie, maar om met die wapen in die hand te gaan veg vir die Republieke; en is ik in die geledere van my mederepublikeine in die veld gewees tot op die laaste oomblik van dié stryd.

En Oud Regter Beyers, toe in die fleur van sy lewe, waar was hy? Op dieselfde oomblik haast as wat ik besig was om die wapen op te neem, en my na die vegterrein te spoed om die republiek, waar Oud Regter Beyers nou na soek, te verdedig, was ook hy besig — baie besig — maar nie om te gaan veg nie! Soos iemand onlangs dit beskryf het, hy was besig „Om sy goedjies in Johannesburg, waar hy sy brood verdien het, ten einde horn te haas na die beskerming van die Britse vlag in Kaapstad!”

En hierdie man neem my dit vandag kwalik, dat ik nie sy helde moed besit om 'n gesuiwerde republiekin te wees nie! — Nou dat daar geen gevaar en geen noodsakelikheid toe bestaan nie!

Ons ken hierdie vuurvreter republikein! — Niewaar?

Laat my toe, Meneer die Voorsitter, om u weer daaraan te herinner, dat ik slegs besig is om aan te toon waffer waaraan geheg moet word aan dié sogenaamde republikeinse beleid van die gesuiwerde Party, en dat dit niks meer is as oneerlike propaganda om stemme te vang. Daarom wil ik billik wees en aanneem, dat ook hier in die geval van Oud Regter Beyers, een swawel geen somer maak nie, en dat u geregist soos wees om hom te beskou as 'n uitsondering, — 'n swart skaap onder die gesuiwerde trop — Ja! as hy daar alleen sou staan! — Ongelukkig gryp gesuiwerde republikanisme en sy reputasie, is dit die geval nie. Hoeveel ander swartskap gehoorre en behorende die Beyers kategorie en aan ander klasse soos Townuards en Britse „intelligence officers” uit die Boer-oorlog periode, daar onder die gesuiwerde republikeine van vandag is, is ons nie so onbekend nie. Hoeveel van daardie soort swartskap daar in die Parlement alleen gevind word, onder die gesuiwerdes, is in dié laaste paar maande herhaaldelik op gewys in die kolomme van die Vaderland en die Suiderstem.

Oud Regter Beyers is dus geen uitsondering. As nagegaan word wie dié ander swartskape onder die gesuiwerde republikeine is, en waffer verantwoordelike posisies hul inneem in die gesuiwerde Party, dan openbaar sig die oneerlike spel van gesuiwerde republikanisme op 'n wyse wat die gesuiwerde voormanne van die gesuiwerde Party tot die diepsie oneer strek.

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Hul sogenaamde republikeinse beleid, is niks meer as 'n stuk gesuiwerde propaganda, waarmee hul besig is om te smous, met die republikeinse sentiment van die Afrikaner, ten einde daardie eerbiedwaardige republieke gevoel, deur bloed en daad geheiligd by die ou bevolking van Vrystaat en Transvaal, en ook van 'n groot deel van die Kaap, uit te buit tot eie politieke eer en voordeel.

Neem ons nou 'n ander onderwerp van gesuiwerde beleid en laat ons sien of dit daar beter mee geleë is, en of daar meer ernst en opregtheid agter sit dan wat die geval is met die gesuiwerde republiekse smousery. — Laat ons die gesuiwerde beleid beskou.

**Naturelle beleid**

'n Bietjie van naby beskou. Van waar en wanneer daardie gesuiwerde beleid, wat daar opsettelik op aangelê is om te belet dat die Naturelle van die vier Provinsies sal verkry die grond wat hul sedert 1917 en vroër is toegesê, 'n toegesigging wat sedert 1924 herhaaldelik deur die lede van die ou Nasionale Party, ingesluit Dr. Malan en al sy gesuiwerde voormanne in die Parlement, gekonfirmeer is geword? — Erger troue en daardie van die gesuiwerde voormanne van 'n gesuiwerde party hul skuldig maak in hierdie saak, is noulik te bedink. Hul ontrou aan die gegewe woord, is niks minder dan 'n skandvlek op die goeie naam van die Witman in Suid-Afrika; temeer wanneer in aanmerking word geneem, dat wat hul nou besig is om aan die Naturelle te onthou, niks minder is dan wat aan die Naturelle verskuldigd is, as vergoeding wat hul deur die Parlement plegtiglik beloof is, in compensasie vir sekere regte aan hul ontnene.

As die gesuiwerde ontrou van die Witman hier sou segevier, sou dit 'n klak wees op die karakter van die Afrikaner wat hom vir altoos sou brandmerk as ontrou en onvertroubaar.

Vergun my nou om u aandag te vestig op 'n ander geval van hierdie skokkende troueloosheid waarmee die gesuiwerde party besig is om die vertroue van ons gekleurde bevolking in die woord van die Witman te vernietig. Ik doel op die Kleurling beleid van die gesuiwerde voormanne.

Dieselfde valsheid en ontrou waardeur die gesuiwerde Naturelle beleid gekarakteriseer word, herhaal sig by die gesuiwerde Kleurling beleid.

By die poging tot oplossing van die Naturelle vraagstuk langs die weg van segregasie, was herhaaldelik deur die Kleurlinge die vrees uitgespreek dat hul bang was dat as die Witman eers die Naturel gesegregeer het, hy verder sou gaan en ook die Kleurlinge, hoewel hul daar sterk afkerig van was, sou segregeer. Daarop het die ou Nasionale Party, met my aan die hoof, en met volle goedkeuring van Dr. Malan en die gros van diegene wat vandag as gesuiwerdes agter horn sit, herhaaldelik aan die Kleurlinge die versekering gegee, dat segregasie nie sou toegelaat word op die Kleurling bevolking nie, en dat daar geen ander skeidslyn tussen Wit en Kleurling sou toegelaat word as die van sociale afskeiding. — Vandaag, nou dat met hulp van die Kleurling stem Naturelle segregasie verkry is, word gevind dat die gesuiwerde party lede in die Parlement besig is — met Dr. Malan aan die hoof — om, nie alleen op sociale gebied, maar ook op politieke en ekonomies gebied, die Kleurling teen sy wil te segregeer.

Dit is, as of die gesuiwerde beleid met opset daarop aangelê is, om geen rekening te hou met die noodsakelikheid van trou en eer en opregtheid nie, en dat ten opsigte van die Kleurlinge en van die Naturellebeleid daar sorg sal gedra word, dat by die uitoefening daarvan, ontrou en troueloosheid die leidraad sal wees vir die Witman in Suid-Afrika, waarnaar hy sy gedrag sal bepaal hé by die vervulling van sy pligte as voogd. Alleen deur 'n aannamer van hierdie aard, kan verklaar word die poging wat daar gedoen is by die jongste sitting van die Volksraad om te verkry, dat op die Kleurlinge van die Kaap, in sekere gevalle, te same met die Naturelle, segregasie sal toegelaat word, en dat hul daarby nog sal verplig word tot aparte verteenwoordiging in Volksraad en Senaat. Met andere woorde, direk in stryd met die beloete wat ons aan die Kleurling gedoen het toe ons sy siem nodig had vir die passering van segregasie teen die Naturel, sal ons nou, na die segregasie wet gepasseer is, moet heen gaan en sowel politieke as ekonomies segregasie toepas op die Kleurling! — Waffer valsheid en ontrou!
Ik stel tans, in alle ernst, weer die vraag wat ik so ewe gedoen het:
Wat is die beleid van die gesuiwerde opposisie Party waarop die aanspraak
deur hul gebaseer word, dat die volk hul genoegsaam sal vertrou om aan hul die
Regering van die land toe te vertrou?

Waar sou die eer van die Afrikaner bly as dit moet afhang van die politieke
moraliteit van die gesuiwerde party en sy parlementaire voormanne!

Daar die Stembus krete, deur die gesuiwerde party voormanne verhoogd tot
die Status van Beleid, is niks anders as soveel poginge om kiesers te mislei,
stralende van onopregtheid, ontrou en onvertroubaarheid, soos getuigd deur
die gesuiwerde Republikeinse, die gesuiwerde Naturelike en die gesuiwerde
Kleurling Beleid — Dit is kenskensend van hierdie STembus beleid, dat dit alle
morele grondslag mis en daarom onafhankelijk van eng beënsel, sedelike
beperking, of verpligtiging, beoefen word. Hierdie gebrek aan sedelike
beheersing by die uitoefening van gesuiwerde beleid word, so word ons
verseker, deur die stembus geheelig! Of dit is geweld, onwaarheid, of
troubreuk, die gesuiwerde sedeleer bekommer sig daar nie oor nie: die
suksesvolle resultaat in belang van gesuiwerde Nationalisme, heilig mos alles!

Gesuiwerde voormanne weet natuurlik heel goed, dat hul geen die minste
gevaar loop om tot die Regering van die land geroep te word nie, — daarom al
die ligsinne beleefstes en beleids-verklarings wat hul weet hul nooit geroep sal
woord om uit te voer, of na te kom nie. So word dan op die meest
overantwoordelike wyse deur hul aan alle klasse van die bevolking, waar hul
stemme meen te kan opraap, die meest roekeloze beleefstes gedoen. — Die boer
hoof sig nie te bekommer oor sy geldelike verpligtinge nie, want as die
gesuiwerde Party aan die bewind kom, sal al sy skulde deur die gesuiwerde
Regering betaal en vry geskeld word! 'n Gesuiwerde Party Regering sal die
tente koers van lenings op eigendomme, maar ook op alle plaasverbande
onverskillik wanneer gevestigd! ja, alle verbande sal deur die Staat oorgeneem
word! — Ook die plaashuuders en deelsaaiers sal deur gesuiwerde wysheid
van hul skulde en verpligtiging verlos word!

Soas aan u almal goed bekend, Meneer die Voorsitter en Here, put hierdie
staaltjies van heerlike gesuiwerde party beloftes geensins alles uit waartoe
gesuiwerde voormanne en politici hul reeds onder verpligtiging gesel het, — 'n
proces wat nog steeds van dag tot dag voortgaan!

Die rede van dit alles lê voor die hand! So lang die oppressie voormanne nie
aan bend van sake kan kom nie, moet ons verwag dat hul sal toesien, dat hul
en hul party, kos wat wil, gaande en staande gehou word! Vandaar hierdie
STembus beleid met sy roekeloze beleefstes, waarvan bitter weinig ooit uitgevoer
sal word, gestel dat die gesuiwerde party ooit met die regering van die land sou
toevertroet word.

Dit moet 'n ieder duidelik wees, die maar 'n weinig aandag skenk aan die
beleefstes van gesuiwerde voormanne, dat dit net een doel het, en dit is, om, deur
beroep te maak op die laë motiewe en instinke van selfsug en eie belang by die
okundige en onnadenkende onder die bevolking, eie belang en eie politieke
ogmerke te bevorder.

Hierdie STembus beleid, met sy gebrek aan beginsel en aan sedelike
grondslag, is deur gesuiwerde voormanne tot 'n kunst ontwikkeld, en beheers
vandag elk verrigting en onderneming by hul op politiek terrein.

Die gevolge daarvan word dan ook waargeneem oorsaak deur die land en by
alle klasse van die bevolking, dog nergens het dit so 'n vernietigende
uitwerking op die volk as juist daar waar sedelike krag en geestelike
opwekking tot wat skoon en edel en deugdraad is, meest vereis word.

In tye van druk en kommer, word die bedrukte en bekommerde, instede van
deur aanmoediging en bezieling tot 'n hoopvolle stryd opgewek te word, om,
waar mogelik, deur eie kragte in nodige behoeftes te voorsien, onstend en
ontsenwed deur verwysing op die Regering en op versinde regeringspligte, met
haar geestemke elke doel dan alleen om tweedrag te stig onder die volk en
vyandskap te verwek teenoor die Regering van die land. — Die onmiddelike
gevolg, by die volk van so 'n politiek, is dan ook niks anders dan die opwekking
van haat, hebsug en stryd. M.a.w. Volksverdeeldheid en burgerstryd is die
noodwendige vrug van gesuiwerde party beleid.

Die vraag doen sig voor: Hoe lang sal dit nog voortgaan? Die antwoord kan
nouliks iets anders wees dan: So lang as wat die volk sig deur die Stembus
politeik laat influenseer; d.w.s. solang as daar genoeg manne en vroue onder
die stemgeregtigde publiek van die Unie sal gevind word, wat gereed is om hul
te laat mislei deur daardie gesuiwerde politieke van onopregtheid en ontrou.

Gelukkig is daar reeds teken van verset by ons bevolking teen al hierdie
misleiding en demoralisatie waaraan ons kieser publiek nou al vir enige jare onderwerp is geword.

In verset hierteen, is reeds die Jeugfront ontstaan, 'n verset wat reeds heel waarskynlik in die kiesinge sy heilsame invloed sal doen geld.

In die naam van 'n gesonde Volkslewe, wil ik dan ook hier vandag 'n beroep doen op ons Vrystaatse, nee, op ons Afrikaner Vrou en Man:

 Handhaaf die sedelike hoogheid van ons volksbestaan! en verwerp alles wat berekend is om afbreuk te doen aan die hoogheid van die Afrikaner karakter.

Hierdie algemene verkiesing waartoe ons tans opgeroep is, stel aan ons die keuse om te sê wat die Afrikaner volk wil hê: 'n Verenigde Volks Regering staande op die basis van 'n verenigde Afrikanerdem; of 'n Regering wat sy ontstaan sal te dank hê aan skeuring en tweedrag, en sy lewensbestaan sal put uit volkstwist en ontrou.

Wat die antwoord van die Afrikanerdem op hierdie vraag gaan wees, het ik nog nooit vir 'n enkel oomblik aan getwyfel:

 Suid Afrika! Hy sal antwoord op u roepstem!

Dit is dan ook met die volste vertrou dat ik die beslissing tans laat in die hande van u en van die volk van die Unie.

Tot Siens!

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1. Oorsprong van 'n getikte afskri in die Herzogversameling, band 93. Die juiste dag van die toespraak word me hier gemeld nie. Dit moes egter aan die begin van Mei gewees het, want op daardie stadium was genl. Herzog en mnr. Havenga deur die Suid-Vrystaat op reis.
Die Nasionale Party

se

Verkiesingsmanifes

Algemene Verkiesing

1938

Verkiesingsmanifes
t van die Nasionale Party.

I. BUTELANDSE BELEID EN VERDEIDIGING:
Die Party sal vasbou aan sy beleid sedert 1914 verkon-
dig, van nie-intervensie in buitelandse twiste en
oorloë en sal ons verdedig innig suwer met die oog
op ons eie veiligheid en die beskerming van ons
neutraliteit. Met hierdie doel sal hy ook pogings
aanwend om die Simonstad-ooroenkoms te herien.
Met imagening van hierdie beleid sal hy verder
enige welgemeende en praktiese poging aan die kant
van dié gesamentlike volksgemeenskap ondersteun
om die wêreldvrede te verseker.

II. REPUBLIKEINSE STREWE:
Die stigting van 'n republiek agesei van die Britse Krone en Ryk is
en bly die doelwit van die Party se strewe. Verder
verkry hy dat ooreenkomstig sy Program van
Beginseis hierdie konstitusionele verandering alleen
tot stand gebring sal word ingevolge 'n spesiale
en beslisste opdrag daartoe van die volk en nie bloot as
gevol van 'n parlementêre meerderheid, wat by 'n
gewone algemene verkiesing verky mag word nie.

III. POLITIEKE EN EKONOMIESE SELBSTANDIG-
HEID: Die Party onderneem —
(a) die afskaffing van die reg van appêl na die
Geheime Raad;
(b) die hersiening van ons nasionaliteitswette om
alle sweem van dubbele nasionaliteit daaruit
to verwyder en die misleidende benaming van
"Britse onderdaan" af te skaf;
(c) die daarstelling en uitsluitende erkenning van
'en die Sud-Afrikaanse volkslied;
(d) stappe om die oorheersing van uitlandse slee-
vaartmaatskappe te verbee en worse deur die
geledelike aanspraak van ons eie sleevaart
as deur 'n oordeeldlike gebruikmaking van
die subsidy-stelsel.

IV. IMMIGRASIE EN JOODSE VRAGSTUK:
Terwyl die Party in die algemeen die immigrasie van
geskikte, assimileebare, blanke elemente welkom,
sal hy met die oog op Suid-Afrika se spektaklu
probleme maatreëls neem om verdere immigrasie
van Jode te beëindig, die gebruikmaking van naamsveran-
derings teen te gaan, strenger beheer uit te oefen oor
naturalisering en 'n beroeps-permitsstelsel vir onge-
naturealiseerde vreemdelinge in die lewe te roep, soos
die wat in Engeland, Frankryk en ander lande be-
staan. Verder sal hy alle moontlike stappe doen om
Suid-Afrika se eie oorspronklike Afrikaans- en Engels-
sprekende volksstamers vir 'n lewensbestaan in alle
rigtings te bekwaam en hulle teen onbliide konkur-
enreë te beskerm.

V. KLEUR-VRAGSTUKKE: (a) Die Party beoog
die hersiening van ons bestaande Naturelike-wetgewing
met die doel om die naturelike-stemreg vir die Volks-
raad en die Kaaplandse Provinsiale Raad af te skaf,
by die toestemming van oortollige naturelike na stedelike
gebiede te belet, hul verwydering daaruit effektief te
bewerkstellig en die woningsegregasie van naturelike
in sodanige gebiede doeltreffender te maak.
(b) Die Party sal die huidige grootkaalse aankoop
van grond vir naturelike deur die Staat beëindig en die
verkry van grond deur naturelike laat geskied meer op
hul eie initiatief en ooreenkomstig hul werklike
behoeftes.
(c) Die Party beoog verder die konsekvente deur-
voering van die segregasie-beginsel: ten opsigte van
alle nie-blankes as synde in die beste belang beide
die blanke en die nie-blanke rasse en ondernem
daarom om wetgewing in te dien vir:
(1) aparte woonbuurtes, vak-organisasies en sover
uitvoerbaar ook aparte werkplekke vir blankes
en nie-blankes;
(2) die voorbehoud van werkverskaffing in bepaalde
rigtings vir blanke arbeid en/of ooreenkomstig
'n vasgesteekte en billike kwota vir blankes
en nie-blankes;
(3) aparte verteenwoordiging in ons gewegende lig-
game vir die stemgeregtigde Kaaplandse Kleur-
linge;
(4) die uitbieding van die Ontugwet 1926 tot alle
nie-blankes, en die beletting van gemengde
huwelike en van die indienneming van blankes
deur nie-blankes.

VI. ALGEMENE EKONOMIESE HERVORMING:
(a) Die Party belooft 'n onmiddellike en deurtasten-
de ondersoek na die styging in lewenskoste.
(b) Teneinde die regmatige belangte van produ森-
te, distribueerders, werknemers en verbruikers
respektiewelik te alle tye te waarborg en
teneinde verder alle klasse teen uitbuiting van enige
aard te beskerm, belooft die Party om 'n Sentrale
Ekonomiese Raad in die lewe te roep met opdrag
om met betrekking tot prysbepaling, produ-
sente-distribueerders- en verkooporganisasies,
planmatige ekonomiese ontwikkeling en ander
nodige maatreëls die Regering van tyd tot tyd
to adviseer.

VII. BANKWESE: Die Party onderneem om ons
Bankwees te hervorm en 'n end te maak aan die oor-
heersing van buitelandse banke deur:
(a) die Reserwebank om te skep in 'n Staatsbank
oreenkomstig die utiliteitsbeginsel;
(b) die Landbank te versterk en uit te biet eendrei
besondere kort- en langtermyn-kredletfasillite-
te te skep, wat vereis word die besondere
omstandigheede van die landbou;
(c) 'n Nywerheidsbank op te rig met opdrag
de ondersoek na die styging in lewenskoste.

VIII. LANDBOU: Die Party belooft om die boere-
bedryf kragdadiglik te ondersteun en te beskerm
deur:
(a) die uitvoering van 'n Verbandslas-aflossings-
ende en 'n rentesubsidie-skema op die grondslag van
die Van der Horst-plan minstens tot 'n pell
'subsidie-stelsel.
(b) doeltreffende maatreëls vir die beperking van
landbouprodukte deur een kanaal onder genoeg-
same beheer van produente;
(c) die bevordering van ons binnelandse markte
toedere van alle tweedele.

IX. LANDBOU: Die Party belooft om die boere-
bedryf kragdadiglik te ondersteun en te beskerm
deur:
(a) die uitvoering van 'n Verbandslas-aflossings-
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bewerkstellig en die woningsegregasie van naturelike
in sodanige gebiede doeltreffender te maak.
(b) Die Party sal die huidige grootkaalse aankoop
van grond vir naturelike deur die Staat beëindig en die
verkry van grond deur naturelike laat geskied meer op
lande wat in staat is om ons landbouprodukte te koop;

die skeping van voordépots as redmiddel teen droogtes, die verskaffer van groter fasilitête vir verkrywing van veevoer en ruimer staatsondersteuning vir boorgeat en omheining;

die beskerming en ondersteuning van besproeiings deur—
(1) die aanbou van damme waar nog geen besproeiing is nie en veral ook by bestaande besproeiing waar wat verwoorde en onvoldoen deur, en
(2) die uitbreiding van fasilitête vir lenings aan individuele besproeiings.

IX. LANDNEDERSETTING: (a) Die Party sal onmiddellik stappe doen om ooreenkomsstig 'n uitgewerkte grootskoolde skema die landelose boersebesitters op die grond te vestig en veral om laer spoorwegte koopprys by te dra en deur nederbelastingbeleid—wat bloot vir spekulatiewe doeleindes gehou word. Blankes voordelig geokkupas of bewerk word of Onvoordelig Okkupasie van Plase, 1937, daarvoor ook deur ontelende ln ooreenstemming met die wet op as beslitters op die grond te vestig en sal, so ver verlies, gemaklik deur die afskaffing van die verpligting om te grootskoolse skema die landelose boerebevolking dat deur strenger staatsbeheer en 'n oordeelkundige middelike stappe doen om ooreenkomstig 'n ultgewerkde by te dra.

X. MYNBEDRYF: Die Party sal onmiddellik stappe doen om ooreenkomsstig 'n uitgewerkte skema die landelose boersebesitters op die grond te vestig en veral om laer spoorwegte koopprys by te dra en deur nederbelastingbeleid—wat bloot vir spekulatiewe doeleindes gehou word. Blankes voordelig geokkupas of bewerk word of Onvoordelig Okkupasie van Plase, 1937, daarvoor ook deur ontelende ln ooreenstemming met die wet op as beslitters op die grond te vestig en sal, sover verlies, gemaklik deur die afskaffing van die verpligting om te grootskoolse skema die landelose boerebevolking dat deur strenger staatsbeheer en 'n oordeelkundige middelike stappe doen om ooreenkomstig 'n ultgewerkde by te dra.

XI. STAATSDIENS: Die Party onderneem—
(a) om salarisskale te hersien teneinde veral die laer-betaaldes se posisie te verbeter;
(b) om die tweetaligheidsbeginsel konsekwer toe te pas by aanstellings en promosies;
(c) om die burgerregte van onderwysers en van alle persone in diens van die Staat te eerbiedig en te beskerm; en
(d) om ondersoek in te stel na die werk van die Staatsdienskommissie en veral die bevorderings deur hulle aanbeveel.

XII. DIE SPOORWEE: Die Party stel hom ten doel—
(a) om onmiddellik 'n end te maak aan die verkwing van veevoer en ruimer staatsondersteuning vir boorgeat en omheining; en
(b) laer spoorwegtariewe om die land ekonomies te ontwikkel en veral om landbou en nywerhede te bevorder;
(c) die hersiening van diensvoorwaardes, salaris- en loonskale met die oog op redelikere huishuurd. Ekstra belonings en die versekering van 'n hoër loonskaal aan die laer range van die personeel, sowel werkers as klerke wat nou vir 'n behoorlike en beskafende lewensbestaan te laag betaal word.

VERDER ONDERNEEM DIE PARTY—
(1) om die beperkings van die huidige Regering op die bevordering van blanke arbeiders na gegaardeerde poste gestel, te verwyder, en om hulp en aanmoediging tot sodanige bevorderings te gee;
(2) om die behuisingsplan uit te voer vir spoorwegamptenare wat hulle in staat sal stel—
(a) om eie huise te bou met Staatsvoorraat skapbaar in die hul pekister en aan hul hulshouers en Filkaap deur die hulplaatse en beskerm; en
(b) om hul huise in staat te sê om die laer en veral ook by bestaande spoorwegte, paale, bos-aanplantings, besproeiplings- en blanke arbeiders by werke onder staatsbeheer soos

XIII. ONGESKOOLEDE ARBEID: Die Party beoog die vaststelling van minimum-Jone vir getroudes van 8s. tot 10s. per dag vlr ongeskoolde en half-geskoolde personeel, sowel werkers as klerke wat nou vlr gewone tuberkulose premiers stadium en aan hul afhanklikes; en deur die hersiening van Huurgeld-wet; en

VERDER ONDERNEEM DIE PARTY—
(1) om die beperkings van die huidige Regering op die bevordering van blanke arbeiders na gegaardeerde poste gestel, te verwyder, en om hulp en aanmoediging tot sodanige bevorderings te gee;
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(b) om hul huise in staat te sê om die laer en veral ook by bestaande spoorwegte, paale, bos-aanplantings, besproeiplings- en blanke arbeiders by werke onder staatsbeheer soos

XIV.—DIE PARTY SAL STAPPE DOEN VIR—
(a) om salarisskale te hersien teneinde veral die laer-betaaldes se posisie te verbeter;
ARBEID STAAN VIR
BROOD
en
BOTTER
Politiek

Algemene Eleksies 1938
Suid-Afrikaanse Arbeidsparty

DIE WEG NA VREDE
EN VOORSPoED
ARBEIDSPARTY

SE PROGRAM
VAN AKSIE

Planne om Volk Ekonomies op te Hef

Die „Arbeidsplan” het in ander lande van die wêreld waar dit in praktyk gebring is geblyk die regte plan te wees. As die volk van Suid-Afrika inderdaad begerig is om vir hul land 'n gelukkiger en welvarender toekoms te verseker, moet die hervormings voorgestel in die weloordeelde skema van die Arbeidsparty stellig 'n diepe indruk op hulle maak.

STAATSBHEER.

Organisasie van 'n binnelandse ekonomie vir die distribusie van die produk en dienste van die Unie op 'n wyse wat vir alle persone wat kan werk 'n voldoende inkomst waarborg. Dit sal selfs die nuwe▵
FINANSIES

Arbeidsaanreëls sou ernstig in gevaar gebring word, tensy dat die produksie, handel en uitvoer van goed geskikte produkte, ten gunste van die ekonomiese lewe van die land nie gerealiseer word nie. Tensy die Staat sy krediet, sy finansies en sy finansiële klimaat sou in stand gehou word. Dit sou ongemaak en die bruik van die bronwe en die verbruik van die bronwe by die land verskerk.

Die Staatsbank moet genoegagt wees om hetelik en oorsake van die uitvoering van die Arbeidsplanaan, b.v. onbeperkte mag om staatspapier toe te koop en verkoop, staatslenings te onderskryf, en aan die Staatsbank nodige geldsomme voor te skik vir die aankoop en bemalking van alle produkte van die land.

Verbande op plese. Alle verbande sal deur die Staat oorgeneem word en alle rentekoers, waar nodig, verlaag, en in geen geval sal die rente die gelede kapitaal te boeg nie gaan. Die huidige spekulatiewe aanvalte van boer se sal afgeskaf word.

Prysse vir hul produkte sal aan die boere gewaarborg word. Die prysse moet vir elke jaar standvastig bly. 'n Speciale markdepartement sal ingestel word om die uitvoer en verkoop van produkte te beheer, wat deur die Staat gestel sal word. Verbande op plese kan verwag om in staat te wees om die totale bedrag en terme van elke jaar standvastig bly.

LAND EN BOERE

Staarplannings vereig dat die gebruik van alle land in die algemene belang gekontroleer word—in die belang van die mens, hetsy vir industriële, landbou of ander doeleindes. Hoëte, skole en ander koolstoflike geboue (stel- en plattelandse) se volle gebruik van die volk. Groot skemas vir nasionale ontwikkeling, met inbegrip van winkels, elektrisiteit, transport, vraagvervanging van olie uit steekool, ens. sal ingestel word.

Alle mondlike pogings sal aangebied word om die grond moontlike staatsstabiliteit van handel en arbeid te vereker.

Nou wetgewing sal ingevoer word en die bestaande wette solong gewy, dat in die belang van die volk en voortvoering van die industrie deur gekwalifiseerde persone uitgevoer word. Belasting sal gebruik word om en beter distribusie van rykdom en kop- krag te verskerk, en om fundse te ver- set tot die vraagvervanging van die sosiale dienste. Die oprigting van kooperatiewe verenigings sal aangemoedig en ondersteun worden.

Inkoop, super- en erms sal skerp gegradeer word en op alle koppie in die Unie toegepas word, onverskynlik wat die kies van die Unie sal haal. Natuurlike maatskappye vir verbruikartikels sal verhoog totdat hulle in verloop van tyd staatseemond word.

Sekkesserregte, uitgaans, gebruik van sosiale dienste. Die oprigting van kooperatiewe verenigings sal aangemoedig en ondersteun worden. Private belange sal nie toegelaat word om nuwe uitvindings te verskerf nie. Die Staat sal, as die algemene bekendes van solange industrië as 'n standaard en ondersteun word. Enmerkings sal aangemoedig word aan die nasionale basis, om die grondstowwe van Suid-Afrika te verweer.

LEWENSKOSTEN EN PROFITERING

Die verbruiker sal nooit beskerm word teen uitbuiting deur die vaststelling van minimale inkoopprysse vir eetware ooreenkomstig die staats- kiesing van die Arbeidsplanaan. Die verbruiker sal nie toelaat dat Suid-Afrikaanse produkte ten nadele van die verbruiker uitgevoer word nie, en sal sorg dat vroeë behoorlik verkoper is om in staat te wees om in die volg jaar toe te passen van hulle. Druus moet vir elke jaar standvastig bly. 'n Speciale markdepartement sal ingestel word om die uitvoer en verkoop van produkte te beheer, wat deur die Staat gestel sal word. Verbande op plese kan verwag om in staat te wees om die totale bedrag en terme van elke jaar standvastig bly.

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Indien nodig, sal die beheer van alle sake in verband met etawere onder 'n Ministeriële Departement ingestel word. Werkers in die landboubedryf sal versoeker wees van 'n redelike standaard van gereef, behoorlike huisvesting en voldeel van alle blank en nie-blankes voor- sien word. Hospitale moet deur die Staat gestig word en in alle distrikte moet voldeel van die bestaande verskaf word waar dit nodig is.

**WERKLOOSHEID.**

Die Staat moet waarborg dat daar voldeel van geevolwe regering vir werkloosheid en voldeel van alle blank en nie-blanke werkloosheid in die land te onbeperkte voldeel van die persone met die beste reg. Werkers in al die diens van die Staat moet onafhanklik van al ander persone onder die regering se bestuur versoeker word. 'n Wet moet aangestel word om op die volgende vrae te verwyder:

- Watter persone moet versoeker word?
- Watter persone mag versoeker word?
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Ons plan is kortliks die volgende:

1. Alle persone bo 60 jaar sal definitief versorg word, sodat hulle die res van hul lewe in gesondhede en sosiale vooruitgang sal behaal. Hulle sal as inburgering dien.

2. Daar moet 'n wet ingevoer word om die basiese sosio-ekonomiese rechten van hul blyvingskansel te waardeer. Dit wil die verskynsels van instellings soos skool, kliniek, en sosiale diens te waardeer. 

3. Uit die persoonlikheid van die ouer gedeelte van die bevolking, moet ons begin om hulle te begeer en hulle te waardeer. Dit wil die beskikbaarheid van sosiale diens soos skool, kliniek, en sosiale diens te waardeer.

4. By dertig jaar sal die persone van ouer gedeelte van die bevolking, moet ons begin om hulle te begeer en hulle te waardeer. Dit wil die beskikbaarheid van sosiale diens soos skool, kliniek, en sosiale diens te waardeer.
Verder maak die skema dit moontlik om praktiese mense met ervaring en kapitaal na die land terug te kry en aldus die opeenhopping in stede te voorkom.

Die mynwerker het tien jare om homself vir sy toekoms voor te berei. Onder hierdie skema kan 'n gesonde man met omtrent £2,000 na die land terug gebring word.
GEN. HERTZOG L /

PARTY PROUD OF ITS RECORD

FIVE YEARS’ PROOF OF "UNITY IS STRENGTH"

MUCH STILL TO BE DONE

SMITHFIELD, Tuesday.

1 The Prime Minister launched the United Party’s election campaign in a speech to his constituents here this afternoon.

2 He detailed the Government’s achievements of the last five years in its’ programme of national development, and its resolve to expand this work after the election.

3 “Let us as a nation,” he added, “honour with deep respect the old motto, ‘Union is Strength.’”

"PURIFIED" NATIONALISTS

In vigorous words the Prime Minister attacked the Nationalists with their “purified republicanism and spurious native and coloured policies”—their republicanism propaganda “exploiting for political gain that venerable republican feeling sanctified by blood and deed.”

Melanite opposition to the Government’s native land policy led the Prime Minister to recall their former attitude, and to declare, “their disloyalty to their word of honour is nothing less than a shameful blot on the good name of the white man in South Africa.”

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON THE "PURIFIED" PARTY

"Members of the United Party,” General Hertzog said, “are unwaveringly determined that the united people of South Africa shall remain a united nation governed, as in the past five years, by a United Party Government. The cause and justification for that determination are obvious. For a period of five years the United Party of a united nation with a united national Government. And I want to declare here to-day, emphatically and decidedly, that what the United Party has achieved legislatively and administratively, for the welfare, the progress and the development of land and people, could not possibly have been attained by any any Government of any of the other existing political parties.

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It would be interest less to trace the facts that claim is based. in view, I would immendi ask, “What is the policy of the ‘purified’ party? Does public confidence in the government of Africa.

TRIVIALITIES

"Ever since its inception the ‘purified’ party has been regarding the formulation of a new objective, or other.

It’s inability to formulate an active policy that is committed to the public for rejection is a direct indication of trivialities to which it confines, or proof at least of its weakness.

The so-called policy of the ‘purified’ party consists of neither propaganda aimed at opportunistic subtrades on subordinate phases of an isolated character.

As is generally the case with such a spurious political party, the primary purpose of using such a so-called ‘purified’ party is motion of the interests of the people, but the promotional interests of the party’s ad for the votes of the electorate."

REPUBLICANITY

"In how far this so-called the Opposition boils down to vote-snatching, by means of the so-called ‘purified’ party, is evident from the analysis which presently of some of the phases of the ‘purified’ republicanism, a principle which include their spuriousness and to the ‘purified’ republicanism for the Fauresmith division Mr. Havenga.
GEN. HERTZOG LAUNCHES U.P. ELECTION
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"Members of the United Party," General Hertzog said, "are unwaveringly determined that the united people of South Africa shall remain a united nation governed, as in the past five years, by a United Party Government.

"The cause and justification for that determination are obvious. For a period of five years the United Party has provided proof not only of its South African heart and patriotism but also of its devotion and loyalty to the interests of those whom it was called upon to govern.

"That love for South Africa, that devotion and loyalty to the service of the nation, have not been mere lip-service yelled from political platforms, but they stand recorded as inedible facts embodied in laws of the land and as decisions of Parliament—deeds, therefore, that speak for themselves without necessity for clamorous publicity or secret and subterranean promptings.

"Where, therefore, the United Party is now approaching the people with the request that this party should again be empowered to govern the country it does so without unfair presumption, and with a candour to which it claims to be fully entitled by reason of the great services it has rendered the nation, in a spirit of loyal and devoted dutifulness, while promoting the interests of people and State during the past five years.

PARTY'S CAREER

"The United Party has behind it a career of five years, in respect of which it can point back with honour and pride to the Status and Seals Acts, the Native Acts, the Immigration of Foreigners Act, the Farmers' Assistance Act.

"These, to mention only a few of the party's activities in Parliament, will go down to our history as monumental achievements testifying to the courage and power with which a united nation, through the medium of the United Party, was able to cause the interests of the country to triumph worthily, despite all manner of petty political opposition.

"But legislation is but one of the channels through which a Government promotes and protects the interests of the nation, and this by no means exhausts what the United Party Government has accomplished during its five-year regime.

"Another channel, and generally a much more purposeful and, efficient channel of promoting the interests of the land, is a sound and powerful administration.

WORK FOR THE POOR

"Here, too, the Government has pursued a policy and principles that, only a few years ago, would have been considered revolutionary but which, in so far as the welfare of the people and the future of the country are concerned, cannot be looked upon as other than decisive.

"The Government has put into operation a policy whereby the labourer, through administrative means, shall be ensured against unemployment, and this principle will be maintained for the future.

"The Government is stepping in as protector not only of the unemployed but also of the poor and the impoverished in general, and where the labourer is being assured against unemployment, the impoverished man, woman or child is being guarded against lack of food, clothing, housing and medical attention.

"All this is already in operation, and, though not yet extended to its logical limits, every effort is being made for the fulfilment of this policy. No future Government will dare to overlook the principles on which this policy has been founded.

ACHIEVEMENTS

"When, in addition, consideration is given to the gigantic scale on which practical effect is being given to-day to the long-cherished and vital ideal of the South African people regarding the harnessing of our rivers and the impoundment and conservation of the flood waters of our country for irrigation purposes, when heed is given to the systematic and embracing manner in which soil erosion has been combated and a network of dams has been constructed during the past five years as part of a progressive policy of land reclamation; when attention is paid to the State facilities provided the younger generation for physical training and discipline, combined with the provision of suitable employment for thousands, at a cost of millions per annum to the State—when all these things are borne in mind, you will appreciate that to undertake and to give practical effect to such national programme it is imperative that the Government of the country shall be firmly established on the will of a united nation with a united national Government.

"And I want to declare here to-day, emphatically and decidedly, that what the United Party has achieved legislatively and administratively, for the welfare, the progress and the development of land and people, could not possibly have been attained by any Government of any of the other existing political parties.

"UNION IS STRENGTH"

"Achievements such as those which stand to the credit of the United Party during its five years of office must inevitably lie beyond the scope of any Government that has to derive its strength from national division.
The experience of mankind has ever been: Division leads to death. Let us as a nation honour with deep respect the old motto: 'Union is strength.' By unity alone shall we be able to lead our nation to vitality and happiness.

At the inception of fusion between the two parties in 1933 I impressed upon you from this platform that unity, founded on sincerity, was imperatively desirable, that our two main national elements—English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans—should be knit together and consolidated into a single national entity, and I pointed out how necessary it was that the energies of these two elements should be pooled and exerted in a combined effort to serve and to build up our country and its people.

The results of the co-operation obtained by the United Party since 1933, provide abundant proof not only of how necessary it was then that fusion should take place, but also how necessary it is now that the Government of the country should be sustained on the shoulders of a united party inspired by a united nation.

POLICY OF DESPAIR

Division, with its anti-South African, anti-British, anti-Jewish, anti-Asiatic, anti-coloured and anti-native policy—a policy that is inherently anti-everything from which political capital can be struck—is a policy of despair, carried on the wings of selfishness and hate, eating out its own entrails and promoting its own destruction.

The experience of the past five years has shown beyond all doubt that nothing great and lasting can be achieved for South Africa except along the road of united nationhood, and only by the united forces of the nation as a whole will the Government of South Africa be able in future to promote the welfare and the salvation of the people successfully.

After the election, the United Party will continue to pursue, with renewed vigour, its policy of national unity, national development, national welfare.

It will pursue this policy both in Parliament and through the Government. In conjunction therewith, those principles that have served the Government for the past five years as a basis of action—for rehabilitating and building up the population, for combating unemployment and for ensuring proper living conditions to the needy—will continue to serve as a guide and a basis for further national construction.

The ultimate aim of the Government is a sound, a happy and a prosperous nation.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS

From what I have just said regarding the intentions of the Government in respect of the policy to be pursued after the elections, it follows that the Government is bent on a determined furtherance of the programme of national development and upbuilding on which it has concentrated with such marked success for several years.

Before the full harvest of this policy can be reaped, and before the people can appreciate its wide significance, it will be necessary to apply the policy in fuller scope than has been possible during the short period since its inception.

I am quite aware, of course, that the Opposition will not be appeased by what I have briefly summarised as the United Party's course of action after the general elections.

The Opposition, however, which apart from words and promises, has done nothing to entitle it to the confidence and support of the people, deals in illusions rather than actualities. With an extravagant hand it sows promises to the four winds of heaven, without bothering about the upshot.

As I have pointed out, the official Opposition lays claim to public support at the general elections so that the 'purified' party, instead of the United Party, shall be entitled to the conduct of the government of the country. With that object in view, one is informed, the 'purified' Opposition has put up about 100 candidates in various constituencies.

I do not think we need worry about this claim. The number of candidates put up by the 'purified' party will soon appear to be more in proportion to the large sum of money which that party has at its disposal than to the foundation of its 'purified' claim.

It would be interesting, nevertheless, to trace the factors on which that claim is based. With this end in view, I would immediately ask:

What is the policy on which the 'purified' party bases its claim to public confidence and to be entrusted with the government of the country?

TRIVIALITIES

Ever since its inception, the 'purified' party has been in default regarding the formulation of a policy of its own based on principle or some national object or other.

Its inability to formulate for itself an active policy that could be submitted to the public for approval or rejection is a direct indication of the trivialities to which it owes its existence, or proof at least of its baselessness.

The so-called policy of the 'purified' party consists of nothing more than propaganda allegations and these on opportunistic subjects, or doctrines on subordinate matters and on phases of an isolated or temporary character.

As is generally the case in politics with such a spurious policy, the 'purified' party has conceived it for the primary purpose of using it as a bait to catch votes at elections.

The aim and object of the so-called 'purified' party is not the promotion of the interests of land and people, but the promotion of the interests of the party's adherents—and for this votes must be caught.

REPUBLICANISM

In how far this so-called policy of the Opposition boils down to mere vote-snatching, by means of which the 'purified' party hopes to capture the government of the country, will appear from the analysis which I shall make presently of some of the subjects that constitute this policy.

Since the 'purified' leaders in Parliament appear to be very proud of their republican policy, I want to start with an exposition of their 'purified' republicanism, an exposition that will include their 'purified' sincerity, genuineness and patriotism.

I commence with ex-Judge Beyers, the 'purified' republican candidate for the Fauresmith division against Mr. Haveriga.

It was reported on March 1 that Mr. Beyers 'attacked General Hertzog for changing from a strong republican to a bitter opponent of republicanism'.

'Mr. Beyers is perfectly right,' I am a strong—a very strong—republican; and I remained a strong republican so long as it was necessary and of service to my people to be such. For that reason I departed from the Judicial Bench at the very start of the South African War.

'I left the Bench not to take part in an election, but to take up arms in defence of the Republics, and I remained in the field with my fellow-republicans to the last moment of the war.'

WHERE WAS HE?

And ex-Judge Beyers, then in the prime of his manhood, where was he?
About the same time that I was busy taking up arms to hasten to the fields of battle, in order to defend the republic which Mr. Beyers has now suddenly decided to seek, he was also busy—very busy—but not with any intention of fighting. "As someone aptly described it recently, he was busy 'packing his belongings in Johannesburg, where he had been earning his bread, in order to hasten to the protection of the British flag in Capetown.'

Yet this man takes it amiss of me to-day that I do not possess his heroism to be a 'purified' republican—now that there is no danger, and no necessity for such action.

But we all know our fire-eating republicans!

"I am engaged merely in showing what importance one can attach to the so-called republican policy of the 'purified' party, and that it boils down to nothing more than a dishonest propaganda for the purpose of vote-catching.

BLACK SHEEP

"I want to be fair, therefore, and to accept that in this case of ex-Judge Beyers, too, one swallow does not make a summer, and that you might be justified in looking upon him as an exception—a black sheep among the 'purified' flock.

Yes—if he had stood alone!

"But unfortunately for 'purified' republicanism and its reputation, this is not the case.

"It is not so unknown to us how many other black sheep belonging to the Beyers category, and to other classes, such as Town Guards and British Intelligence officers of the South African War period, there are among the 'purified' republicans of to-day.

"It has been repeatedly pointed out during the past few months how many of that sort of black sheep are to be found in Parliament only among the 'purified'.

"Ex-Judge Beyers is therefore no exception. If one considers who those other black sheep among the 'purified' are and what responsible positions they occupy in the 'purified' party, then the dishonest game of 'purified' republicanism reveals itself in a way that redounds to the deepest dishonour of the leaders the 'purified' party.

Their so-called republican policy is nothing but a piece of 'purified' propaganda with which they are busy hawking the republican sentiment of the Afrikaans-speaking South African in order to exploit for their own political gain that venerable republican feeling, sanctified by blood and deed in the heart of the old populations of the Free State, the Transvaal and a large part of the Cape.

LAND FOR NATIVES

"Let us take another subject of 'purified' policy to see if this appears in a better light or if it is backed by a greater measure of sincerity and genuineness than in the case of 'purified' republican hawking.

"Let us view the 'purified' policy from close quarters. Whence, and since when, the 'purified' policy which is deliberately calculated to prevent the natives of the four provinces from obtaining the land promised them since 1917 and earlier—a promise repeatedly confirmed since 1924 by members of the old Nationalist Party, including Dr. Malan and all his 'purified' lieutenants in Parliament?

"A graver breach of faith than that of which these 'purified' leaders of a 'purified' party have made themselves guilty can scarcely be conceived.

Their disloyalty to their word of honour is nothing less than a shameful blot on the good name of the white man in South Africa; the more so when it is borne in mind that they are endeavouring to deprive the natives of what is due to them, and what has been solemnly promised them by Parliament in compensation for certain rights taken from them.

"If the 'purified' infidelity of the white man were to triumph here, it would cast a blot on the character of the Afrikaner that would for ever brand him unfaithful and untrustworthy.

SHOCKING INFIDELITY

"Permit me now to focus your attention on another instance of this shocking infidelity with which the 'purified' party is busy destroying the confidence of the coloured community in the word of the white man. I refer to the coloured policy of the 'purified' leaders.

"The falsity and infidelity characterising the 'purified' native policy are duplicated in the 'purified' coloured policy.

"While it was sought to solve the native question by segregation, the coloured people repeatedly expressed the fear that once the white man had segregated the native he would go further and segregate the coloured people, even though the coloured people were strongly opposed to such a step.

"In reply to this, the old Nationalist Party, with myself at the head and with full approval of Dr. Malan and the bulk of those who sit behind him in Parliament to-day as 'purified', in order not to alienate the vote of the coloured people, repeatedly gave the coloured people the assurance that segregation would not be applied to the coloured population and that no demarcation in respect of Europeans and coloured people would be applied other than social separation.

"To-day, after native segregation has been put through with the aid of the coloured vote, we find that the 'purified' party members in Parliament, with Dr. Malan at the head, are endeavouring to segregate the coloured people not only socially, but politically as well.

FAITH AND HONOUR

"It seems as though 'purified' policy has been deliberately conceived to evade the requirements of faith and honour and sincerity, and that in giving practical effect to coloured and native policy care should be taken that disloyalty and faithlessness, shall be the guiding line of the white man in South Africa in determining and fulfilling his duties as guardian of the non-European.

"Only an assumption of this nature can explain the attempt made at the recent session of Parliament to have segregation applied in certain respects to the coloured people of the Cape together with the natives, and to compel them in addition to separate representation in the House of Assembly and in the Senate.

"In other words, we must now apply political as well as economic segregation to the coloured community, notwithstanding the fact that this is in direct conflict with the undertaking we gave the coloured people when we needed their votes for the application of segregation against the natives. What falsity and infidelity!

"In all earnestness I again put this question—What is the policy on which the 'purified' party bases its claim to public confidence and to be entrusted with the government of the country?

"What would become of the honour of the Afrikaner if it had to depend on the political morality of the 'purified' leaders?

"All those election cries, promoted to the status of a policy by the 'purified' party leaders, are nothing but so many attempts—radiating insincerity, faithlessness and unreliability—to mislead the electorate, as witness the 'purified'
The 'purified' leaders, of course, realise full well that they are not in the least danger of being called to govern the country; hence all the mischievous promises and declarations of policy, which they know they will never be called upon to fulfil or put into effect.

Under these circumstances, and in a completely irresponsible manner, they make the most reckless promises to all sections of the community offering a prospect of votes.

The farmer, for instance, need no longer bother about financial commitments because, if the 'purified' party come into power, all his debts would be paid by the 'purified' Government; a 'purified' party Government would decrease the rate of interest on all urban as well as on all farm property, no matter when bonds are contracted! In fact, all bonds would be taken over by the State and farm renters and share farmers would be released from all debts and obligations by 'purified' wisdom!

As you know only too well, these few examples of glorious 'purified' promises by no means exhaust the programme to which 'purified' leaders and politicians have committed themselves—and the process of 'purified' bidding continues from day to day.

THE RECKLESS PROMISES

The reason for all this is obvious.

So long as the Opposition leaders cannot get into power we must expect them to devise means, no matter at what cost, of keeping their party going. Hence this ballot-box policy, with its reckless promises of which, assuming that the 'purified' party would ever be entrusted with the government of the country, precious little could possibly be carried out.

It must be clear to everyone who has given some thought to the promises of the 'purified' leaders that these promises have but one object—to promote self-interest and personal political ambition by appealing to those lower motives and instincts of selfishness and personal interest among the uninitiated and thoughtless.

This ballot-box policy with its absence of principle and moral foundation, has been developed to a fine art by 'purified' leaders, and to-day permeates all their political activities.

Its result may be detected throughout the country and with all classes of the population. But nowhere has its destructive effect on the nation been more unfortunate than where moral strength and spiritual stimulation, in respect of what is clean and noble and virtuous, are to be particularly expected.

In times of stress and anxiety the deserted and the depressed, instead of being encouraged and inspired to hopeful effort so that they might provide for themselves through their own initiative as far as possible, are unnerved and rendered impotent by references to the Government and to duties invented for the Government with scarcely any object other than to establish division among the people and create hostility against the Government of the country.

HATE AND STRIFE

The immediate effect of such politics on the people is to provoke hate, covetousness and strife. In brief, national division and civil strife are the inevitable fruits of 'purified' party policy.

The question arises: 'How long will this continue?' The reply can scarcely be anything but, 'So long as the people permit themselves to be influenced by ballot-box policies; that is, so long as a sufficient number of enfranchised men and women are prepared to allow themselves to be misled by that 'purified' policy of insincerity and infidelity.'

Fortunately there are signs of resistance among the population against all this deception and demoralisation to which the electorate has been subjected for some years.

As one reaction the South African Youth Front has come into being—a reaction that will not be without salutary influence at the impending elections.

CLARION CALL

In the name of sound nationhood I want to make the following appeal to every Free State man and woman; nay to every South African man and woman:

' Maintain the moral loftiness of our national existence! Reject everything calculated to detract from the loftiness of our South African character.

' The general election to which we are now being exhorted confronts the South African people with this choice: A united national Government based on a united South African nationhood, as against a Government that will owe its origin to schism and strife and that will derive the lifeblood of its existence for national disruption and infidelity.

' Never for a moment have I doubted what the reply of the South African nation is going to be: The South African nation will heed the clarion call for a united South Africa.

' It is with the utmost confidence that I leave this decision to you and to the people of South Africa as a whole.'—Reuter.
Election Manifesto
of the
National Party

General Election
1938

Issued on behalf of the Federal Council of the National Party by Dr. D. F. Malan, Dr. N. J. van der Merwe en Adv. J. G. Strydom and printed by the Nationale Pers Beperk, Keerom Street, Cape Town.
Election Manifesto of the National Party.

I. FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENCE: The Party adheres to its policy, as enunciated since 1914, of not intervening in any foreign disputes or wars and will organise our defences with an eye to our own safety and the protection of our neutrality. To this end it will make every effort to revise the Simonstown agreement. With due observance of this policy it will further support every concerted, well intentioned and practical effort made by the nations of the world to ensure world peace.

II. REPUBLICAN AIMS: The establishing of a Republic independent of the British Crown and Empire is and remains the aim of the Party. Further, the Party declares that in accordance with its Program of Principles this constitutional change shall only be brought about in response to a special and unquestionable mandate from the people and not merely as a result of a Parliamentary majority obtained at an ordinary general election.

III. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE: The Party undertakes—
(a) to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council;
(b) to amend our nationality Acts so as to remove all trace of any double nationality and to abolish the misleading term “British Subject”;
(c) the declaration and sole recognition of an own South African National Anthem;
(d) to take steps to break the dominance of foreign shipping companies through the gradual acquisition of our own shipping as also by the judicious employment of the subsidy system.

IV. IMMIGRATION AND JEWISH QUESTION: While the Party welcomes in general the immigration of suitable, assimilable European elements, it will, with an eye to South Africa's special problems, take steps to put a stop to any further immigration of Jews, to combat the usage of changing of names, to exercise stricter control over naturalization and to institute the professional permit system for unnaturalized foreigners along the lines existing in England and France and other countries. Further it will take all possible steps to equip South Africa's original Afrikaans- and English-speaking elements to make a livelihood in every possible walk of life and to protect them from unfair competition.

VI. GENERAL ECONOMIC REFORM: (a) The Party promises an immediate and thorough enquiry into the rise of the cost of living;
(b) in order at all times to safeguard the legitimate interests of the producers, distributors, employees and consumers respectively and further to protect all classes of persons from exploitation of any nature, the Party promises to establish a Central Economic Council with instructions to advise the Government from time to time in regard to price fixing, producers', distributors' and sellers' organizations; schematic economic development and other necessary measures.

VII. BANKING: The Party undertakes to reform our banking system and put an end to the dominance of the foreign banks by—
(a) converting the Reserve Bank into a State Bank in conformity with the principle of essential services;
(b) strengthening the Land Bank and extending its powers in order to provide special facilities for short and long term credit which is demanded by the peculiar circumstances of our farming industry;
(c) establishing Industrial Banks with a view to the vigorous and active protection, and development of our own industries.

VIII. AGRICULTURE: The Party promises vigorous and active assistance and protection to the farming industry by—
(a) the carrying into effect of a bond redemption and interest subsidy scheme on the principle of the Van der Horst plan at least to an extent that will adjust the economic capacity of the properties in terms of their productive capacity;
(b) effective measures for the marketing of agricultural products through one channel under sufficient control of the producers;
(c) the safeguarding of our home markets from detrimental competition from abroad;
(d) extending and creating new markets by—
(1) encouraging secondary industries, for example for the manufacturing of commodities from mealies, grain, meat and other products, and
(2) state-assisted national and foreign reclamations for Europeans and non-Europeans and therefore undertakes to introduce legislation for—
(1) Separate residential areas, trade unions and as far as practical also separate places of work for Europeans and non-Europeans;
(2) the restriction of employment in certain directions to European labour only and/or in accordance with a determined, just and equitable quota for Europeans and non-Europeans;
(3) separate representation for the enfranchised Cape Coloureds in our legislative bodies;
(4) the application of the immorality Act, 1927, to all non-Europeans and the prohibiting of mixed marriages and the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans.
and improved trade relationship with countries which are in a position to buy our agricultural products;

(c) the establishing of fodder depôts as a method of combatting the drought; the granting of greater facilities for obtaining cattle fodder and ample state assistance for boreholes and fencing;

(f) the protection and assistance of irrigators by—

(1) the erection of dams where there is as yet no irrigation and further also at existing irrigation works where the water supplies are insufficient;

(2) the extension of facilities for loans to individual irrigators.

IX. LAND SETTLEMENT: (a) The Party will in accordance with a properly planned big scale scheme take immediate steps to establish the landless farming community as owners on the land and will in so far as it is necessary by expropriation in accordance with the Act on the Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms, 1937, appropriate for this purpose land—more especially of companies—which is not occupied or cultivated to advantage by Europeans, or which is held solely for the purpose of speculation.

(b) For this purpose it will also facilitate the purchase of land by abolishing the obligation to contribute one-tenth of the purchase price and by placing the settlements on a workable economic basis by revaluation also of land acquired under Section 11 of the Land Settlement Act.

X. MINING INDUSTRY: The Party will in general vigorously and actively further the interests of the mining industry. It will, however, see to it that by stricter State control and a policy of judicious taxation—

(a) the State will acquire a greater share of our mineral wealth;

(b) the industry shall cease to be the happy hunting ground of parasitical speculators;

(c) that the workers in gold mines shall obtain—

(1) a general revision of the obsolete Lucas Commission Concessions, 1927;

(2) the recognition of Dingaans Day as a public holiday with full pay;

(3) the payment of a round figure plus a pension to all persons suffering from ordinary tuberculosis or suffering from miners' phthisis in the ante or primary stages and to their dependants;

(4) a pension and gratuity scheme for all underground workers to enable them to leave underground work after 12 years;

(5) better provision for the widows and orphans of miners;

(6) a thorough investigation into and revision of the medical standards of the Miners' Phthisis Bureau so as to make them more favourable to the miners.

(d) that the alluvial diamond diggers shall be assured of the proclaiming of sufficient diamondiferous ground, and restricting of it to professional diggers and of a reduction in the export duty on alluvial diamonds.

XI. CIVIL SERVICE: The Party Undertakes:

(a) to revise salary scales, particularly with a view to improving the position of the small salaried man;

(b) to apply consistently the principle of bilingualism in the case of appointments and promotions;

(c) to respect and protect the rights as citizens of teachers and all persons in the service of the state;

(d) to enquire into the work of the Civil Service Commission and especially the promotions recommended by them.

XII. RAILWAYS: The Party makes it its object—

(a) to bring to an immediate end the waste on the Railways caused by mismanagement;

(b) to grant lower railway tariffs to develop the country economically and especially to further farming and industry;

(c) to revise the conditions of service, salaries and wage scales with a view to more reasonable working hours and extra pay and the assurance of a higher wage scale to the lower grades of the personnel, labourers and clerks alike, who are at present paid too little to maintain a civilized standard of living.

THE PARTY FURTHER UNDERTAKES—

(1) to remove the restrictions placed by the present Government on the promotion of the unskilled European labourers to graded posts and to lend assistance and encouragement to such promotion;

(2) to carry into effect a housing scheme for railway servants which will enable them—

(a) to build their own homes with the assistance of Government advances at the revised interest rate of 3½ per cent., and

(b) to obtain loans on mortgage at a low rate of interest on houses which they already possess but which are bonded at an excessive rate of interest;

(3) to promote the closest co-operation between the railway administration and the personnel unions without meddling in their domestic affairs;

(4) to establish a widows pension fund for railway employees.

XIII. UNSKILLED LABOUR: The Party aims at the establishing of a minimum wage of 8s. to 10s. per day for unskilled and half-skilled married European labourers on all undertakings under State control such as the railroads, roads, afforestation, irrigation and relief works, with the exception of agriculture, also to protect European labour against unfair competition in other undertakings, on a quota basis or otherwise.

XIV. THE PARTY WILL TAKE STEPS TO BRING ABOUT—

(a) enlarged and better co-ordinated medical services for the nation, including district-nursing, the training of sufficient numbers of nurses, the prevention of mal-nutrition, and insurance against illness and physical disability;

(b) more effective protection against excessive house rents by the revision of the Rent Determination Act, and

(c) the establishment of an efficient national housing scheme which will put an end to slums and will ensure proper housing in urban and country areas.
LABOUR STANDS FOR

BREAD

AND

BUTTER

Politics

General Elections 1938
South African Labour Party

THE WAY TO PEACE
AND PROSPERITY
LABOUR'S PROGRAMME OF IMMEDIATE ACTION

Reforms To Ensure A Permanent Prosperity

"Labour's Plan" has been tested and proved right in other countries of the world. If the people of South Africa are genuinely anxious to ensure a happier and more prosperous future for their country, they cannot fail to be impressed by the reforms proposed by the Labour Party in this carefully planned scheme.

STATE CONTROL.

To organise an internal economy that will distribute the production and service of the Union in a way that will guarantee to all persons able to work an income sufficient to provide them and their dependants with everything necessary to make a home and home life in the truest and best sense of the meaning of those terms, but this can only be attained if finance and trade, industry and agriculture conform to a national plan under the guidance of the State. Labour will not confiscate property, nor destroy the value of existing investments. Fair compensation will be paid to owners and shareholders of any industry which is taken over for the common good. It will carry out its plans without inflicting injustice on individuals.

PEACE.

To do everything possible to ensure a just and lasting peace, and to cooperate with other nations, so that all may prosper. To attain this end cooperation and comradeship between all peoples and all nations is required, all having equal opportunities to share in the abundant wealth and economic opportunities of the world. It will press for the establishment of a real collective peace system, which will give security to all nations. It will support the strengthening and reform of the League of Nations as a real Parliament of all mankind. It is necessary meanwhile to maintain such armed forces as are required to defend the boundaries of the Union and to fulfil any obligations as a member of the League. The control, manufacture and management of all munitions of war must be a State responsibility.

DEMOCRACY.

The Labour Party stands firmly for Democracy. It is opposed to all dictatorship by any individual, party or group. It will resist and attack all attempts to prevent the liberty of the people, either from inside or outside the Union. It stands for preservation of freedom, the rights of minorities irrespective of race or creed—and the swift and effective operation of the democratic system. It will press for measures to prevent its proposals being defeated by vested interests, and un-representative bodies.

Labour realises that two very serious dangers threaten the people of the Union, and that action against them must be taken at once. The forces of democratic opinion in South Africa must give a determined lead in the fight against the rising tide of Fascist and Nazi ideas, and secondly, plans must be made to prevent South Africa suffering, as it did from 1930 onwards.

TO FIGHT FASCISM.

Labour is opposed to anti-Semitic propaganda, more particularly as it is the forerunner of the establishment of a dictatorship, and aims at oppressing minorities.

Labour will give the lead in carrying on the fight against the forces of Fascism and Nazism, which menace our land to-day. It will fight any form of dictatorship, whether it is Fascist, Nazi or Communist or any other government which attempts to make any inroads on the liberty of the people. It will strive to have legislation, dealing with the following, put on the Statute Book immediately Parliament assembles:

(a) To prohibit the importation into South Africa of Nazi and Fascist...
literature, and to prohibit the organisation of all movements which have as their openly declared policy the overthrow of the democratic system, and the substitution of a dictatorship.

(b) To prohibit the wearing of political uniforms.

c) To introduce a law which will make it a criminal offence to libel or slander any race or country.

(d) To provide public funds to establish a bureau to make propaganda in every way for democracy and its institutions.

(e) To incorporate South-West Africa as a fifth province of the Union, and to apply the foregoing provisions to it.

(f) To conclude trade treaties with countries prepared to maintain the democratic system, to abolish those at present in existence with Fascist and Nazi countries and countries engaged in acts of aggression, and to abolish all subsidies to Fascist countries.

No racialism must be permitted to endanger the real issues in South Africa. Labour believes in fullest equal rights for both official languages of the Union.

VITAL MEASURES OF RECONSTRUCTION

FINANCE.

Labour measures would be considerably endangered, unless the production, handling and distribution of wealth were controlled. Neither could the country's economic life be planned unless it controls and issues its credit, its finance and its financiers. Money must be the servant of the people.

The central credit system of the Union must be controlled so as to ensure the maximum utilisation and distribution of the country's resources.

The State Bank must have power to do all that is necessary for the carrying out of Labour plans, among which being full power to buy and sell Government securities, underwrite Government loans, and advance to the Union, general all the people, whether for agricultural or business purposes, at a reasonable rate of interest, and at a reasonable price. Small house purchasers, and small owner occupiers, however, will be left in undisturbed possession of their homes and farms. Protection of tenants, including tenant farmers, will be instituted.

New legislation will be introduced, and existing laws amended so as to ensure the voluntary use of all land by the people, and settlement of all suitable persons who desire to settle on the land on the basis of specialisation, according to Areas, climate, soil conditions, etc., bearing in mind all circumstances such as distance to main road, railways, etc. Funds will be made available for training settlers, and to do so will be accounted for by the State Department of Agriculture.

Schemes will also be prepared immediately for large-scale public works, such as hydro-electric extensions, railways, telegraph and telephone extensions and improvements, new or reclaimed land development, especially the reclamation of all areas, the elimination of soil erosion, the creation of postal and other public buildings, new schools, State housing, and other services of the community. Adequate wages will be paid to all workers on these schemes to work a 36-hour week will also apply.

Experts will be appointed in all spheres of industry to prepare schemes for the building of factories on a large scale, utilizing those raw materials and products of South Africa.

LAND AND FARMERS

National planning requires that the use of all land will be controlled in the public interest—in the interests of all the people, whether for agriculture, industry or other purposes.

Houses, schools, and other necessary buildings will be erected in fields, open spaces, etc., must be provided. The State will have power to acquire such land as they need for any purposes, in the great interest of the people, and at a reasonable price. Small householders, and small owner occupiers, however, will be left in undisputed possession of their homes and farms. Protection of tenants, including tenant farmers, will be instituted. Large scale operations will be managed for the return of the land to the people, and settlement of all suitable persons who desire to settle on the land on the basis of specialisation, according to Areas, climate, soil conditions, etc., bearing in mind all circumstances such as distance to main road, railways, etc. Funds will be made available for training settlers, and to do so will be accounted for by the State Department of Agriculture.

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Experts will be appointed in all spheres of industry to prepare schemes for the building of factories on a large scale, utilizing those raw materials and products of South Africa.
established, to handle the export and sale of produce, which will be taken over by the State. Efficiency is, however, anticipated that with the raising of the standard of living of the people, increase of credit in circulation, the quantity of produce exported will practically be reduced to nothing. The guaranteed prices and regulation of the home market will enable the producer to maintain himself and his dependants in a reasonable standard of comfort.

COST OF LIVING AND PROFITEERING.

The consumer will be adequately protected against exploitation by the establishment of maximum retail prices for foodstuffs fixed according to the country's national economy under Labour's plan. Labour will not permit the exportation of South African products to the detriment of consumers and will ensure adequate representation by consumers in public institutions, etc., dealing with all questions affecting the control and prices of foodstuffs.

1) "Prevention of Profiteering" Act will be brought into law to prevent increases in the rates of profits, and so prevent the cost of living increasing. Although production costs may be increased by inflation, the cost to the consumer from the greater purchasing power of the people would more than balance any increased costs. If necessary, the control of all matters affecting the cost of living of the people will be placed under a Ministry of State. Workers in agricultural and industrial areas will be assured of a fair standard of comfort, also decent housing conditions, regulation, of hours, etc., through their participation in the benefits accruing to this industry.

TRANSPORTATION.

Competition in transport is wasteful, inefficient and dangerous. All transportation by road, air and sea will be co-ordinated. All transportation services that are suitable will be transferred to public ownership. The national industries will be taken over and cheap and efficient co-coordinated transport systems, with good wages and salaries, conditions of labour and living for its employees.

MINING AND POWER

The management of all mines is inefficient and entirely in the interests of private enterprise. All mining industry must be unified under public ownership, including marketing and exportation. The State must own all natural resources of the land, including all minerals and petroleum. The extraction of all oil and other valuable by-products from coal has been badly neglected and must definitely be taken in hand at once by the State and not left to private enterprise.

MINERS' WAGES AND SAFETY

All miners risk their lives and health for inadequate wages under unsuitable working conditions. The first charge on the industry will be an adequate wage and safety for the miners.

COLD PREMIUM.

Meanwhile, the gold premium must be returned to the State.

Electricity and gas supply and other industries will be brought completely under public control. The national systems of supply of heat, light and power, both for domestic and industrial purposes, will be co-ordinated so as to make cheap and efficient supplies available to all.

More benefits: Labour policy will bring great benefits to all the people—abundant food, employment, good wages and housing, leisure and security.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

A Labour Government will co-operate with the trade unions to eliminate unemployment, improve wages, standards of comfort, etc., dealing with all questions affecting the control and prices of foodstuffs.

HOLIDAYS.

Dingaan's Day and May Day to be paid public holidays.

MINIMUM WAGE.

A statutory minimum wage or salary to provide an adequate standard of living for all workers, whether by hand or brain will be legislated for.

TWO MORE "CUTS."

The State must guarantee there will be no wage or salary cuts in any State or State-controlled institutions at any time and must improve the standard of living of the people, thereby increasing the spending power in the country.

POLITICAL FREEDOM.

A Political Disabilities Removal Act will be passed granting freedom of speech and full political rights to all employees including State and State-controlled institutions, and to provide that any society of such employees, trade unions or industrial unions may affiliate with the Labour party and make grants from its funds for the furtherance of political objects. All employees, desirous of contesting seats for public office, to be granted leave of absence for so doing.

The education system will provide the maximum possibilities for advancement of native children to university. All children will be kept at school (and out of industry) to a suitable age—with maintenance allowance where necessary.

PENSIONS

Pensions to encourage retirement from the industry will be provided, also pensions on the grounds of invalidity; pensions to widows; all injuries, including the means test, will be revised relating to old age pensions (which must not be less than £10 per month); pensions to the blind, etc.

Pensions at 60 will be provided for all.

STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Workmen's Compensation Act will be amended to remove the present subrogation, provide greater and higher benefits and provide for State Insurance Fund.

STATE HEALTH SCHEME.

Health service by the State will be extended.

A national free health insurance service will provide every facility for the restoration and maintenance of the people's health. Evils of underfeeding must be removed and a plentiful supply of good food made available to all at fair prices, with adequate cheap power and fuel to cook it. National sickness and fitness schemes are useless unless the problem of malnutrition is effectively dealt with. The tragedy of alleged agricultural over-production is the presence of gross malnutrition among the bulk of the population is being enacted in South Africa to a much greater extent than in most countries. (Secretary for Public Health.) Special care for mothers and a fair chance for every child must be assured.

Further an adequate universal service and introduce such measures that will adequately serve the needs of all Europeans and non-Europeans that have been shown by the State and adequate hospital facilities be instituted in all areas where such institutions are considered necessary. Unemployment maintenance will be adequately provided for those who are unemployed and unemployed.

REDUCED RENTS.

Rents must be reduced to within reasonable reach of all people, so as to ensure that everyone can afford and definitely be provided with a decent living condition. Labour will aim at rents not exceeding one eighth of any householder's income.

WOMEN'S CHARTER.

A woman's charter will be introduced by Labour—which party first gave women the vote. All reservations of legal and other disabilities will be removed, and equal rights in the true sense of the word will be instituted.

Healthy motherhood and all facilities for health and care of children will be the first charge.

SHOP AND COMMERCIAL.

For men and women office, shop, commercial and industrial workers decent healthy working conditions with all necessary specialist advice and assistance—financially and otherwise as far as may be required.

NATIVES.

Under Labour's plan, natives will be completely separated from Europeans, territorially, socially and economically by setting aside and providing protection of their own lands. Their wages, etc., will be suitable for all purposes, i.e., industry, agriculture, etc., whereas the native population will be enabled to develop along its own lines with all necessary specialist advice and assistance—financially and otherwise as far as may be required.
POOR WHITE PROBLEM

Labour regards the presence of a large mass of the population living under the burden of most unhygienic and terrible conditions in many cases, as the most serious problem of the present century in South Africa and one which is the misfortune of the capitalist system pursued by previous governments in South Africa since 1906, and still proposed to be continued by any other party if returned to power. Although this problem has assumed such enormous proportions (so much that all the parties admit their inability to supply a remedy) Labour has a plan. The problem must be taken in hand at once by the introduction of a definite long-term policy of effective alleviation under which, what almost constitutes a whole nation shall be emancipated regardless of its size and shape, which ultimately extend over more than three-quarters of a century and the cost will be very considerable, but will result in building up a wonderful nation of good, strong, physically fit, healthy, educated race of South African citizens. "The children of to-day will be the capable rulers of to-morrow," but of an entirely different calibre to our existing rulers. Our plan, briefly, is as follows:

1. All persons of 60 and over will be returned to power. Although this problem can only be solved by national planning under Labour's policy. The object of this extra burden on the Consolidated Revenue of the State will be to provide for the men—and their dependents—who have been put out as phthisis sufferers.

2. The control and welfare of all persons from 13 to 30 will be under the control of the scheme. The object of this extra burden on the Consolidated Revenue of the State will be to make adequate provision for the men and their dependents who have been put out as phthisis sufferers.

3. All persons from 15 to 30 will be trained in every way most suited to each case. This class will rapidly become the outstanding section of the "new" race. They will be educated and trained in every way necessary to establish the South African race which will ultimately be placed on to the land under a huge collective farming system and others will be drafted out to their professions and trades as considered fit.

4. Children, up to the age of 14, will remain with their parents as far as this is possible, whilst every care is taken to ensure their correct upbringing, education, etc., under the most modern conditions possible.

Parents will be taught the most up-to-date hygienic methods necessary for the care of the children, under the supervision of specialists, etc. Special schools, colleges, etc., will be provided and ultimately all those suitable may pass through into Universities for final training.

FINAL REMARKS

The present system of continuing to build up a nation of poor white labourers at 6d. per day, which is attracting the cream of the countryside, will cease. The problem is something more than one of providing employment and then leaving them to shift for themselves, their wives and families in slums, and living under most terrible conditions in which the children (the "new" race of Africa) can only descend and swell the ranks of the poor whites until ultimately almost swamping the whole of the country.

Labour admits that it is not possible to change materially the older section of this population. We therefore must provide for their children until this section ultimately ceases to exist. Meanwhile, the second section is being provided for, trained, uplifted and being prepared to take up their portions of the scheme until the ideal conditions which will be provided. Concurrently the younger generation from 15 to 30 are being trained as real citizens to carry on under the scheme, whilst the children are also being provided for and trained for their future.

If we do not completely cure or train the older generation, we must do our best under the most suitable scheme and conditions possible for them whilst taking the children—the younger generation—in hand and ensuring that, whilst we are gradually eliminating the present terrible conditions and system, the young generation will be trained and brought up as real, good, healthy citizens, educated and trained to all that is essential in a real ideal state and so, ultimately, the poor white problem will be solved.

It can only be solved by national planning under Labour's policy. Great difficulties will be encountered, but these can and will be overcome. It will take time, but everything else can be done unless seriously tackled in this manner, similar to what has been completed in other countries and regardless of all necessary cost.

MINERS' PHTHIS.

The men who become the victims of this scourge of the mines were once—physically, at any rate—the cream of South Africa's population, reduced by phthisis to hopeless physical wretches. The nation should spare no expense or effort to improve their position.

The first consideration should be the health of the miner—on our farms, the miners have not shown the same concern for the length of life of the miner.

While the Minister is prepared to do everything in his power to lengthen the life of the mines, the Government has yet shown the same concern for the length of life of the miner.

There are thousands of men working underground to-day. They have passed the strictest medical tests, and figures supplied by the Minister of Mines only a third of the men who present themselves to the Board for examination passed the tests.

It must not be forgotten that nobody goes to the Bureau unless he considers that he is a healthy, and strong man, and the only one-third of them manage to pass.

The Labour Party proposes the following scheme, which will bring about a radical change in the present Miners' Phthisis Legislation. In the first place it makes provision to lengthen the life of the miner and, secondly, it provides for the men—and their dependents—who have been put out as phthisis sufferers.

1. The Fund. The present levy of 7s. 6d. a day per man which is paid by the companies and a contribution of £2 5s. per month from the Consolidated Revenue of the State. This will amount to £144 per year per man plus 5 per cent. interest. It will make up the Fund from which the miner will be paid as soon as he is put off as the result of phthisis.

2. If a miner dies or leaves the mines as the result of phthisis, the full amount of wages due to him and his dependents, plus 5 per cent. interest. For instance, at the end of ten years the miner or his dependents will receive £1 55.

PENSIONS FOR ALL.

1. If a miner contracts silicosis within ten years, he will be entitled to compensation pensions laid down in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1934, as well as the amount payable to him under the scheme set forth in articles (1) and (2).

2. The object of this extra burden on the miners is to ensure that the provisions of Regulation 58 (b) are carried out according to the scale of pensions laid down in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1934, as well as the amount payable to him under the scheme set forth in articles (1) and (2).

3. The definition of "silicosis" ought to be such that at the first "detectable" stage the miner is known to the Bureau will be empowered to warn the miner that he is suffering from silicosis.

4. The necessary facilities ought to be given to miners, who have experi-
ence of farming, to buy ground under the Government 40-year system while they are still employed on the mines, and that they need not occupy this land until they have to stop working underground.

6. The Medical Board of Appeal should consist of three members nominated by the miners, the Minister of Mines and the Chamber of Mines. Decisions of this Board should be subject to appeal to the highest court of the land.

It will be noticed that men who have eleven years' service will under this scheme, perhaps receive less benefits than the miner who contracts silicosis within ten years, but that is to encourage the miner to leave as soon as he has completed the ten years.

The scheme aims at the prevention of silicosis by making it imperative for the Chamber of Mines to introduce regulations which will lessen the incidence of the disease.

The scheme further makes it possible to put practical men with experience and capital back on the land and thus prevent the crowding in the cities.

The miner has ten years to prepare himself for his future.

Under this scheme a healthy man with about £2,000 capital will be put back on the land.
nationality within the Union; in the wished for discontinuance of the use of the term "British subject" in reference to South African citizens; in the maintenance of a policy of Union neutrality in time of war; in the strict and even stricter enforcement of bilingualism throughout the Public Service, the hearts of the two Generals and Dr. Malan been as one.

On all matters the Dominion Party alone is a constant and unremitting opponent of both, and the question the voter must ask himself is: "Why should I help on Malanism by recording a vote for a Government candidate?"

The Government's ideal is a Parliament without an Opposition, where such differences and conflicting opinions as may be permitted will be settled behind the scenes from by petitions humbly submitted at the backstairs of a Ministry.

Intoleration of opposition and a desire to dictate are the hall marks of the Government.

Open admiration for Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini has been expressed by the Prime Minister, and the re-introduction of German as a language amongst the Universities is a potent factor in the objective of the Minister of Defence, and therefore of the Cabinet. Yet the aims of Nazi Germany undoubtedly include the Union.

No minority can have rights or safety if the Government ideal of blotting out all opposition is granted by the Electorate, and no citizen of the Union will have freedom to live his own life when the technique of Nazism or Fascism is adopted by a triumphant and all-powerful Government within the Union; and in our hearts we know perfectly well that our very existence depends upon our becoming again a partner in the British Empire.

The danger is real and very grave, and the concentrated venom with which Government organisations are appealed to against Committee was permitted upon the Dominion Party is a recognition that its existence is the greatest obstacle in their path.

In the realms of economics the Government's record is one of amazing folly. Owing to the increased price of gold, our chief export, and of our governments expenditure, there has been a large increase of revenue. In the case of the proposed four per cent. duty on tobacco, much more has been taken from the taxpayer than the Minister of Finance considered necessary at the beginning of each year.

The policy of the Government has been to maintain high local prices for foodstuffs, in order to secure the conversion of the commodities of local consumption, an end which has been maintained by limiting the supply. The maintenance of this high price has naturally left a large surplus of foodstuffs which the Government has been responsible for handling, and the Government action the exportation of this surplus has been enforced, notwithstanding that the prices obtained overseas were a fraction only of those current in South Africa and that this process involved heavy losses which were made good to the exporters by a huge cash levy on the profits of the gold mining industry. Since 1929 over 11 million (41,000,000) have been spent on export subsidies of one kind or another.

It is not that the foodstuffs were not required by the people of South Africa; they have been and are under-nourished, and much disease and death is attributable to this. The Government has never been submitted to the Electors.

The efforts of the Dominion Party have been constantly directed to secure its approval for the abolition of the term "British Subject."). This effort was prompted by Dr. Malan in the House of Assembly to engage in propaganda for a Republic. That is our aim.

The relationship between Fusionists and Malanites calls for deep consideration. The two Generals, Hertzog and Smuts, of the one group, and Dr. Malan of the other; are not professed of different doctrines aiming at different ideals, but competitors for personal prestige and leadership and the gaining of the sole right to expound the Nationalist policy—whether of the United or Purified brand—matters little, for both lead. If not by the same, by parallel roads to a common end. They draw on a common political philosophy, and it is difficult to see how any substantial changes for which the Government have been responsible have been carried with the active vote and support of the Malanite members of Parliament. Further, let it be the initiative in many of these matters has come from the Malanites ranks.

Status Act, Seals Act, King's Abdicatton Act, were all heartily backed by the joint votes of the supporters of the Government and Dr. Malan's followers: the Dominion Party alone offering constant criticism and steady opposition to these and all other measures which are subversive of the Constitution which, until 1914, served the people of the Union so well.

No constitutional issue has ever been RAISED by the Dominion Party.

The Government attempted at the last Imperial Conference to secure its approval for the abolition of the term "British Subject."). This effort was prompted by Dr. Malan in the House of Assembly and the principle was at once accepted by General Hertzog; General Smuts and his old S.A.P.'s who had followed him into Fusion sitting mute.

So much for the argument: "Support the Fusion Government to-morrow, and well might Mr. Pirow say, as he did lately at Jacoldel, and again at Pretsburgh and repeated elsewhere only a few days ago, that there was very little substantial difference between the Government and the Malanites; that he was convinced the split which had been the one great and successful that in the not very distant future the breach would be healed. There was not, he added, sufficient difference between these two parties to warrant the maintenance of the split.

On May the 28th of last year, Colonel Deeney Reitz and General Kemp addressed a public meeting at Harrismith, in the course of which the latter said, "I am still a Republican and will always remain one," and pointed out that the Constitution of the United Party allowed of this propaganda amongst its members and said that if all Afrikanders joined that Party and if they all subscribed to the republican ideal It could be obtained by peaceful development and recalcitrants of the old S.A.P. element who, wittingly or unwittingly, have served the purpose of the Generals and may hereafter when the time is ripe line against further surrenders in a republican direction, will be met away like an empty fruit. Yet the empty fruit is an emancipator.

In the introduction of a South African Governor-General; in arranging for "Die Stem" to take the place of "God Save the King" as the National Anthem in South Africa; in the repudiation of British
with pouring money into the Platteeland to command votes against such eventuality as the present.

The Dominion Party appeals to the Electors of South Africa to support all its Candidates in order to get the purchasing power of its population matched to its needs; in order to secure the external safety of the country by remaining an integral part and an indivisible part of the British Empire; and to secure the protection of the freedom of all groups and of all individuals by the maintenance of the principles of Democracy.

If the public of the Union desires to preserve any "Opposition" in Parliament, let them say by their votes whether they wish the Opposition to be Purified Nationalists or Dominion Party.

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