YOU the farmer will PROSPER because . . .

. . . the United Party will bring greater economic activity, create and expand internal markets for the farmer's produce and make improved technical and credit facilities available to him.

YOUR LOT UNDER NATIONALIST RULE

The creeping erosion of Nationalist Policy is eating away at the independence and prosperity of the farmer. The drop in the fortuitous high overseas prices for cereals and other products has exposed the Government's bankrupt policy.

★ LOWER during the past five years have gone the index figures of prices for cereals and field crops, for summer as well as winter cereals, for poultry and for dairy products.

★ HIGHER have gone production costs, the prices of implements, trucks, tractors, fuel, spares, foods, fertiliser and building materials.

★ IN THE MIDDLE, caught in the price-cost squeeze, is the farmer—the man who produces the country's food!

- Farmers owe millions of pounds to co-operative societies. Banks cannot extend credit much further. Interest rates are rising. Future crops are pledged to the hilt. Many farmers are in serious financial difficulties. The Platteland is becoming depopulated.
- The Government is lagging behind in soil conservation planning, the extension of agricultural colleges and services to farmers, the provision of better marketing and transport.

YOUR FUTURE PROSPERITY UNDER UNITED PARTY GOVERNMENT

The United Party will . . .

★ Properly apply the principle of the Marketing Act that the farmer is entitled to a just reward over his cost of production.

★ Tackle the problem of rising costs, and improve marketing methods to increase the internal consumption of agricultural products.

★ Calculate farmers' income tax by taking into consideration average incomes over a period of years.

★ Expand facilities for agricultural education, and make more extension officers available to farmers.

★ Establish a Smallholders Bank for the small plotholder, and take electric power to rural and peri-urban areas.

★ Increase the production of fertiliser.

★ Abolish the Estate Duties and Donations Tax.

This is the policy of a United Party Government which, in the early thirties, gave the farmer assured prices and markets, and passed the Soil Conservation and Marketing Acts. It is the United Party whose leaders gave the farmer the Land Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, the Land Bank Act, and the Co-operative Societies Act, and most of the great laws aimed at a stable and progressive farming community.
Our Public and Railway Services have a great and long tradition of efficiency, impartiality, aloofness from politics and devotion to duty. The United Party will uphold and strengthen that tradition. For this, the public servant must first of all feel secure in his work. He must share in the general prosperity.

YOUR LOT UNDER NATIONALIST RULE

CIVIL SERVANTS

★ Despite persistent rises in the prices of food, clothing, rent and transport, the Government pegged C.O.L. in 1953 at 189 4. while the price index has since risen to 216.5 (Jan. 1958).
★ The salary and wage earner has suffered most.
★ Because of the pegging of the C.O.L. Allowances the Civil Servant is subsidising the Government at the rate of £8 million a year.
★ From 1947 to 1956 direct and indirect taxes rose from £58 to £108 a year per head of the European population.
★ A public servant who earned £60 a month before the war should now be earning £120 a month to maintain his living standards. If, however, that same civil servant were to enjoy his share in the augmented National Income, he should be earning not £120, but £168 a month.
★ Important recommendations by staff associations in the Public Service have been brushed aside by the Government.

RAILWAY WORKERS

★ Railwaymen alone have lost, in salaries and wages, no less than £25,000,000 from 1949 to 1957 through the pegging of C.O.L. Allowances. They too are now subsidising the Government to the tune of more than £8 million a year.
★ In five years there were 42,565 resignations from the Railways. The personnel are underpaid, understaffed and overworked. The Government demands excessive overtime and Sunday-time work of Railwaymen. Rents for many Railway houses have almost doubled since 1948; rent and family subsidies have been abolished. Natives are doing work previously performed by European workers.

TEACHERS

★ It is a primary duty of the State to ensure that children receive an adequate education from a contented Teaching Staff. Many schools suffer from staff shortages, and resignations of highly trained men and women are all too frequent.

POLICE

★ The Police Force is overworked, understaffed; it is called upon to devote too much time and energy to minor administrative tasks instead of law and order and to the prevention and detection of crime.
★ Both the Teachers and the Police suffer from the unjust Pegging of C.O.L. Allowances.

YOUR FUTURE PROSPERITY UNDER UNITED PARTY GOVERNMENT

CIVIL SERVANTS

★ The United Party will unpeg C.O.L. Allowances and adjust them from time to time.
★ A further part of Cost-of-Living Allowance will be consolidated into basic wages. Pensions will be increased considerably.
★ The United Party’s tax policy, with its special provisions for the family man, the tax-payer and the salaried man, will be of special benefit to public servants.
★ Grievances and suggestions by representative staff associations will receive sympathetic consideration. Loyalty to the State, and not to a political party, will again be the test of merit.

TEACHERS

The United Party pledged its support to the present Government if it would meet the just demands of Teachers, yet the Government failed to act. The United Party will act.

RAILWAYMEN

Cost-of-Living Allowances will be unpegged and a larger part of such allowances consolidated with basic wages.

POLICE

Apart from the unpegging of the Cost-of-Living Allowance and the consolidation of a large part of it in basic wages, the salary scales of men with 10 years’ service or more will be revised. The Force will also be relieved of unnecessary extraneous duties.

THIS is the positive programme of action of the United Party which, while in power, regularly adjusted Cost-of-Living Allowances in spite of the war. It is the policy of the Party which on two occasions applied the greater part of Railway rates increases to the advantage of Railwaymen. It is the policy of the Party which restored the salary cuts imposed upon Civil Servants, Railwaymen and Teachers by the Nationalist Government in the nineteen-thirty’s.
YOUR Family will PROSPER because...

Although it is the man who earns the wages, it is the woman who has to make ends meet. When illness or unemployment strikes, her plight as wife and mother becomes almost unbearable. Facts and figures, as well as her daily experience, confirm what her heart tells her: the lower standard of living, debt and nagging financial difficulties, can only be warded off through her constant vigilance and personal sacrifice.

YOUR LOT UNDER NATIONALIST RULE

THIS is what the Government have done to the family budget:

★ Every month the food bill grows larger. In 1948 first-grade rumpsteak cost 2/- a lb., coffee 2/11 per lb., mealie meal 8d. for 5 lb., coal 2/7 a bag, jam 1/1 for a 2 lb. tin. You know the prices today.

★ Since 1952 even the tax on tobacco has been increased by 6d. a lb.; on cigarettes by 5d. for a packet of 50; and on beer by 1d. per pint.

★ Telephone rents have gone up from £5 to £8 and the cost of single calls from 14d. to 2d. Postage on letters is 33½% higher than in 1948. Telegram charges have doubled.

★ Even the nest-egg for the future has lost a third of its value. £1,000 saved in the bank or in insurance in 1947 is now worth only £650.

★ Cost of medical care, drugs and hospitalisation can no longer be afforded by the average family. Doctors’ fees have increased and free hospitalisation is being abolished. In the Cape and Transvaal free hospitalisation schemes have been, or are being abolished.

★ Government food subsidies are beginning to drop, and the price of bread remains high. Since 1949 the price of a white loaf, retail, has risen from 7d. to 1/1. Under the Government’s rice monopoly the price of rice has increased to 1/1 3d. per lb.

★ Prices of all household goods, furniture, linen, blankets, children’s clothing, shoes are due to the Government’s inefficiency straining the resources of every family budget.

YOUR FUTURE PROSPERITY UNDER UNITED PARTY GOVERNMENT

Under a United Party Government, South Africa’s prosperity and expansion will lighten the housewife’s burden. Greater incomes will mean more money for food, clothes, savings and recreation. The Party’s policy aims at doubling real income in a generation—starting NOW.

★ The pay-packet will be regularly adjusted as living costs rise.

★ United Party will improve health services and maternity benefits.

★ Income Tax rebates for children will be increased.

★ Special bursaries for talented children of large families will ease the cost of education.

★ Women who have to work, whether as office workers, clerks or teachers, will have their rights and working conditions improved by law. The principle of equal pay for equal work will be accepted and progressively applied.

★ Your income will buy more.

★ You will be able to save.

★ Old members of the family will be cared for.

The United Party was responsible for measures such as the Children’s Act of 1937, the Welfare Organisations Act of 1947 and the introduction of maternity grants. It was the first Party to bring women into Parliament so that their special talents could be applied to the welfare of the families of South Africa.
THE UNITED PARTY GOVERNMENT will strengthen the Union's share in the vast £16,000 million a year Commonwealth import and export market. Turnover and Markets will expand. A general rise in the standard of living of all races will enlarge the local market. Foreign and African markets will be actively developed.

The United Party Government will co-operate and consult with Industry and commerce.

YOUR LOT UNDER NATIONALIST RULE

★ Capital is scarce; South Africa needs about £200 million in new capital a year of which at least £80 million should come from overseas. The net inflow of private capital in 1946 was only £1 million, while the local capital market has been drained by the Government's compulsory savings levy and its policy of over-ta.xation.

★ Land: Dr. Verwoerd's policy is to restrict the development of new industrial townships in existing industrial areas and to encourage industries on the borders of Native Reserves where lower wages are paid to the detriment of established industrial areas.

★ Labour is in short supply. Rhodesia got an average of 21,000 new immigrants each year from 1950 to 1956. South Africa got only a net average of just over 2,000. The manner in which influx control is administered is creating an artificial shortage of non-European labour.

★ Transport: Since 1948 Railway rates have been raised by more than 32%. There is insufficient transport for industry and commerce and external markets have been severely restricted.

★ Production Costs have climbed steeply. There is little sign of industrial planning to take the place of the expiring marginal gold mines. Government policies are raising the cost-structure and forcing the Union out of competitive markets in Africa and overseas.

★ Taxes are up and badly applied. Fiscal policy discourages increased production, the building of capital reserves and the replacement of obsolete plant.

★ Markets are being restricted. In Pietersburg, Dr. Verwoerd laid down who would be permitted to enter townships and patronise shops. The vast potential market of Native consumers remains under-developed.

★ The United Party has always encouraged industry and commerce. It established the Department of Commerce and Industries in 1933, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in 1945, the Bureau of Standards in 1945 and the Natural Resources Development Council in 1947. The Industrial Development Corporation Act and the Sea Fisheries Act of 1940 were the work of the United Party Government. The old S.A.P. Government created Escom and established the Board of Trade.

YOUR FUTURE PROSPERITY UNDER UNITED PARTY GOVERNMENT

Expanding industry and commerce will be part of the new prosperity under the United Party Government.

★ Capital will again flow into the country for investment.

★ In 1947 and 1948 no less than £273 million entered South Africa. Capital which the Government is now appropriating through taxation will be freed for commerce and industry.

★ Land and industrial sites providing transport, power and water will be made available for economic siting of industries. The Native Reserves will be developed, with European skill and capital, as an integral part of the Union's economy.

★ Labour will be more plentiful and better trained. State-aided immigration administered by a new Ministry of Immigration will supply semi-skilled and skilled workers. The acceptance of economic integration as a fact will supply a properly trained and numerically adequate Native labour force. An intensive system of technical training for European workers will be introduced.

★ Transport services in South Africa will be improved. New rail links between the Union and her neighbours will be developed; the construction of oil pipelines actively considered; harbour facilities will be greatly improved and the restraints on road transport reviewed with a view to enabling it to make a proper contribution to the Nation's prosperity.

★ Costs will be lowered through United Party Government policies to increase production.

★ Taxes. An Income Tax Research Board will be established. The Companies Tax will be reviewed to permit more expansion for industry and commerce, e.g. by increasing rebates for the replacement of obsolete plant.
YOU the salaried people
WILL PROSPER because . . .

Few classes are harder hit these days than salaried workers who see their incomes buying less and less as living costs continue to soar.

Professional workers are particularly vulnerable to changes in the economic climate. The Nationalist Government cannot give them security for the future.

YOUR LOT UNDER
NATIONALIST RULE

LIVING COSTS
Wages continue to lag behind prices. Since 1948, the pound note has lost 6½d. in value. The family of the office worker is finding its standard of living being gradually lowered.

TAXES
New taxes levied by the Nationalist Government since 1948 exceed taxes removed or reduced by £37 million a year. Since 1948 over £200 million has been taken off the tax-payer to finance the Government's capital programme.

SALARIES
The office worker who earns £75 a month finds that amount is only worth £50 in terms of the value of money in 1948. Half-a-million summonses for debt are issued every year.

Dwindling Savings
Money saved in Building Societies and Insurance Companies is still dropping in value. As a result the office worker's provision for the deposit on his home, his holiday, the education for his children and his old age, is becoming less secure.

MEDICAL COSTS
The cost of keeping a family in good health has been rising steadily. The Government has curtailed the progressive hospital scheme introduced by the United Party.

YOUR FUTURE PROSPERITY
UNDER UNITED PARTY
GOVERNMENT

Under a United Party Government the salaried worker's income and his chances of improvement in an expanding economy will be enhanced. The ordinary citizen will be in a better financial position to make use of the services of professional men to a greater extent.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES
Families will receive improved and more generous allowances. The present system of rebate of Income Tax for children will be extended.

Taxes will come down as less money is taken from the tax-payer to finance Government Loans. Tax-payers will be permitted to buy special Government Bonds, part of which will be deductible from Income Tax for tax purposes.

A special contributory National pension scheme will be established. Professional men and salaried workers will be permitted to subtract premiums due for annuities from income for tax purposes.

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES: The United Party Government will set an example to private employers by unpegging Cost-of-Living Allowances from their present low level and adjusting them regularly. A larger part of Cost-of-Living Allowance will be incorporated in basic wages.
PENSIONERS AND SOCIAL WELFARE
BENEFICIARIES

Although pensions have increased, pensioners are receiving a smaller share of total Government expenditure.

Phthisis pensioners are subject to grave injustices under the means test.

In spite of marked increase in the national income, elderly people who own their own homes or have saved a small amount, are being cruelly penalised.

Requests for the introduction of a Contributory National Pension Scheme have been rejected by the Nationalist Government.

Under the United Party a Contributory National Pension Scheme will be established which would mean that every person in South Africa will become entitled to an adequate pension in his or her old age.

Pending the introduction of the above scheme, the existing pension laws will be amended to achieve a revision of the Means Test so that people who own fixed property or savings up to a value of £3,000 will not have the rental value or interest on such assets included in the Means Test.

Benefit under the Pneumoconiosis Act and the Workmen’s Compensation Act will not be included in the Means Test for any pensions.

Ex-soldiers and their dependants who claim that their pension rights have been unjustly affected during the past 10 years will have their cases re-examined by a sympathetic United Party Government.

The effect upon all types of pensioners of increased living costs since 1948 will be thoroughly examined with a view to giving relief where justified.

This is the policy of the United Party—the Party which instituted War Veterans’ Pensions for the Blind; Disability Allowances; Mothers’ Grants; Children’s Maintenance Grants; Widows’ Allowances and the new scale of War Pensions in 1942; and for the first time established a Department of Social Welfare.
WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

The United Party

will be able to find the necessary money for implementing its prosperity policy without raising taxes.

1. Less money will be taken from the taxpayer to finance the Government's capital programme. The Nationalist Government took more than £200 million from taxpayers for this purpose.

2. Strong measures will be taken to end Government wastage.

3. The cost of administering unnecessary ideological measures like the Population Registration Act will cease.

4. Greater economic activity will increase the Government's income without raising the rate of taxation.

5. More productive use will be made of available labour resources.

6. The capital inflow from overseas will mean new industries and new jobs which will also be new sources of government revenue.

7. The development of internal and external markets will augment government income depending on trade.
1961

18 OKTOBER/OCTOBER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. Nasionale Unie (NU)</td>
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Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste
1. Ooreenkoms tussen die Verenigde Party en die Nasionale Unie.
2. Mnr J H Steyl, sekretaris van die Federale Raad het my persoonlik meegedeel dat dr H F Verwoerd die eerste minister en hoofleier van die Nasionale Party opdrag gegee het dat daar vir die algemene verkiesing van 1961 geen afsonderlike verkiesingsmanifes uitgereik sal word nie.
3. Ooreenkoms tussen die Verenigde Party en die Nasionale Unie.
4. Die Progressiewe Party het nooit 'n ampiële verkiesingsmanifes uitgereik nie.

Sources of election manifestos
1. Agreement between the United Party and the National Union.
2. Mr J H Steyl, secretary of the Federal Council informed me personally that Dr H F Verwoerd the prime minister and leader of the National Party, had instructed that no separate election manifesto would be issued for the 1961 general election.
3. Agreement between the United Party and the National Union.
1. EENHEID
Om glos in die fundamentele eenheid van die twee Blank groepe en in die noodsaaklikheid om die eenheid op alle terreine van die volkswet en tot by te bou. Derhalwe onderneem ons om te bywys vir samewerking, deegeneenheid en medeverantwoordelijkheid tussen Afrikaans- en Engelse sprekkende burgers in die regering van ons land.
2. SUID-AFRIKA EERSTE
Ons erken en aanvaar die Republiek van Suid-Afrika as 'n voldonge feit wat 'n onverwagte gevolg is aan die ongelyke ontwikkelings van beide Blank-groep in Suid-Afrika, ingelyk deur daardie deugdelike oorleiding van die nie-Blanks wat die grondslag van 'n gesonde rassebeleid moet wees.
3. BEHOUD VAN WESTERSE BESKAWING
Om glos in die selfbeskikkingsrecht van die Blankes as drwers van die Westerse beskawing en die Westerse leefwyse. Om glos aan die noodsaaklikheid om, op 'n wyse verenigbaar met hierdie beginsel, 'n reëling te tref vir bevredigende politieke uitlewingsmoontlikhede wat ons die immigrante en Blankes bevorder en soos hierdie beginsel uitgaans.
4. GESONDE RASSEVERHOUDINGS
Ons glo dat die landsbeampte nood is om dinis van volwylheid en samewerking tussen Blank en nie-Blank en die positiewe bevordering van gesonde rasseverhoudings vereis. Om ons om derhalwe, deur middel van gedurende onderlinge oorleiding, bywys vir die uitvoering van die constitusie van die huidige land naby te kom en die eenheid van die twee Blankes te bevorder.
5. SAMESWERKING t.o.v. DRINGENDE VRAAGSTUKKE
Om die vereenigings en die Nationale Unie bly eby by hul onmiddellike beleid ten opsigte van die vertevoering van die onderste onderlinge voorloop in Suid-Afrika in die sentrale Parlement. Geen poging word gedaan om dit oor te gee dat daar volle eenheden op die punte is nie, maar die punte van verskil wat daar is, vereer en struikelblokkies van samewerking ten opsigte van die dringende gebeurtenisse waaroor daar volle eenheden is nie.
6. RASSEFEDERASIE
Albei partye stem saam dat die toekomstige gevolg en vooruitgang van Suid-Afrika afhang van die aanvraag van 'n Rassefederasie waarin alle groepe in die sentrale parlement verteenwoordig sal wees. Die partye sal in 'n gees van welwillendheid saamwerk om te besluit oor die finale parlemente hervormings wat voorgestel word.
7. ONTWIKKELING VAN BANTOEGEBIEDE
Om glos in die noodsaaklikheid om die bestaan van 'n gevestigde klas onder die Bantoes in ons land, en om die kieskiesoriëntering tussen Blank en nie-Blank en die herstel van die ongelukkige toestande van die Bantoes te bevorder.
8. OORLEIDING TUSSEN RASSEGROEP
Om glos in die noodsaaklikheid om almal te eerbiedig en in die skakeling van doeltreffende egaleiser vir die oorleiding van individue in die huidige land.
9. HERSTEL VAN WERELDVERTRUWE
Om glos in die noodsaaklikheid om almal te eerbiedig en in die skakeling van doeltreffende egaleiser vir die oorleiding van individue in die huidige land.
THE Republic of South Africa faces a period of mounting tension and crisis, the end of which no one can foresee. The mere fact that the Government is calling a General Election two years before it is due, proves that it is also expecting things to become worse. The conclusion of a major constitutional struggle has rung down the curtain on old conflicts. There have also been clear indications of new thinking on our race problems. There is no better way in which South Africa could approach these problems than that which employs the combined wisdom and experience of both White groups, supported by such real consultation with the non-Whites as would form the cornerstone of healthy race policy. Only a Government in which both White language groups accept joint responsibility for policy, and which seeks every possible avenue for agreement with the non-Whites, will offer to South Africa and to the world a true picture of the stability and the strength which, it is agreed on all sides, are essential for our security and progress in the turbulent days which lie ahead.

In view of all these circumstances the United Party and the National Union have agreed to present to the voters of South Africa a programme divorced from old divisions, directed at the problems of today, and aimed at solving these in the wisest and healthiest manner.

The United Party and the National Union, while each retaining its separate identity, agree upon the following basic objectives as matters of priority:

1. UNITY
We believe in the fundamental unity of the two White language groups and in the necessity to strengthen and extend that unity in every facet of our national life. We will, therefore, pledge ourselves to the fullest co-operation and partnership in a joint responsibility of English- and Afrikaans-speaking citizens in the government of our country.

2. SOUTH AFRICA FIRST
We recognise and accept the Republic of South Africa as an accomplished fact which marks an end to old divisions. We will jointly strive to present South Africa against attacks from within or beyond our borders and to secure her progress and prosperity and to enhance her reputation.

3. MAINTENANCE OF WESTERN CIVILISATION
We believe in the right of self-determination of the White man as the bearer of Western civilisation and the Western way of life. We believe that it is essential to find a way to regulate our affairs in a manner consistent with this principle which will also provide satisfactory political opportunities for our different non-White groups as hereinafter enunciated.

4. HEALTHY RACE RELATIONS
We believe that the national interest demands the greatest possible measure of goodwill and co-operation between White and non-White and the positive fostering of healthy race relations. We will, therefore, devote ourselves to the elimination from our legislation and administration, by way of continuous mutual consultation those things which offend against the dignity of the non-White groups.

5. CO-OPERATION TO SOLVE PRESSING PROBLEMS
The Unity Party and National Union each stand by their immediate policy in respect of the representation of the various non-White groups in South Africa in the Central Parliament. There is no attempt to imply complete agreement on all points, but such points of difference as there are, do not constitute an obstacle to co-operation in respect of the urgent and pressing matters on which there is full agreement.

6. RACE FEDERATION
Both parties agree that the future welfare and progress of South Africa depend upon the acceptance of a Race Federation in which all groups will be represented in the Central Parliament. In a spirit of goodwill the Parties will co-operate in working out the details of the Race Federation which will represent the basis on which all groups will be represented. The foundation will be laid at local and regional levels and thereafter the final proposed parliamentary reform will be placed before the electorate by way of a referendum or election for their decision.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF BANTU AREAS
We believe in the vast and rapid economic, social and constitutional development of the Bantu areas within the framework of the plan for Race Federation and carried out with the aid of White capital, initiative and skills but with full protection of the interests of the Bantu in these areas. We recognise the existence of an established class of Bantu in our urban areas and aim at a more rational and sympathetic application of such measures as the pass laws. We stand for controlled freehold title for responsible urbanised Bantu.

8. CONSULTATION BETWEEN RACE GROUPS
We believe that it is essential to respect the dignity of all people at all times and also to establish effective machinery for mutual consultation between the different race groups.

9. RE-ESTABLISHING WORLD CONFIDENCE
We are convinced that the present financial crisis in our country is mainly the result of the universal loss of confidence by the outside world in the present Government and its racial policy, and that the election of a new Government, representative of both language groups, and with a racial policy as outlined in this declaration, will contribute greatly towards the re-establishment of international confidence in the tremendous economic potential of our country. We will, therefore, work for a rapid increase in the tempo of economic and industrial development; an improvement in the standards of living; an enhancement of the Welfare and happiness of everyone whose home is in the Republic of South Africa depend upon the acceptance of a Race Federation in which all groups will be represented in the Central Parliament. In a spirit of goodwill the Parties will co-operate in working out the details of the Race Federation which will represent the basis on which all groups will be represented. The foundation will be laid at local and regional levels and thereafter the final proposed parliamentary reform will be placed before the electorate by way of a referendum or election for their decision.

VOTE FOR UNITY AND STRENGTH WITH GRAAFF AND FAGAN
Issued by J. van Luijn for the United Party, Marlborough House, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, and printed by Eanda Letterpress (Pty) Ltd., 41-48 Stanhope Road, Johannesburg.
### Participating parties which have won seats

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### Sources of election manifestos

   ‘Nine solemn pledges to South Africans.’
   (Issued by J van Lingen for the United Party Division of Information.)

2. Compiled by M P A Malan and issued by the Information Office of the National Party, both of Voortrekker Street 79, Bloemfontein. Printed by the N G Sendingpers, Bastion Street, 46, Bloemfontein, 1966.

3. The Progressive Party never issued an official election manifesto.

### Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste

1. Nege plegtige waarborge aan Suid-Afrikaners. (Uitgereik deur J van Lingen vir die Verenigde Party, Inligtingsafdeling, Johannesburg.)


3. Die Progressiewe Party het nooit 'n amptelike verkiesingsmanifeste uitgereik nie.
DIE VERENIGDE PARTY

nooi u vriendelik uit om te kom luister na

Sir de Villiers Graaff

op

MAANDAG 14 MAART, 1966

in die

STADSAAL JOHANNESBURG

om 8 nm.

Voorsitter: MNR. MARAIS STEYN, L.V.

SOLDAAT, BOER, ADVOKAAT, OP EEN TYDSTIP 'N WELBEKENDE AMATEUR BOKSER, ATLEET EN KRIEKETSPELER VAN DIE WESTELIKE PROVINSIE — DIT IS SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF DIE DINAMISE LEIER VAN DIE VERENIGDE PARTY
Nege plegtige waarborg
aan Suid-Afrikaners

1 BLANKE LEIERSKAP OOR DIE HELE SUID-AFRIKA.
Suid-Afrika is een land—ons is vasbeslote om dit so te hou. Die Verenigde Party sal 'n einde maak aan die uiter egterlike beleid van soeweere aanteg- enhanklike Bantoeestans. Ons sal nie onsafhandlike swart state binne ons grens
duld nie wat vry is om militêre en finansiële hulp van kommunistiese state te
aanvaar nie sodoende ons toekoms ons gevaar stel.

2 Behoud van Suid-Afrika se tradisionele leefwyse.
Tradisionele skedinge op sosiale- en woongebiedskrif sal ferm maar billik gehand-
haaf word. Instromingsbestuur sal regverdig vir die besit van almal toepas.
Die Verenigde Party gaan hom nie skuldig aan kleinlike beperkings wat naat
en wrok binne en buite ons grense kweek nie.

3 Geen bemoeiing met ons interne aangeleentheid nie.
Die Verenigde Party sal geen bemoeiing met ons interne aangeleentheid duld nie.
Suid-Afrika het die komp met unieke probleme wat net opgelos kan word deur mense
wat hier woon—mense wat die situasie veil beter bewys as buitelandse ooit kan.

4 Nuwe bedeling vir boere.
Die Verenigde Party sal onmiddellike stappe doen om die boere se verplekantele
skuddeal te verlig. Die Verenigde Party gis dat boerdery in ons land weer van voor
af opgebou moet word met billike prys, toereikende tegnieke voorligting en water-
bewaring as die hoekstene van ons beleid.

5 Mediese Staatshulpskema.
Die Verenigde Party sal 'n einde maak aan die swaar las wat gesinne in tye van
ziekte en beserings moet dra deur 'n Mediese Staatshulpskema in te stel met die reg
om u eie dokter te kies.

6 Lewensduurtetoeelae.
Die Verenigde Party sal weer lewensduurtetoeelae instel en sal hulle gereeld hernis
om tred te hou met die lewenskoste.

7 Ouderdomspensioene sonder middeletoets.
Die Verenigde Party sal die middeletoeets afskat. Alle bejaarde, sal, afgesien van
hulle finansiële vermoe, automatis hulle ouderdomspensioene ontvank onder ons
Nasionale Bydraende Pensioenskema.

8 Suid-Afrika sal beeldradio kry.
Die Verenigde Party waarborg dat die volk van Suid-Afrika beeldradio sal kry.
Suid-Afrika is die hoogste ontwikkelde wydverheidsgebied op die vasteland van Afrika
en is nogtans feitlik die enigste land sonder hierdie gewilde bron van vermaak.

9 'n Staatslotery indien die volk dit verlang.
Die Verenigde Party sal die Volksraad vry oor 'n staatslotery laat stem. Die uit-
slag is eenvoudig—as die volk dit wil hê, sal die volk dit kry. Al die geld afkom-
stig van 'n staatslotery, afgesien van prys en administratiewe koste, sal aan hospital-
dienste en verdienstelike liefdadigheidsorganisassies dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika gaan.
INLIGTINGSDIENS

VAN DIE

Nasionale Party van S.A.

Postbus 701.

BLOEMFONTEIN

SKIETOED

Nr. 6.

1965/66

28 Febr. 1966

VERKIESINGSMANIFES

Die Keuse

Op 30 Maart 1966 kry die kiesers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika die geleentheid om 'n keuse tussen die politieke partye te maak en die volgende regering vir die land aan te wys.

By die beoordeling van die partye moet daar gelet word op die verskille in beleid, soos dit deur die partye aangebied word, op die moontlikhede en gevolge van die beleid en op die toekomsbeplanning vir die weys van die land as geheel.

Hierby kom die ongeëwenaarde prestasies van die afgelope 18 jaar ook op die spel. die prestasies wat van Suid-Afrika die wonderland gemaak het wat selfs in 'n vyandige wereldiging en bewondering afdwing – dank sy die Nasionale Regering!

Wanroue Debat

In hierdie debat het die leiers van die twee groot partye op 25 Januarie 1966 in die Volksraad swaarde gekruis. As Eerste Minister en Hoofleier van die Nasionale Party dr. H. F. Verwoerd het sy moontlike rede die V.P. kritiek veroorloof en in die Volksraad swaarde gekruis. As Eerste Minister het die V.P. die Federasie tussen die Rhodesiërs en die Reuse op 25 Januarie 1966 in die Volksraad swaarde gekruis.

Die Eerste Minister het die beskuldiging dat die Rhodesiërs se regte gepleit het. wat vir die blankes se regte gepleit het. wat vir die blankes se regte gepleit het. wat vir die blankes se regte gepleit het.

Die Nasionale Regering word gedurf bekeurig dat hy oral vyandelose maak. Nou wil die V.P. hê dat daar openlik kant teen Brittanje gekies moet word. Die leier van die Opposisie is nou bereid om die Verenigde Koninkryk doelbewus in die gesig te klap terwyl van verkiesingsvoordele. Is dit nie miskien die geval dat die Verenigde Party weet dat hy in normale verwoudigingsdure moet in bevrediging van aan bevrediging van aan bevrediging van.

Terwyl albei die betrokke hande onvriendelose handelsverhoudinge onderhoud het, was dit ook die Nasionale Party wat vir die blankes se regte gepleit het.

Vaste Beginselfs

Die Regering staan op die erkende beginselfs van nie-innenging. Suid-Afrika laat nie sy huishoudelose sake immene nie en daarom moet hy nie in die sake van ander immene nie. Die Eerste Minister het vertoeged:

"Aangesien ons al bestaande medesamhede onbelemmer en soos Rhodesië, en al die hulp van die Verenigde Koninkryk automaties wanneer Suid-Afrika handel met Brittanje klapp, het die Eerste Minister, mnr. Ian Smith, die Eerste Minister, dit reeds by die Verenigde Koninkryk gestuur. Dit beteken baie vir Rhodesië. Daarenteen hou die Opposisie se standpunt groot gevare vir Rhodesië in. Watter soort vriende is dit?"

Petrol en Olie

Ook in die verband hou die Regering hom aan die beginselfs om op generlei wyse aan sanksies of boikottes deel te neem nie. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie.

Rhodesië

Die Eerste Minister het die beskuldiging dat die vroeë verkoop van 30 Maart gehou word omdat 'n spesifieke klimaats omstandighede in Rhodesië verwag word, ondersoek, d.w.s. as by die Rhodesiërs gebeurd volgens wat ons in Suid-Afrika onder soortgelike omstandighede sou doen. As ons leewewe bedreig sou word, of as 'n poging aangewend sou word om die hagelagt van die blanke te beëindig, dan glo hy dat die Rhodesiërs niks sal doen vir die heerskappy van omstandighede sou doen. Indien sulkse versendings of verkopingsbelet of beleemmers sou word, het ons ingemand om te deel te neem aan boikotte, maar daarmee moes Brittanje rekening hou. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie.

Dee Witman

Op die V.P. aanklag dat die Regering onverskillige standpunte neem as die lotgevalle van Rhodesië bespreek. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie. As daar dus handelaars of produuse is wat olie of petrol het om aan enige land te verkoop, aan Basoetoland, Rhodesië of Zambia, of wie ook al, dan is dit hulle saak en sal die Regering hom nie daarmee bemoei nie.
Daarvan gebruik gemaak om die Nasionale Regering onder gefinansieerde party, versprei is in 'n poging om die verkiesing te wyn. "Watter snaakse verkiesingspropagandamaats! Party gebruik vir sy verkiesing onder blankes in Suid-Afrika, verdenking te bring. Met ander woorde, die Verenigde Party se propagandaleier is dit meer draaglik maak.

Pryseverhogings moet kom, dan sal die loonverhogings wat in 'n baie groter Parlement die publiek wil wysmaak dat hy dit sal regkry met agt blankes in die volgende verkiesing, "Ek het nie die geringsle teken ooit gegee of die geringste plan om oor die sogenoemde Verwoerdeland toe te voer nie. Dit is 'n absolute onwaarheid en ek vind dit skandalig dat propaganda gemaak kan word op hierdie wyse.........."

Die Eerste Minister het 'n beroep op die Leier van die Opposisie gedoen om te se of hy suike metodes goedkeur.

Sir de Villiers Graaff het in sy repliek gesê dat sy hoofpropagandis nie aangegaan het met sy storie nadat hy gehoor het dat dit 'n vervalde brief was nie. Maar sal die waarheid die leuen ooit weer inhaal? Buittendien, hy en sy partygenote, het toe nuwe steun vir dieselfde propaganda seer gekoer aan te haal uit 'n toespraak van dr. Verwoerd, en toe dit met titel en vers bewys is, was hy wel skaam daaroor en klaarblyklik mislei deur sy propagandistie, maar tot vandag toe het hy nie die ontdoenheid gehad om verskoning te vra vir sy livier en insinuasies nie.

DIE TOEKOMS

As na die toekoms gekyk word is daar twee dringende vrae om te beantwoord: Die een gaan oor kleurbegrip en die tweede is onder watter beleid die Staat die vermoë het om homself internasionaal en binne landse handhaaf en om sy standpunt te handhaaf.

Kleurbeleid

Die keerpunt van die Verenigde Party se beleid het hy as volg gestel:

"Dit is die aanvaarding van die hele Suid-Afrika as een gemengde vaderland." (Hansard 1966/67).

Dit is 'n gemene vaderland wat hy onverdeeld wil behou, waar blankes en nie-blankes saamwerk, nie net op eko nomiese gebied nie, nie net in politieke gebied nie maar bo alles op politieke gebied, dus politieke integrasie.

Hulle beleid is die van vennootskap — vennootskap in die vorm van integrasie. Dit is die beleid (federasie en ven nootskap) waarmee hulle die Nasionale Party se beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling en van blanke heerskappy nog altyd beveg en voorgestel het as die onderdrukking van die nie-blankes.

Onder die V.P.-beleid sal die pad van Kenia die pad van Suid-Afrika word.


Daarin is geskryf:

"Dit is die aanvaarding van die hele Suid-Afrika as een gemengde vaderland." (Hansard 1966/67).

Verder is gesê die grond sou Witzietskop, Herschel en die Verowerde Gebied van die Vrystaat wees.

Verfrissingsplan met sy agt blanke ver teenwoordigers vir die V.P. in die parlement, sal die Banto steeds aandring vir groter deelname in die gesamentlike land se politiek. Hulle sal hulle nie aan konsultasies of referendums of bepaalde waarborghe steur nie. Hulle sal met eie kom.

En die eise sal wees reen man, ein stem. Dit is wat o.m. Poto, Luthuli, Mandela en Sobukwe eis.

Kop-aan-kop botsing

Na 'n beloofde V.P.-referendum hieroor, waarin die blanke kiesers, maar nie noodwendig die kleurlinge was wat die V.P. saam met die blankes op 'n lys gaan sit, waar skynlik "nee" sal sê, sal 'n kop-aan-kop botsing ontstaan tussen Swart en Wit met die simpatie van die Afrika-state, wat die Asiatiese state en die hele V.V.O. aan die kant van die Swartman, vennote in die V.P. se "nasionale" party, skynlik "nee" sal sê, sal 'n kop-aan-kop botsing ontstaan tussen die twee partye verder uit te beeld. Dit is die aanvaarding van die hele Suid-Afrika as een gemengde vaderland." (Hansard 1966/67).

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beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling en Bantoe-tuislande staan, maar self die pas sal bepaal sodat hulle hul vryheid op gesonde wyse kan verkry en beoefen. Die gevaar daaraan verbonde is gering in vergelyking met die van die beleid wat die V.P. wil volg. Die kaas is dat hulle (die Bantoe) teen kommunisme kies weens die grooter nut van 'n goedgesinne Suid-Afrika vir hulle, net soos die Hoë Kommissaris gebiede dit nou doen. Sou kommunisme die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe tog beetpak, is dit vir die blanke beter dat dié gevaar buite dit nou doen. Sou kommunisme kies weens die grotcr nut van 'n goedgesinde en orde moet gehandhaaf word en die land moet voorbereid wees om sulke probleme die hoof te bied. 

"Ek wil aan die boere van Suid-Afrika die versekering gee dat die boere van Suid-Afrika s'n kan nie anders handel nie." (Hansard 1966)."}

Veiligheid

'n Ander saak wat deur die Eerste Minister behandel is, is die binnelandse veiligheid van die Republiek. Vrede en orde moet gehandhaaf word en die land moet voorbereid wees om sulke probleme die hoof te bied.

Dit het daadlik geword dat die Opposisie nie bereid is. Of omdat hy nie die moed het me, of omdat hy self tot daar­grondslag. Sy dade bewys dat by dit gedaan het. Rus en vrede is gehandhaaf.

Internasionale Verhoudings

Ook op diplomatiese terrein word daar geveg. Daar mag geen weifeling getoon word nie. Die internasionale beleid moet een van vrede, welvaart en onafhanklikheid wees. Netteenstaande botsings wat hy moes deurmaak, het die Nasionale Regering een van sekerheid en krag wees. Nieteenstaande kanse van hom gescikel word, hoe die Opposisie ook al op hom skel. Dit het daadlik geword dat die Opposisie nie bereid is. Of omdat hy nie die moed het me, of omdat hy self tot daar­grondslag.

Daarom is dit in belang van die land dat daar 'n sterk en kragtige beleid vir die voortbestaan van die land moet word. Die Nasionale Regering het een van sekerheid en krag wees. Netteenstaande kanse van hom gescikel word, hoe die Opposisie ook al op hom skel. Dit het daadlik geword dat die Opposisie nie bereid is. Of omdat hy nie die moed het me, of omdat hy self tot daar­grondslag.

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TOEKOMSBEPLANNING

Die voortbestaan van Suid-Afrika as witmansland onder 'n Nasionale Regering wat rus en vrede handhaaf, is egter nie alles nie. Op ekonomiese gebied moet ook voorsiening gemaak word vir die voortbestaan van die volk. Op hierdie terrein is skouspelagtige resultate behaal. Soekers moet een van sekerheid en krag wees. Netteenstaande botsings wat hy moes deurmaak, het die Nasionale Regering een van sekerheid en krag wees. Netteenstaande kanse van hom gescikel word, hoe die Opposisie ook al op hom skel. Dit het daadlik geword dat die Opposisie nie bereid is. Of omdat hy nie die moed het me, of omdat hy self tot daar­grondslag. Sy dade bewys dat by dit gedaan het. Rus en vrede is gehandhaaf.

Groeiors

Die uitvoerhandel is vol nuwe beloftes en moet verder uitgebou word. "Ek wil aan die boere van Suid-Afrika die versekering gee dat die boere van Suid-Afrika s'n kan nie anders handel nie." (Hansard 1966)

Die voortbestaan van Suid-Afrika as witmansland onder 'n Nasionale Regering wat rus en vrede handhaaf, is egter nie alles nie. Op ekonomiese gebied moet ook voorsiening gemaak word vir die voortbestaan van die volk. Op hierdie terrein is skouspelagtige resultate behaal soos elke ondernemer en nyweraar weet en getuig. Daar is algemene en groeiende vertroue in die beleid wat die Nasionale Regering gevolg word. "Ek wil aan die boere van Suid-Afrika die versekering gee dat die boere van Suid-Afrika s'n kan nie anders handel nie." (Hansard 1966)

Die nuwe Departement van Landboukrediet en Grondbesit is nie gestig nie. "Om te dink dat ons in die steek sal laat dit wat deel uit­maak van die siel en tiggaam van ons hele bestaan as 'n party is net te onswana om te glo." (Hansa 1966)

Die boer is vir die Nasionale Partei van groot betekenis vir ons hele samelewing. "Ek wil aan die boere van Suid-Afrika die versekering gee dat die boere van Suid-Afrika s'n kan nie anders handel nie." (Hansard 1966)

"Om te dink dat ons in die steek sal laat dit wat deel uit­maak van die siel en tiggaam van ons hele bestaan as 'n party is net te onswana om te glo." (Hansa 1966)

Ons toekomstige beleid moet ook voorsiening gemaak word om die voortbestaan van ons land te waarborg. Dáár moet die boer se belaste en hul hul stippé aanpas. Daar sal gesorg word dat elke boer op sy eie besit is geneem, hoe die Opposisie ook al op hom skel. Dit het daadlik geword dat die Opposisie nie bereid is. Of omdat hy nie die moed het me, of omdat hy self tot daar­grondslag.

Die boere van Suid-Afrika is vir ons hele samelewing naandaglikse belang. Hulle sal heropgebou moet word, 'n Land soos ons s'n kan nie anders handel nie." (Hansa 1966)
ANDER PROJEKTE

Die Premier het 'n verdere pretjie geskilder van wat alles is die nabye toekoms, terwille van landontwikkeling aangepak word.

Die Pospsaarbankstelsel:

Hervormings is aan die gang wat dit moontlik sal maak vir mense om hul geld, oombliklik op aanvraag in enige plek in die land te trek en so baie ongerief uit te skakel.

Telefoonwese:

Die mikrogolfstelsel wat reeds ingestel word sal meebring dat binne vyf jaar 85 persent van die land se telefone automatises sal werk met direkte skakeling na feitlik enige deel van die land. As gevolg van die nuwe kabel wat gelê word sal direkte skakeling met sekere Europese stede ook moontlik gemaak word.

Waterbewaring:

Groot projekte is en word onderneem. Binne die volgende vyf jaar sal, aligesien van die Oranjrivier projek se 35,000 morg, 86,000 morg oorblyf, die grootste besproeiingsgrond met aanvullende water terwille van groter produksievoorsiening word. Daarby kom die water vir die groot kragcentrals.

Met die voltooiing van die Oppermansdriel dam binne 4 jaar sal die watervoorraad van die Vaalrivier met 300 miljoen gelings water per dag verhoog word.

Omdat waterbewaring hoog op die prioriteitslys van die Regering staan, word 'n kommissie aangestel wat waterbewaring in al sy aspekte sal ondersoek. Dit sal die grootste beplanning ten opsigte van water meebring wat nog ooit in Suid-Afrika onderneem is.

Elektrisiteitsvoorsiening:

Daar is 'n geweldige toenemende aanvraag vir krag in die land. Die industrialisasie bring dit mee. Dit word bereken dat die aanvraag in die land van nou tot in 1970 met 14 miljoen kilowatt-ure sal stig. Dit sal hoër eise aan die Elektrisiteitsvoorsienings-kommissie en plaaslike besture stel en die Regering sal dus met die finansiering moet help. Navorsing om self veel meer krag in die Republiek op die moderne wyse te verskaf word nou gedoen.

Wetenskap:

Aan die groeiende behoeftes ten opsigte van die wetenskap en wetenskaplikes word ook gewerk. 'n Opname van alle wetenskaplikes in die Republiek is reeds aan die gang. Navorsings-instituut word uitgebrei. Alle opleiding, navorsing en gebruik van die wetenskap sal op meer gekoördineerde wyse en meer sistematis gedoen word.

Sorg vir landsburgers:

Op die oomblik word alweer nuwe verdere plane opgestel in verband met die opbou van die gesinslewe, die laterse versorging van ons bejaardes en die skeping van ruimer kanse vir die jeug. Werkgeleenthede word steeds op groter skaal geskep. Lewensomstandighede word verbeter deur middel van groter behuisingeksemas.

In die 17 jaar onder ondernemersgewe is meer as R177 miljoen bestee aan blanke behuising alleen. Drie-en-veertigduisend huise is gebou. In die volgende twee jaar sal 6,000 verdere blanke gesiane deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou aan huise gehelp word en 4500 wonings deur stadsdrade met staatsfondse. Op die oomblik word R4 miljoen per jaar aan sub-ekonomiese en R24 miljoen aan ekonomiese huise bestee.

Onderwys:

Ons onderwysstelsel sal in die oomiddellijke toekoms 'n heel ander patroon aanneem. Groot vordering is deur die Nasionale Onderwysraad gemaak. Die behoortlike benutting van ons mannekrag moet bewerkstellig word. Daarom word daar nou 'n groot talentopname gemaak. Dit kan 'n revolusioneere verandering in ons onderwys meebring.

Op tegniese onderwysgebied word groot veranderinge aangebring. Sekere tegniese kollegs word in tegnologiese instituut omskep. Die ruimer beskikbaarstelling van beurse vir studies deur die Staat en ander instellings word beplan.

In 1950 is R85½ miljoen van Staatweë aan onderwys bestee, terwyl die syfer vir 1963 tot R230 miljoen gestyg het. Fornenisiewys uitgedruk is dit heelwat meer as wat in Australië, Denemark en Ierland gedoen word. In 1960 was die syfer vir Suid-Afrika en die V.S.A. 4,6 persent, van die volksinkome. Vergelyk daarmee die 3,4% van die Verenigde Party in 1940. Die belange van die land word so ernstig deur die Nasionale Party opgeneem dat die uitgave stigging aan onderwys sedert 1940 (veral verweë die stigging na 1948) 747,3 persent was!

DIE VERSKIL

Die verskil tussen die twee groot partye bestaan daarin dat die Nasionale Party doelbewus vir die toekoms beplan, terwyl die Verenigde Party met geen toekomsbeplanning voor die dag kon nie.

Die Hoofleier van die Nasionale Party het die saak so gestel:

„Suid-Afrika sal moet kies. Suid-Afrika sal moet kies tussen Toekomsbeplanners — mense met 'n ideaal, mense met 'n doel wat dit probeer bereik — en aan die anderkant Toekomsafwagters, wat intussen gaan lig.”

(Opgestel deur M. P. A. Malan en uitgegee deur die Inligtingsdiens van die Nasionale Party, albei van Voortrekkerstraat 79, Bloemfontein en gedruk deur die N.G. Sendingpers, Bastonstraat 46, Bloemfontein.)

412
THE UNITED PARTY
cordially invites you to attend a meeting
to be addressed by

Sir de Villiers Graaff

on

MONDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1966

in the

JOHANNESBURG CITY HALL,

at 8 p.m.

Chairman: MR. MARAIS STEYN, M.P.

SOLDIER, FARMER, ADVOCATE, AT ONE TIME A
NOTED AMATEUR BOXER, ATHLETE AND
WESTERN PROVINCE CRICKETER — THAT’S

SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF
THE DYNAMIC LEADER OF THE UNITED PARTY
Nine solemn pledges to South Africans

1 WHITE LEADERSHIP OVER ALL SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is one country—we mean to keep it that way! The United Party will stop the extremely dangerous policy of sovereign independent Bantustans. We will not tolerate within our borders, independent black states, free to accept military and financial aid from communist countries and so threaten our future security.

2 Maintenance of South Africa's traditional way of life.

Traditional social and residential separation will be firmly but justly maintained. Influx control will be fairly applied for the good of all concerned. The United Party will have no part in petty restrictions which breed hatred and resentment both inside and outside our borders.

3 No interference in our internal affairs.

The United Party will brook no interference in our domestic affairs. South Africa is faced with unique problems which can only be solved by the people who live here—people who understand the situation far better than outsiders ever could.

4 New deal for farmers.

The United Party will take immediate steps to ease the farmer's crushing burden of debt. The United Party believes that farming in our country must be built up again from rock bottom, with fair prices, adequate technical guidance and water conservation as the cornerstones of our policy.

5 State Medical Aid.

The United Party will put an end to the crippling of family finances in times of sickness and injury by introducing a State Medical Aid Scheme which will include the right to call in doctors of one's own choice.

6 C.O.L. Allowances.

The United Party will re-introduce C.O.L. allowances and will revise them regularly to keep pace with the cost of living.

7 Old-age pensions with no means test.

The United Party will end the means test. All old people, whatever their financial status, will automatically receive their old-age pensions under our National Contributory Pension Scheme.

8 South Africa will get television.

The United Party guarantees that the people of South Africa will get T.V. South Africa is the most highly industrialised country on the African continent, and yet it is almost the only one without this popular means of entertainment.

9 State Lottery if desired by the nation.

The United Party will give Parliament a free vote on a State Lottery. The issue is simple—if the people want it, the people will get it. All money from a State Lottery, excluding prizes and administration costs, will be devoted to hospital services and deserving charitable organisations throughout South Africa.
Election Manifesto

The National Party of South Africa

March 1966
ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Choice

A new government is to be elected on March 30, 1966. On that date the electorate will have the opportunity to decide which party should rule the country for the next five years. In making their choice, constituents will have to study the policies put forward by the different parties and the consequences thereof. They will also have to scrutinise planning for the future to find out which party offers a practical programme for the development of the country as a whole.

In this connection consideration will also have to be given to the achievements of the present Government in order to judge its future. After all, the National Party Government has succeeded in commanding respect in a hostile world for its determination, its steadfastness and honesty. It has also proved itself a most stable government.

Motion of No-confidence

As is customary a motion of no-confidence in the Government was again moved by the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly this year. During the debate the leaders of both the Nationalist and the United Party put their cases. Sir de Villers Graaff, however, admitted that his reasons for moving the motion were more or less the same as those brought forward in previous years. This afforded the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, the opportunity to again nullify the criticisms of the Opposition and to give a clear exposition of his Party's policy and its future programme for the well-being of the country and its citizens.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the Leader of the Opposition had failed to indicate what his Party's future planning was. He, Dr. Verwoerd, therefore, in a most impressive speech, said South Africa will on election day have to choose between people who plan for the future and who are sure to achieve their ideals, and on the other hand, people who simply await the future and who do nothing in the meantime, as the United Party is doing.

RHODESIA

Replying to the United Party's criticism that the Government was very indifferent to Rhodesia's problems, Dr. Verwoerd pointed out that it was rather extraordinary for the United Party to come with such an accusation. Hitherto it was the United Party that had always attacked the Government when it was fighting the cause of the White man. He reminded the House of the visit of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, some years ago and asked on whose side the Opposition had failed to indicate what his Party's future programme for the development of the country as a whole.

"Because the members of the Opposition believed in partnership — they believed in policies which have failed. I suppose they have a feeling of guilt, and that is why they have overacted in this situation", the Prime Minister continued. (Hansard 1966, column 51).

He also pointed out that the Government was not supported by the United Party when fighting the cause of the White man in South Africa at the United Nations.

Enemies

The Prime Minister also referred to the accusation that South Africa is making enemies all over the world instead of friends, but here the United Party wanted the Government to estrange the country from the United Kingdom. The Leader of the Opposition was prepared not only to force the United Kingdom into a position which would have been anything but friendly, but also to add to the emnity of the African states or the remainder of the Commonwealth. The Leader of the Opposition, it appears, is therefore prepared to make enemies as many as he can.

Is this perhaps because the United Party knows that it has very little hope ever to win an election again and therefore cares very little about the future of South Africa as long as it can, score a few election points? Is the Leader of the Opposition prepared to sacrifice both South Africa and Rhodesia for party ambitions?

Sound Principle

South Africa is maintaining the sound principle not to allow others to interfere in its domestic affairs and should, therefore, not interfere in those of others.

Dr. Verwoerd continued:

"Since we have been threatened over and over again with and to a certain extent have experienced, boycotts and sanctions, we have taken up the clear attitude that under no circumstances, neither under pressure nor under force, will we participate in either boycotts or sanctions." (Hansard 1966, column 52).

Both parties in this Rhodesian clash are our friends and trading partners and the attitude we are taking was the only wise attitude to take in order to be able to continue existing relations. Mediation or deliberate aid might lead to taking sides and that will be to the disadvantage of Rhodesia.

The Government has stated quite clearly that it was going to maintain normal relations with both countries. Anyone will realize that by maintaining regular relations, especially economic relations, with a neighbouring state means everything to a state which is isolated, as Rhodesia is today. This attitude is of great value to our neighbour, whilst South Africa on the other hand is acting within its rights not to participate in boycotts. If the United Party's ideas were accepted it would jeopardize Rhodesia. Does the United Party want that in order to gain votes? What kind of friends are these?

Petrol and Oil

In regard to the question of petrol and oil, the Government was also adhering to the principle of not participating in boycotts or sanctions. If there are producers or traders, who have oil or petrol to sell, whether to Zambia or Rhodesia, or any other country, we do not interfere, even not if gifts of any kind are sent.

If South Africa decided to prohibit or restrict the sale and shipment of goods to our neighbour, it would mean taking part in boycotts. South Africa's clear policy, in terms of international law, not to participate in boycotts might be to the advantage of Rhodesia and to the detriment of Britain, but that is clearly a matter for which Britain herself is responsible, as South Africa's standpoint was clear even before the Rhodesian crises.

Correct attitude

If the whole matter was looked at from Rhodesia's angle, it was clear that the Government's attitude was the correct one. Mr. Ian Smith, Rhodesia's Premier, has had occasion to say so more than once and he actually complimented South Africa for the way she is handling this delicate matter.

No wonder Dr. Verwoerd posed the question: "Who should know best what is good for Rhodesia — the Leader of the Opposition or the Prime Minister of Rhodesia?"

The Prime Minister went on to ask:

"What is the controlling group in the United Party trying to do to South Africa? Do they want to damage the country solely for election purposes, or have they given up all hope and now desire chaos in both South Africa and Rhodesia? Would they like to see both countries squashed and with black dictatorships under communist influence, as in other African states?"
Salary Increases

In 1964 the Government started working on a scheme in order to find a new salary structure for civil servants and others. This scheme was completed and salaries and wages have thereafter been increased as was announced. The new scheme has since proved a very wise and good reconstruction.

While the Government was working on ways and means of reconstructing the whole salary structure in the Service, the Opposition all of a sudden started pleading for increases in salaries last year. But now that it has been announced, the Opposition is doing its best to frighten those who have received the improved increments by saying that these increases are being nullified by price increases. But when United Party leaders deal with agriculture they again argue that the prices for farmer's products are too low and should be increased. On the other hand, they will try to scare the electorate if food subsidies are increased by saying that additional taxes will be imposed to pay for the increased subsidies. That is how the United Party is trying to catch votes form all angles.

The Government is, however, watching price increases very closely and will see to it that the necessary adjustments are made when necessary.

SMearable CAMPAIGN

The Prime Minister went on to ask the Opposition whether they were going to fight a clean election or whether they were preparing for a smear campaign. His fears for a smear campaign were aroused by an article that appeared in "Ons Land", the official paper of the United Party, on 17 December, 1965. He went on to quote:

"Behind the scenes, so it is alleged, an unholy political intrigue is being carried on by no less a person than Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Chief Jonathan, Prime Minister of Basutoland. This time it is not 100,000 bags of maize that are being sacrificed to intrigue but by no less a person than the Prime Minister of South Africa."

It was further stated that ground at Witzieshoek, Herschell and on the eastern border in the Free State would be returned to Basutoland. "Ons Land" stated that this information was obtained from a secret letter which was alleged to have been circulated in Basutoland and intercepted by the police.

The Prime Minister informed the House of Assembly that the so-called "letter" was a forgery that was published by the Basuto Congress Party, a communist-financed party, in Basutoland during their election campaign. And now the United Party was using the same story in an attempt to incur suspicion on him and his Government by making use of the same forged letter that was used by the Bantu in their campaign. Extraordinary propaganda bedfellows.

The Prime Minister emphatically denied that there was any truth in the story:

"I never gave the slightest indication or bad the slightest suspicion that there was any suggestion of a confession in connection with the so-called Conquered Territory of the Free State. It is an absolute untruth, and I find it disgraceful that propaganda can be made in this way by means of something anyone who has any common sense anyone who believed in the decency of his fellow-citizens in the country, ought to know cannot be true."

The Prime Minister asked the Leader of the Opposition whether he was going to allow this type of propaganda to be conducted. The Prime Minister said its kernel could be summarised as follows:

"It signifies the acceptance of the whole of South Africa as one mixed fathertland!"

Proceeding, he said the United Party wants to keep this one mixed fathertland undivided in which Whites and non-Whites must necessarily act in association with one another, not only in the economic sphere, not only in the political sphere, but above all in the political sphere — which in its own words means political integration.

The Opposition's policy was formulated as one of partnership and partnership is a form of integration. Whether one wants to make the Black man one's junior or senior partner does not alter the fact that one wants partnership.

Their middle course, which they say they are following, must end up in joint rule by the two races. They are going to rule by means of one central government, one central parliament in which both Blacks and Whites will be represented.

The National Party accepts the realities of life, namely that the Bantu had for ages and still have certain areas of their own for ages and the Whites other areas. Dr. Verwoerd continued:

"Just as in Europe, just as in South America, just as in Asia and just as in the rest of Africa, where different nations which had their own territories which they occupied, eventually developed into different states, so we accept it as one of the facts of reality that that must and will happen in South Africa."

Under the United Party's policy, whatever they may call it, with eight white representatives for the Bantu, a few coloured persons and a few Indians, these people will gradually demand greater participation in the country's politics. The Bantu with their greater numbers will demand it. A greater say for the Bantu will not be determined by consultations or referendums. All guarantees given by the Opposition are worthless. Their ultimate demand will be "one man, one vote". That is what the Luthulies, Sobukwes, the Mandelas and the Potos, inter alia, insist upon.

Head-on-collision

The United Party advocates that a referendum be held by the white electorate notwithstanding the fact that it is going to restore the coloured on the common voters' roll, to decide whether political rights should be extended, if demanded. What is going to happen if the electorate says "no"? Then there will be a head-on-collision between the Bantu and the Whites as there never has been before. In that collision the Bantu is going to have the sympathy of the nations who are fighting us today, the African states, the Asian states, the Western states and the whole of the United Nations.

Rhodesia with its 15 non-whites in its Parliament of 65 members cannot satisfy the world. How on earth will it be possible for the Leader of the Opposition to satisfy the world with eight White representatives for the Bantu in a Parliament of about 180 members. Seeing that Rhodesia cannot succeed.

THE FUTURE

Looking into the future there were certain fundamental matters on which the electorate will have to decide. One is the colour policy which may endanger everyone in the Republic, as the White man in other parts of Africa has been endangered.

The other is the question under what policy the state has the ability to maintain itself internationally and internally and to maintain its standpoint.

Colour Policy

In describing the United Party's policy, the Prime Minister said its kernel could be summarised as follows:

"In terms of the United Party policy of partnership, whoever, the course of events in Kenya will bring the course of events in South Africa."

"As in Europe, just as in South America, just as in Asia and just as in the rest of Africa, where different nations which had their own territories which they occupied, eventually developed into different states, so we accept it as one of the facts of reality that that must and will happen in South Africa."

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with 15 in a much smaller parliament. On this downhill road there is no hope for the continued existence of the Whites in South Africa.

Bantu Homelands

Coming to the policy of the National Party, the Prime Minister said that the Party is unequivocally adhering to its policy which is that we shall develop the Bantu in their own areas at the right pace and that we shall lead them to freedom in those areas at a time when we consider them capable to reap the real fruits of a truly democratic state. The dangers under this policy are less than that under the U.P.'s policy. In regard to the fear that the Bantu will fall to communism, the greater possibility is that they would prefer the friendship of South Africa that can do much more for them as is already being realized by the adjoining High Commission Territories. Should the Bantu homelands, however, accept communism, it would be better for the Whites to have this danger outside its borders than within. As for the Black neighbouring states, the National Government is prepared to co-operate with the various peoples, but only on the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs and of decent relations. There is no other way out.

Security

The Prime Minister also referred to the question of internal securities for South Africa and said this Government was prepared to take the necessary steps. It has proved that it wanted to do so and has so far secured order and peace in these difficult times.

"It has become very clear in the past few years that this Government is prepared to take the necessary steps, even unorthodox steps, in that situation, no matter how it is vilified, no matter who it is vilified, by the Opposition." It has become clear that the United Party, either because it does not have the courage or because it belongs to those groups of semi-liberals, is not prepared to take the necessary steps to combat undermining of that nature effectively. It cannot because of its prejudice. No matter how anxious it is to have order, it cannot maintain it, because of its attitude, but the Government is ready to do what is required.

Defence

The second leg of the country's security is its defence. In this connection the Government has also done its duty. The Defence Force has been built up to such an extent that it commands respect. Further improvements are continually being made in regard to the reorganization of the Defence Force by utilizing all means at our disposal. The Defence Force is thus being organized into an even more powerful machine than it already is.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In the diplomatic sphere South Africa also is not lacking. In this field there must be no irresolution in the international policy of the Republic. In spite of all the clashes South Africa has had to experience, it has succeeded not only in making silent friends but also in gaining respect for the firm attitude adopted by its Government. Our policy of non-interference is being granted recognition to an increasing extent.

When it is necessary to take a stand at U.N.O. or even if it may become necessary against it, this Government will do so, but will the irresolute United Party do it?

Today everything is secondary important to survival. Therefore, a strong government, like the National Party Government, must be returned on 30 March.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The survival of the White man in South Africa is, however, not the only matter that counts. In other spheres, especially in the field of economics, special measures must also be taken for the welfare of the country and its citizens. Basically, however, the choice that is to be made, must be made on the fundamental questions that have been stated so far.

In the sphere of economics the National Government has acted with great ingenuity and planning. Every industrialist and intrepeneur knows that. General confidence exists. Therefore the ways in which the Government is guiding the industrial development are of supreme importance.

After thorough investigations and intensive studies, the Government has decided to embark on further large scale national development schemes.

Development

The Prime Minister went on to say that the export trade is full of new promises and should be further developed. If statistics are examined, it will be seen that our export is growing, even in Africa. In the second instance the Government will continue to create the climate necessary for the promotion of the general welfare. The rate of growth proposed by the Government for the next five years is well-known and in addition the national product is continually increasing. We can and will achieve the rate of growth that has been laid down for the country.

A third principle is that the accent is being placed on developing our manufacturing industry. A policy of selective protection will be continued. New enterprises are encouraged.

The production of ferro-chrome, not only for exporting purposes but also for the manufacturing of local articles, will be promoted. The further diversification of industrial products will also be continued with. The infrastructure will be further developed.

Fourthly, special attention will be devoted to the retail trade, particularly in the rural areas, where the drought raging havoc.

In the fifth instance we shall continue to step up the development of the border industries which is a means to assist in moving the urban Bantu to other areas. Lately an investment of no less than R140 million has been made in one of these areas. Some 53,000 persons of whom 41,000 are Bantu have been given employment in border industries, which means that 115,000 Bantu people have been resettled outside the white areas.

New Industries

The Government would like new enterprises to be undertaken by private initiative and is prepared to give support where major industries of key importance cannot undertake such on their own. A few enterprises have been brought to the notice of businessmen and the Government is hoping that some of the following will be undertaken, i.e. a soda-asah undertaking, an electrolyte copper refinery and the further increased manufacture of electric locomotives. Some enterprises that are under Government consideration with possible state support are a tractor industry; the establishment of shipbuilding yards for larger vessels; the development of the fishing industry and the enlargement of our fishing-harbours.

The search for natural oil is continuing, a second Sasol and a third Iscor are being investigated.

This gives some indication of the Government's planning to meet the needs of our developing and economically self-supporting country.

AGRICULTURE

In dealing with the problems of agriculture, the Premier told the House of Assembly that his Government was taking the greatest and most sincere interest in the farmers of the country and went on to say:

"I want to give the farmers of South Africa the assurance that we are all deeply concerned at the severe hardship which they have been caused by the drought, and that we have not only been united in prayer, but are united
Food production is of fundamental importance. The farmer, the conservative person is of great significance. His spirit especially is the foundation on which our attitude as a party is based. He is the power behind our thinking. Dr. Verwoerd continued. Therefore, in every possible respect, we shall try to restore the severely stricken farming community to its feet.

With this view in mind the new Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure has been established. This was not done for drought relief only, but also with the intention to assist those persons who cannot obtain credit elsewhere, but who have a chance of again making progress. We are heading for the reconstruction of our agricultural industry as a whole.

"I have no doubt that the cattle-farming industry, which has suffered so severely, and the dairy industry will get their assistance. They will have to be built up again. A country such as ours cannot do otherwise."


OTHER PROJECTS

The Prime Minister also referred to certain basic services that were required in the further development of the country. Planning for these services has been undertaken years in advance.

Savings Bank

Reforms in the Post Office savings bank will enable people to draw money on demand wherever they may be in the country. This new service will save much time and inconvenience.

Automatic Telephones

The microwave system which is now being developed will within the next five years be able to develop to the stage where 85 per cent of our telephones will be automatic. People will be able to dial from practically any place in the country to any other part. As a result of the new cable to which we are a party, we shall have much improved communications with Europe and other overseas countries.

Water Conservation

Apart from major projects like the Orange and Pongola schemes, many other projects have been and are being completed. Within five years 86,000 morgen of new land, excluding the Orange River scheme, will become available. In the same time 148,000 morgen of existing development will be supplied with additional water which will result into greater production. As these demands will be too big to cope with the Escom and local authorities, the Government shall have to and is prepared to assist by way of financing or any other means.

Science

The growing needs, as far as science and scientists are required, are also enjoying the serious attention of the Government. A survey on a huge scale has been launched in order to achieve the most effective utilization of all scientists of our country. Everything, training, research and utilization of science, will be carried out on a more highly co-ordinated and systematic basis. That is why the Department of Planning and co-ordination has been established, the Prime Minister said.

John Citizen

The Government has very clear plans in connection with family life, the care of the aged and the creation of opportunities for the youth. It has also seen to it that there is full employment, work for everyone who wants to work. It is also of great importance to the man in the street that he should be well paid. Everyone knows what has been done in that field. Numerous housing programmes have also been completed.

The National Government during its 17 years in office has spent more than R177 million on housing for Whites. Some 43,000 houses have been built and during the next two years 8000 white families will be provided with housing by the Department of Community Development alone. In addition municipalities will build another 4500 houses with state aid. The Government is also giving every assistance to city councils and other bodies. At present R4 million per annum is being spent on sub-economic housing and R24 million on economic housing.

Education

Dr. Verwoerd went on to say that our educational system will take on a completely new pattern in the immediate future. The National Education Council has made great progress in this connection. Instead of neglecting our young people, planning is being undertaken on a very large scale in accordance with modern development. A talent survey, which is being undertaken, can lead to a revolutionary change in our education system.

Great changes are being brought about in regard to technical education. Some of the colleges are being converted into technological institutes. Bursaries on a greater scale will be made available in future. Not only the poor man's child has to be granted bursaries, but also children from the middle-income group who need them.

Government expenditure on education has increased from R27 million per annum in 1940 to R85 million in 1950, whereas the amount for 1963 was R230 million. Expressed as a percentage of the national income, the figure is much higher than that of Australia, Denmark and Ireland. The figure for South Africa as well as that of the United States was 4.6% of the national income in 1960. That of the United Party was but 3.4% in 1940.
The welfare of the youth is considered of such great importance that an increase of 747.3% in expenditure on education was registered since 1940. This achievement was made possible by the large amounts that were voted for this purpose as from 1948 when the National Party came into power.

The Difference

In conclusion the Prime Minister pointed out the difference between the two main political parties.

The National Party plans for development; the United Party merely wants to adapt itself to changed circumstances. It just want to leave matters to develop on its own accord.

"South Africa will have to choose between people who plan for the future — people with an ideal, people with an object who try to achieve it — and, on the other hand, people who simply await the future and who go and lie down in the meantime."

(Compiled by M. P. A. Malan and issued by the Information Office of the National Party, both of Voortrekker Street 79, Bloemfontein. Printed by the N.G. Sendingpers, Bastion Street 46, Bloemfontein).
1970

22 APRIL

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<th>Participating parties which have won seats</th>
<th>Seats won/Seats own</th>
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<td>1. The United Party (UP)</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>2. The National Party (NP)</td>
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<td>3. The Progressive Party (PP)</td>
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Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het

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Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste

1. Geen Afrikaanse weergawe kon opgespoor word nie.
3. Die Progressiewe Party het nooit 'n amptelike verkiesingsmanifeste uitgereik nie.

Sources of election manifestos

   "It's Time For a Change"
   (Written and published on behalf of the United Party by J van Lingen. Johannesburg.
3. The Progressive Party never issued an official election manifesto.
VERKIESINGSMANIFES
VAN DIE
NASIONALE PARTY
1970

Foto: Christos, Bloemfontein.

Adv. John Vorster, Eerste Minister van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en Leier van die Nasionale Party
DIE NASIONALE PARTY

vir

SUID-AFRIKA

OMDAT die Nasionale Party nog dwarsdeur sy bestaan geveg het vir die bevordering van die belange van Suid-Afrika en altyd beplan vir die toekoms, kan die Party met hierdie verkiesing weer eens aan die kiesers van Suid-Afrika se:

„TOETS MY AAN MY DADE."

Die Nasionale Party hou dus sy DADE en PLANNE vir die toekoms aan die kiesers voor, en nie verkiesingsbeloftes wat opsigtelik onuitvoerbaar is nie.

Met die oog op die gewigtige keuse vir die kiesers op 22 April 1970, word bygaande verkiesingsmanifes namens die Nasionale Party uitgereik deur die Inligtingsdiens van die Nasionale Party van Suid-Afrika.

VERKIESINGSMANIFES VAN DIE NASIONALE PARTY

Op 22 April 1970 kry die kiesers van Suid-Afrika andermaal die geleentheid om hulle by die stembus uit te spreek oor die toekoms van ons land. Dit is u besondere geleentheid om te bepaal WIE die land moet regeer en HOE die land geregeer moet word.

Aan die hand van sy program “van Beginsels, en in navolging van sy onbe- rispelike diens aan Suid-Afrika oor die afgelope 22 jaar as die regerende party, stel die Nasionale Party sy saak aan die kiesers van Suid-Afrika.

• Hy glo dat geen ander politieke party in Suid-Afrika die beleidsrigting of die vermoë het om Suid-Afrika meer doeltreffend en toegewyd te regeer nie.

SUID-AFRIKA EERSTE

Die Nasionale Party stel hom onverbiddelijk op die beginsel van „Suid-Afrika eerste”. Op daardie beginsel het die Party tot stand gekom. Sy groot sukses en die vertroue wat hy by die kiesers geniet, is te danke aan die feit dat sy optrede konsekwent aan hierdie beginsel voldoen het.

Vir die toekoms het die kiesers van Suid-Afrika dus die versekerings dat ’n Nasionale Party-regering onverbiddelijk Suid-Afrika se belange eerste stel.

GEEN INMENGING

In ooreenstemming hiermee het die Nasionale Party hom konsekwent op die standpunt gestel dat hy geen inmenging in ons land se huishoudelike sake deur enige buitelandse moondheid of organisasie sal duld nie. Terselfdertyd meng hy hom ook nie in die huishoudelike sake van ander lande in nie. Hierdie standpunt was ons krag in ’n rustelose wêreld. Aan hierdie standpunt sal die Nasionale Party hom ook in die toekoms streng hou.

GODSDIENSVRYHEID

Die Nasionale Party erken die Opperrekerskappy en Leiding van God in die lotgevalle van lande en volke en soek die ontwikkeling van ons volkslewe langs Christelike, Nasionale weg, met inagneming van die gewetens- en godsdienstvryheid van die individu.

NASIONALE EENHEID

Die Nasionale Party glo dat ’n kragtige eenheidsgevoel onder die blanke bevolking steeds bevorder moet word ter wille van ’n sterk en groeiende Republiek. Die Party glo nie aan kunsmatige eenheid nie, maar glo dat dit bewerkstellig moet word deur die skepping van ’n gesonde klimaat vir saam- horigheid en op vaste grondslag, nl.
Die besliste handhawing van absolute gelykberegtiging vir die twee lands-tale en die twee taalgroepe, sonder die minste suggestie van diskriminasie teenoor enige taalgroep.

Gemeenskaplike en onverdeelde trou aan die Republiek van S.A. en sy belange.

Die bevordering van onderlinge vertroue.

Wederydsse waardering van elke taalgroep se kulturele bydrae.

Aanvaarding van die Suid-Afrikaanse simbole (Vlag en Volkslied).

Danksy die Republiek wat die Nasionale Party gebring het, groei die een-heidsgevoel, wat geen afbreuk doen aan die onderskeie taalgroep se waarde-besef van hul eie kultuurgoedere nie, tans sonder perke en het onverdeelde trou aan Suid-Afrika die plek geneem van vroeëre dubbele trou, en groei die onderlinge vertroue.

Die Nasionale Party voel oor hierdie saak so sterk dat sy Leier, Adv. B. J. Vorster, op 19 Februarie vanjaar in die Volksraad verklaar het dat dit van die hoogste belang is dat taalverhoudinge, menseverhoudinge en rasseverhoudinge nie versteur moet word nie. Terwyl spanninge, versteurde verhoudinge tussen mens en mens in verskeie lande, selfs tussen mense wat dieselfde taal praat, tot chaos en onstabiliteit lei, moet ons alles doen om dit in S.A. af te weer.

"Ek voel so ernstig oor hierdie saak dat ek wil sê ek beskou dit as 'n misdaad vir enige mens wat widens en wetens taal- en rasseverhoudinge versteur,“ het die Eerste Minister gesê.

RASSEVERHOUDINGE

In aansluiting hierby is die Nasionale Party se beleid en strewe daarop genik om rassespanning tussen blank en nie-blank af te weer deur die skepping van al hoé meer geleenthede vir parallelle ontwikkeling. Die Nasionale Party stel derhalwe voor die kiesers sy besliste standpunt dat hy onherroeplik op die pad van skeiding en parellele ontwikkeling beweeg.

- Die Nasionale Party sal voortgaan om die verhoudinge tussen blank en nie-blank spanningsvry te maak en sal waak teen versteuring daarvan.
- Die beleidsrigtinge van die opposisiepartye het egter die noodwende gevolg dat dit tot nuwe rassespanninge sal lei.

Terwyl spanninge tussen blank en nie-blank in lande soos die V.S.A. en Brittanje, wat ons beleidsrigting voortdurend aanval, toeneem, het ons betreklike rus en vrede in S.A. en gepaard daarmee, ’n al hoé groter aanvaarding van die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling.

AFSONDERLIKE ONTWIKKELING

Die Nasionale Party glo dat parallelle ontwikkeling die enigste weg na vrede in Suid-Afrika is en onderneem om:

- Voort te gaan met die afsonderlike ontwikkelingsprogramme vir die Bantoe-volkere, die Kleurlinge en Indiërs.
- Eie politieke bedelinge vir die nie-blankes verder te ontwikkel — soos die Nasionale Party dit dan ook gedoen het — geskei van die blanke Parlement.
- Voort te gaan met die ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande ten einde al hoé groter gealle daar te vestig en daar te anker.
- Om vir die nie-blankes al hoé meer geleenthede te skep om hul eie mense te dien.
- Om in sy oprede teenoor die nie-blanke volkere christelik en regverdig te handel.

BUITELANDSE VERHOUDINGE

Die Nasionale Party glo aan samewerking met buitelandse moondhede in Suid-Afrika se belang. Daarom het hy diplomatieke betrekkinge met ’n groot aantal state. Hy glo ook aan samewerking met ons buurstate in Afrika en beoefen dit reeds tot groot voordeel vir ons veiligheid.

Sulke betrekkinge sal altyd as grondslag hê die beste belang van Suid-Afrika en voorts die beginsel van geen inmenging wedersyds in mekaar se huishoudeleke sake nie.
Op hierdie stiwige grondslag sal die Nasionale Party voortgaan om steeds die samewerking te soek van bevriende state en as rigsnoer hou dit wat in Suid-Afrika se beste belange is.

**SUIDWES-AFRIKA**

Die N.P. sal sy onderneming aan die kiesers van S.W.A. gestand doen om Suidwes nie uit te lever aan die genade van die V.V.O. nie en sal voortgaan om die gebied te ontwikkels en as 'n integrale deel van die Republiek te administreer.

**LANDSVEILIGHEID**

Die Nasionale Party verbind hom tot die handhawing van die veiligheid en sekuriteit van ons Republiek. Hy het in die moeilike jare 1960-'64, te midde van sterk teenstand deur die Opposisie, skitterend daarin geslaag om ernstige bedreigings vir ons binnelandse veiligheid suksesvol af te weer, en gaan daarmee voort. Die Nasionale Party is met hierdie taak te vertrou. Vir dié taak sal hy:

- Sorg vir die verdere uitbouing van 'n sterk weermag wat slaggereed is teen enige militêre bedreiging.
- Steeds saamwerk met bevriende state om gemeenskaplike bedreigings af te weer.
- Sorg vir die nodige wapentuig deur die uitbouing van ons eie wapenbedryf.
- Sy strategiese rol vervul ter beveiliging van die Westerse beskawing aan die suidpunt van Afrika.
- Binnelandse veiligheid verskileen deur voortgesette nouteletende waaksamheid teen die Kommunisme en ander vorme van ondermyning.

Die Nasionale Regering het in hierdie verband 'n vleklose rekord van toewyding aan die veiligheid van S.A.

**IMMIGRASIE**

Die Nasionale Party glo aan beplande en gekeurde immigrasie om die ontwikkeling van ons land en ons blanke gemeenskap te bevorder. Dit sal egter altyd sy rigsnoer bly dat immigrante assimileerbaar met ons blanke bevolking moet wees, asook opgelei is vir sodanige werkgeleenthede as waaraan ons behoeftie het.

Voorts verseker die Nasionale Party dat hy deur immigrasie nie plaaslike bevolkingsverhoudinge sal versteur nie.

**EKONOMIES**

Soos oor die afgelope dekades, verbind die Nasionale Party hom tot die verdere uitbouing van ons ekonomiese stabiliteit en groei. Daardeur wil hy vir al die inwoners van die Republiek beter lewenstandaarde verseker en ons land ekonomies weerbaar maak teen aanslae van buite.

Met die oog hierop beywer hy hom vir:

- 'n Voortgesette gesonde staatsfinansiële beleid, wat in die jongste verlede verskeker het dat die koopkrag van ons Rand sterk gebly het, terwyl die geldgeenheid van baie ouer lande begin wankel het.
- Die verdere bevordering van ons eie nywerhede, waardeur Suid-Afrika al hoe meer ekonomies onafhanklik word.
- Die voortgesette uitbouing van ons stelsel van kragvoorsiening deur Evkom.
- Die voortsetting van die soektog na en ontginning van strategiese produkte soos aardolie en gas, uraan, yster, ens.
- 'n Gesonde mynbedryf.
- Bevordering van ons uitvoerhandel.
- Die beste werkgeleenthede vir ons eie werkers.

**VERVOER**

Die Nasionale Party glo in die waarde van 'n deeglike vervoernetwerk. Hy
sal voortgaan om ons Spoorweë, Hawens, Lugdien en padvervoer met deeglike beplanning steeds te laat tred hou met die groeiende behoeftes van ons land.

ARBEID

Danksy die beleid van die Nasionale Party het ons vandag die laagste werkloosheidsyfer ter wêreld vir ons blanke bevolking. Hy sal steeds voortgaan om arbeidsvrede te handhaaf en steeds meer en beter werkgeleenthede vir ons blanke en nie-blanke werkers te voorsien.

Deur middel van werkreservering sal hy steeds sorg dra dat die blanke werker nie verdriwing word deur ongewenste mededinging van nie-blankes nie.

ONDERWYS

Die Nasionale Party glo daaraan dat ons grootste potensiaal vir die toekoms in ons mense materiaal geleë is en sal aan die opleiding van ons jeug steeds die hoogste prioriteit verleen. Die bedrae wat hy die afgelope 22 jaar vir dié doel aangewend het, en die aantal inrigtings vir opleiding, getuig hiervan.

• Dit is die Nasionale Party wat aan Suid-Afrika 'n Nasionale Onderwysbeleid gebring het wat doelgerigte en gekoördineerde onderwys oor die hele land verseker.
• Dit is die Nasionale Party wat verskeie nuwe universiteite aan Suid-Afrika gebring het.
• Dit is die Nasionale Party wat steeds groter en meer beurs en beurslenings vir studente beskikbaar stel.
• Die Nasionale Party is Suid-Afrika se waarborg teen studente-onluste. soos elders in die wêreld voorkom.
• Dit is die Nasionale Party wat gesorg het vir die beste opvoedkundige beginnels in die onderwys, ter wille van die kind se beste belang. Hy sal die beginsel van moedertaalonderrig steeds handhaaf.
• Dit is die Nasionale Party wat gesorg het vir 'n landwye eenvormige stelsel van opleiding van onderwyseres.

GEMEENSKAPSBOU

Dit is die Nasionale Party wat die begrip van gemeenskapsbou in Suid-Afrika ingevoer het. In die plek van vroeëre deurmekaarwonery en krottoestande verrys nou onder sy deeglike beplanning:

• Gesonde en gelukkige gemeenskappe.
• Behuisingskemas en behuisingsgeleenthede (met lenings) vir al ons mense.
• Groepsgebiede vir blank en nie-blank.
• Stadshenuwing en opruiming van slumtoestande.

Behoorlike en voldoende behuising vir al ons mense, ten einde gelukkige gemeenskappe te bou, is een van die vernaamste bedrywighede en taakstellinge van die Nasionale Party.

WATER

Onder die Nasionale Party-regering het die beplande bewaring en benutting van ons beperkte waterbronne behoorlik tot sy reg gekom. Water is die lewenssysteem van Suid-Afrika. Ons toekoms en ons groei kan hang daarvan af.

Die Nasionale Party sal voortgaan om op wetenskaplike en beplande wyse ons waterbronne te ontwikkel. Die groot binnelandse skemas wat hy aangetrek het, asook skemas in samewerking met buurstate, getuig daarvan. Sy beplanning maak voorsiening vir steeds groter besteding aan die ontwikkeling van ons waterbronne.

• Die Nasionale Party beplan dus vir die toekoms.

LANDBOU

Die Nasionale Party glo daaraan dat Suid-Afrika se ontwikkeling ten nooie saamhang met die ontwikkeling van 'n gesonde landboubedryf, wat die groeiende bevolking moet voed.

Juist omdat ons landbou so blootgestel is aan droogtes en ander natuurrampe, dra die Nasionale Party sorg dat alles in die werk gestel word om die boer op sy grond te hou en 'n ekonomiese lewensbestaan vir hom verseker word.
Die Nasionale Party gaan dus onvermoeid voort om vir die boer:

- Deskundige navorsings- en voorligtingsdienste te verskaf.
- Bemarkingsgeleenthede, plaaslik en in die buiteland, steeds te verbeter.
- Finansiële hulp teen lae rentekoerse aan boere te verskaf wat deur droogtes, natuurrampes of ander omstandighede geknel word.
- Die bewaring van die bodem en gesonde boerderypraktyke te bevorder.

KOMMUNIKASIE

Die Nasionale Party besef die belangrike rol van pos- en telekommunikasie vir 'n groeiende land soos Suid-Afrika. Daarom het hy die Poskantoor op sy eie finansiële bene geplaas, wat hom in staat stel om sy dienste aan die publiek beter en doeltreffender te beplan.

Hy sal voortgaan op hierdie weg om te verseker dat die pos- en telefoon-dienste tred hou met die groeiende behoeftes van ons land. Hy sal ook ons radionetwerk verder uitbrei en moderniseer.

SPORT

Die Nasionale Party glo aan die voortsetting van bestaande internasionale sportbetrekkinge, ook as middel om betrekkinge met ander lande en hul bevolkings te bevorder.

Sulke sportbetrekkinge moet egter ook as grondslag hé die beginsel van geen inmenging in ons huishoudelike sake of ons bestaande binnelandse sport-gebruike nie.

- Die Nasionale Party sal nie afwyk van Suid-Afrika se tradisionele gebruik om sport binne Suid-Afrika asonderlik tussen blanke en nie-blanke bevolkingsgroeppe te beoefen en te administrer nie.

GESONDHEID

Die Nasionale Party het reeds met onderskeiding die taak op hom geneem om 'n gesonde en lewenskragtige bevolking te verseker. Daarvoor het hy verskeie dienste en skemas in die lewe geroep.

Die Nasionale Party sal voortgaan om die gesondheid van ons bevolking met al die middel tot sy beskikking te bevorder en te waak teen periodieke voorkomste van epidemies.

VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE

Die Nasionale Party het nog altyd terdeë rekening gehou met die behoeftes van oues van dae en ander hulpbehoevende lede van die gemeenskap. Die gewelde verbetering van pensioenvoordele onder die Nasionale Regering getuig hiervan. Hy sal voortgaan om voortdurend te waak oor die behoeftes van hierdie behoeftriese en, soos in die verlede, verdere verligting van tyd tot tyd aanbring.

Die Nasionale Party sal ook voortgaan met die verdere beplande skoppeling van tehuise vir oues en gestremdes in samewerking met en deur die verlening van steeds meer finansiële hulp aan sulke inrigtings wat deur vrywillige organisasies aangepak word.

ALGEMEEN

Uit bostaande is dit duidelik dat die Nasionale Party geen opportunistiese politieke party is nie. Hy het deurdagte planne vir die toekoms van Suid-Afrika. Sy beleidsriekte is gewortel in ons land en volk se geskiedenis en tradisie en getoets deur die ondervinding van die jare. Hy is nie bereid om te dobbel met die toekoms van Suid-Afrika nie. Hy weet waarheen hy met Suid-Afrika wil gaan.

Ondersteuning aan die Nasionale Party beteken deelgenootskap aan die beplanning van 'n veilige, voorspoedige toekoms van Suid-Afrika. Daarom lê die Nasionale Party met vrymoedigheid sy rekord van 22 jaar as Regering, en sy toekomsplanne aan die kiesers van Suid-Afrika voor.

(Ongestel deur H. H. Smit, L. V., en uitgegee deur die Inligtingsdiens van die Nasionale Party, albei van Volksraad, Kaapstad, en gedruk deur Nasionale Handelsdrukkery Beperk, Zedastraat, Elsiesrivier)
THE UNITED PARTY MANIFESTO

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

This Government has been in power from 1948–1980. In those years it has renounced White leadership.

The Government is creating Bantustans: in effect, independent Black States within our very borders. It is their intention to break South Africa and South West Africa into 20 completely independent states; 19 Black and one White, in which the majority of people will not be White.

The implications are terrifying. Lack of capital will so hinder the development of these Black states that, for years to come, poverty alone will breed bitterness and political agitation. Yet we will have no say in their affairs. They will not be answerable to us. And they will be free at any time to seek foreign aid and to use it against us.

By renouncing White leadership the Government has so fragmented the country as to create a situation of unparalleled danger. This, at a time when South Africa is facing hostility and contempt such as never before.

UNITED PARTY POLICY FOR UNITY

White unity is essential if we want civilised standards for all the people of South Africa.

For that reason, we will unite our children and give them a chance to understand each other and to speak each other's language in parallel-medium schools. Parents, however, will have the right to choose the type of school they prefer: parallel, or single-medium, English or Afrikaans.

And to produce leaders of the calibre we need to maintain progress in a stable and strong South Africa, we will double the expenditure on education.

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE:
If South Africa is to survive, enlightened White leadership must be maintained—and over the country as a whole.

Only the United Party is prepared to exercise such authority; to maintain such control; to ensure our survival; to lead all our people justly and fairly to a happier future.

UNITE PARTY BANTU POLICY:

Bantu Territories, not States

Since social and residential separation is our traditional way of life, the Bantu will be encouraged to settle in their own territories, and they will be represented in Parliament by White members.

And to accelerate progress, and to promote harmony and ease racial tension, we will develop these territories with the aid of independent White capital—not only with the taxpayers' money. Politically they will all be assisted to achieve self-government to an even higher degree than has been achieved in the Transkei. But these territories will not be allowed to become independent Bantu States. We will maintain White leadership over all South Africa.

The United party knows that many Black people will remain in our areas where they are essential to the country’s progress, and they will be accepted as permanent residents.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR ONE SOUTH AFRICA

Instead of fragmenting the country, the United Party will unite all South Africa's races in one centrally-controlled State.

To ensure its security, we will establish a federal form of Government, consisting of a Federation of Communities in which each race group will govern itself to a large extent and have defined representation in Parliament as stated in our official policy. This representation will be fixed. It will only be changed if the White voters agree to change it at a special general election or at a referendum.

TV NOW

But we are equally concerned with the day-to-day affairs of South Africans, and we will improve the standard of living for all... We will increase pensions, and we will introduce a Medical Aid scheme, a State lottery and TV now.

The aim of the United Party is better living. We will encourage economic development to give us the strength to defend ourselves and to ensure that South Africa is a safe and prosperous country for all races. We dare not gamble with the future of South Africa. Vote for the United Party on April 22, and be safe.

* Dr. Hilgard Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1964 that his Government was building up "wholly self-governing African nations inside its borders" ("The Star"—22.12.1964).

** Diplomatic relations have already been established between Botswana and Russia, and a communist revolution with support from Red China almost took place in Lesotho.
ELECTION MANIFESTO

OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY

1970

Photo: Christos, Bloemfontein.

Mr. John Vorster, Prime Minister of the Republic of S.A. and Leader of the National Party.
THE NATIONAL PARTY
for
SOUTH AFRICA

BECAUSE the National Party has throughout its existence endeavoured to promote the interests of South Africa and has always planned for the future, the Party can, at this election, once again say to the voters of South Africa:

"JUDGE ME BY MY DEEDS"

The National Party is therefore seeking the support of the electorate on the basis of its DEEDS and its PLANS for the future, and not by making election promises which are palpably incapable of fulfilment.

In view of the momentous decision to be made by the electorate on 22nd April, 1970, the accompanying election manifesto is issued on behalf of the National Party by the Information Service of the National Party of South Africa.

ELECTION MANIFESTO
of the
NATIONAL PARTY

ON 22nd April, 1970, the voters of South Africa will once again go to the polls to decide about the future of our country. This is your special opportunity to determine WHO shall govern the country and HOW it shall be governed.

In accordance with its Programme of Principles, and in continuation of the excellent service it has rendered to South Africa over the past 22 years as the governing party, the National Party wishes to declare its policy to the electorate of South Africa.

• It believes that no other political party in South Africa has either the policies or the ability to govern South Africa more efficiently and with greater dedication.

S.A. FIRST

The National Party uncompromisingly stands by the principle of "South Africa First". Indeed, this is the principle on which the Party was founded. It owes its great success and the trust placed in it by the electorate to the fact that in all its actions it has always remained true to this principle.

For the future the electorate of South Africa therefore has the assurance that a National Party Government will always place South Africa's interests first.

NON-INTERFERENCE

In accordance with the above the National Party has consistently adopted the attitude that it will not tolerate any interference in our country's internal affairs by any foreign power or organization. At the same time it does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. This attitude has been a great source of strength to us in a restless world. The National Party will continue to observe this principle strictly.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The National Party acknowledges the sovereignty and guidance of God in the destinies of countries and peoples and seeks the development of our national life along Christian, National lines, with due regard to the individual's freedom of conscience and of religion.
NATIONAL UNITY

The National Party believes that a strong sense of unity must at all times be fostered among the White population in order to build up a powerful and growing Republic. The Party does not believe in artificial unity, but believes that unity must be brought about by creating a healthy atmosphere for the development of a feeling of solidarity, and on a firm basis, viz.:

- The positive maintenance of absolutely equal treatment for the two official languages and the two language groups, without any discrimination whatsoever against any language group.
- Common and undivided loyalty to the Republic of South Africa and its interests.
- The promotion of mutual trust.
- Mutual appreciation of the cultural contribution made by each language group.
- Acceptance of South Africa's national symbols (Flag and National Anthem).

As a result of the establishment of the Republic by the National Party this sense of unity, which in no way interferes with each respective cultural group's appreciation of its own cultural possessions, is growing apace, the former dual loyalty has been replaced by undivided loyalty to South Africa, and mutual trust is increasing.

The National Party feels so strongly about this matter that its Leader, Mr. B. J. Vorster, declared in the House of Assembly on 19th February this year that it is of cardinal importance that language relationships, human relationships and race relationships should not be disrupted. Tensions and disturbed relationships between people, even between people who speak the same language, are leading to chaos and instability in various countries, and we must do everything to avert this in South Africa. The Prime Minister stated:

"I feel so strongly about this matter that I wish to say that I regard it as a crime for any person deliberately to disturb language and race relationships."

RACE RELATIONS

In conjunction with this it is the National Party's policy and aim to avert racial tension between Whites and non-Whites by creating ever more opportunities for parallel development. The National Party therefore declares unequivocally to the electorate that it has irrevocably chosen the course of separation and parallel development.

- It will be the National Party's constant endeavour to free the relations between Whites and non-Whites of all tension, and the Party will guard against any disturbance of these relations.
- The policies of the Opposition parties, on the other hand, must inevitably give rise to new racial tensions.

While tensions between Whites and non-Whites are increasing in countries such as the U.S.A. and Britain, which are continually attacking our policies, we have comparative peace and quiet in S.A. and, in addition, an ever greater acceptance of the policy of separate development.

SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT

The National Party believes that parallel development is the only way to ensure peace in South Africa and undertakes:

- To continue with the separate development programmes for the Bantu peoples, the Coloured people and the Indians.
- To further the development of political institutions of their own for the non-Whites — as the National Party has been doing up to now — separate from the White Parliament.
- To continue with the development of Bantu homelands in order to settle and to anchor an ever increasing number of Bantu there.
- To create more and more opportunities for the non-Whites to serve their own people.
- To accord Christianly and just treatment to the non-White peoples.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The National Party believes in co-operating with foreign countries in the interests of South Africa, and has accordingly maintained diplomatic relations with a large number of states. It also believes in co-operating with our
neighbouring states in Africa and is already applying this in practice, thereby greatly enhancing our security.

Such relations will always be based on what is in the best interests of South Africa, as well as on the principle of non-interference in one another’s domestic affairs.

On this firm basis the National Party will continue to seek the co-operation of friendly states, while at the same time observing the guiding principle of what is in the best interests of South Africa.

S.W.A.

The National Party will honour its undertaking to the voters of S.W.A. not to leave South West to the mercy of U.N.O. and will continue to develop the territory and to administer it as an integral part of the Republic.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The National Party undertakes to maintain the safety and security of the Republic. In the difficult years from 1960 to 1964, in the face of strong resistance from the Opposition, it succeeded brilliantly in averting serious threats to our internal security, and it will continue to combat such threats. The National Party can be relied upon to carry out this task. To this end it will:

- Continue to build up a strong defence force which will be ready to withstand any military threat.
- Co-operate as in the past with friendly states in order to avert common threats.
- Provide the necessary armaments by developing our own armaments industry.
- Fulfil its strategic role in safeguarding Western civilization at the southern extremity of Africa.
- Ensure internal security by continuing to keep a close watch on Communism and other forms of subversion.

In this connection the National Party Government has a flawless record of devoted service in ensuring the safety of South Africa.

IMMIGRATION

The National Party believes in planned and selective immigration in order to promote the development of our country and to strengthen our White population. It will always be the Party’s guiding principle, however, that immigrants must be assimilable with our White population and trained in skills for which a need exists in our country.

In addition, the National Party gives the assurance that it will not upset the local population balance through immigration.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The National Party undertakes to promote our economic stability and growth, as it has done over the past decades. In so doing it will seek to ensure higher standards of living for all the inhabitants of the Republic and to make our country economically capable of withstanding assaults from outside.

To this end it will endeavour:

- To continue the sound financial policy followed by the State, which has in the recent past ensured that the purchasing power of the rand remained strong, while the currencies of many older countries began to decline.
- Further to promote our own industries, so that South Africa may become increasingly independent in the economic sphere.
- Further to develop our power supply system through Escom.
- To continue the search for and exploitation of strategic products such as natural oil and gas, uranium, iron, etc.
- To promote a healthy mining industry.
- To develop our export trade.
- To provide the best employment opportunities for our own workers.

TRANSPORT

The National Party attaches great importance to having an efficient transport system. By means of proper planning it will, as in the past, enable our Railways, Harbours, Airways and road transportation services to keep pace with the growing needs of our country.
LABOUR

Thanks to the policy of the National Party our White population has the lowest rate of unemployment in the world today. The Party will continue to maintain labour peace and to provide more and better employment opportunities for both our White and our non-White workers.

By means of work reservation it will continue to ensure that the White worker is not ousted through undesirable competition from non-Whites.

EDUCATION

The National Party believes that our greatest potential for the future lies in our human material and will continue to accord top priority to the training of our youth. The amounts it has spent for this purpose over the past 22 years and the number of training institutions it has provided bear testimony to what it has done in this regard.

• It is the National Party that has given South Africa a national education policy which ensures purposeful and co-ordinated education for the whole of the country.
• It is the National Party that has given South Africa several new universities.
• It is the National Party that has made ever larger and more bursaries and bursary loans available to students.
• The National Party is South Africa’s guarantee against student disturbances such as are occurring elsewhere in the world.
• It is the National Party that has given South Africa more institutions for technical and vocational training. It will continue to do so.
• It is the National Party that has seen to it that the best educational principles are applied in our schools, in the best interests of the child. It will continue to uphold the principle of mother-tongue education.
• It is the National Party that has provided a uniform system of teacher training on a national basis.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The National Party introduced the concept of community development in South Africa. As a result of its thorough planning former mixed residential areas and slum conditions are now making way for:

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

The provision of proper and adequate housing accommodation for all our people, with a view to building up happy communities, is one of the main activities and objects of the National Party.

WATER

Under the National Party Government proper attention has come to be paid to the planned conservation and utilization of our limited water resources. Water is the life-blood of South Africa. Our future and our growth potential depend upon it.

The National Party will continue to develop our water resources in a scientific and planned way. The large inland schemes it has tackled as well as the schemes undertaken in collaboration with neighbouring states bear testimony to this. Its planning makes provision for ever increasing amounts to be spent on the development of our water resources.

The National Party is therefore planning for the future.

AGRICULTURE

The National Party believes that South Africa’s progress is very closely bound up with the development of a sound agricultural industry, which must feed the growing population.

In view of the fact that our agricultural industry so often suffers as a result of droughts and other natural disasters, the National Party will see to it that everything possible is done to keep the farmer on his land and to ensure him of an economic existence.

The National Party will therefore continue to assist the agricultural industry by:

• Providing expert research and information services.
• Further improving marketing facilities, both at home and abroad.
• Providing financial assistance at low rates of interest to farmers who are in distress as a result of droughts, natural disasters or other circumstances.
• Promoting soil conservation and sound farming methods.
COMMUNICATIONS

The National Party realizes the important part played by postal and telecommunications services in a developing country such as South Africa, and has therefore made the Post Office a financially independent organization, thus enabling it to plan its services to the public more effectively.

In this way the National Party will ensure that our postal and telephone services keep pace with the growing needs of the country.

In addition, it will further expand and modernize our radio network.

SPORT

The National Party believes in continuing our existing international sport relations, also as a means of promoting relations with other countries and their inhabitants.

Such sport relations, however, must also be based on the principle of non-interference in our domestic affairs or our existing domestic sport traditions.

The National Party will not deviate from the traditional custom in South Africa to practise and to administer White and non-White sport separately.

HEALTH

The National Party has already achieved great success in the task of building up a healthy and vigorous population in our country. With this object in view it has introduced various services and schemes.

The National Party will continue to promote the health of our population with all the means at its disposal and to guard against periodic outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

The National Party has always given due consideration to the needs of the aged and other members of our society who require assistance. The tremendous improvement in pension benefits under the National Party Government bears testimony to this. It will continue to minister to the needs of those who require assistance and will, as in the past, grant further relief from time to time.

The National Party will continue with the provision, on a planned basis, of more homes for the aged and for handicapped persons in collaboration with and by granting ever increasing financial assistance to such institutions as are established by voluntary organizations.

GENERAL

It is clear from the above that the National Party is not an opportunistic political party. It has sound and carefully considered plans for the future of South Africa. Its policies are rooted in the history and traditions of our country and our people and have withstood the test of the years. It is not prepared to gamble with the future of South Africa. It knows where it wants to lead South Africa.

Supporting the National Party means sharing in the planning of a secure, bright and prosperous future for South Africa. The National Party therefore confidently submits its record over the past 22 years in government and its future plans to the electorate of South Africa.
1974

24 APRIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating parties which have won seats</th>
<th>Seats own</th>
<th>Setels verower/Seats own</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. The United Party (UP)</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>2. The National Party (NP)</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>3. The Progressive Party (PP)</td>
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Deelnemende partye wat setels verower het

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<td>1. Die Verenigde Party (VP)</td>
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<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bronne van verkiesingsmanifeste

   "Die VP Kies Sy Vegterrein."


3. Die Progressiewe Party het nooit 'n amptelike verkiesingsmanifesto uitgereik nie.

Sources of election manifestos

   "Graaff Outlines UP’s 9 Points for Election."


3. The Progressive Party never issued an official election manifesto.
DIE LEIER van die Verenigde Party, sir de Villiers Graaff, het duidelijk en onomwonde die rigting aangedui wat die Verenigde Party tydens die verkie-ningsveldtog gaan volg.

In 'n boodskap aan al te kwadate, amptdopers, wer-kers en die kiesers van Suid-Afrika het hy verklaar:

Ons sal dit by die kiesers ruiskry dat dit 'n beslissende verkiesing vir Suid-Afrika is. Ons staan op 'n tweeprong en wat nou besluit word, sal die verloop van sake vir verskeie dekades wat voorlië, bepaal.

Ons verwag dat die Nattes weer eens hul toeslag sal neem tot hul normale soort emosionalisme. Ons vernaamste taak is om die publiek daarvan te oortuig dat hy die feite van die situasie onder die oë moet sien; dat klamte en 'n helder verstand nodig is om die regte oprede vir Suid-Afrika te bepaal.

Die huidige stilte is misleidend. Dit is die spreekwoordelike kalme voor die storm. Groot verandering is spoel oor die wêreld en ons sal ons vir ons voortbestaan daarby moet aanpas.

Ons boodskap aan die kiesers is: kyk na die toekoms.

In die loop van die veldtog sal die mislukkings van die Regering ten opsigte van alle belangrike nasionale vraagstukke meedoënoos voorop gestel en ons eie positiewe alternatiewe voorstelle uitgebied word. In die besonder sal ons ons op die volgende toespits:

VEILIGHEID

1. Op die rassevraagstuk — ons sal antwoord dat die Regering Suid-Afrika 'n doodlooppatraat geleë het waaruit ons onszelf nie kan loskry nie. Federasie sal voorgehou word as die enigste weg na werkelike veiligheid vir al ons mense, nou en in die toekoms. Federasie sal nie slags 'n alternatiewe beleid nie. Dit is die enigste metode waarop ons ons veronderstelling oor veiligheid van Suid-Afrika kan verhoë. In 'n Gevaarlike druk bou in ons gemeenskap op. Federasie sal dit nie sieg verlig nie, maar ook die fondament verskaf vir toekomstige, vreedsame en verligte politieke evolusie.

2. Die Regering se eie weerspraak van homself op die kwestie van toekomstige veiligheid moet aan die kaak gestel word. Hulle beweer dat hulle die veiligheid van Suid-Afrika onder beheer het, maar terselfdertyd eis hulle al hoe meer drakoniese veiligheidsmaatreëls op grond dat die veiligheidsposisie aan die versieg is.

Ons plig in die verband is om te toon dat die Regering se benadering van veiligheid 'n korttermynbenadering en ook korsigig is; dat in plaas van betekenisvolle maatreëls te tref om die steun en lojaliteit van al ons mense te verseker, hy gevaarlike, verdeelde lojaliteitskep. 'n Valse gevoel van veiligheid het ontwikkel en dit is nou gebiedend dat die bevolking van Suid-Afrika dit besef en die besluite neem waarvolgens ons voortbestaan oor 'n lang termyn verseker sal word.

3. Onder die huidige Regering stig die bewenskoste

• Na Bladsy 20

439
Die leier van die Verenigde Party, sir de Villiers Graaf, het duidelik en onomwonde die rigting aangedui wat die Verenigde Party tydens die verkiesingsveldtog gaan volg.

In 'n boodskap aan alle kandidate, ampsdraers, werkers en die kiesers van Suid-Afrika het hy verklaar:

Ons sal dit by die kiesers tuisbring dat dit 'n beslissende verkiesing vir Suid-Afrika is. Ons staan op 'n tweekamp en wat nou besluit word, sal die verloop van sake vir ver- skeie dekades wat voorli, bepaal.

Ons verwaag dat die Nettes weereens hul toevlug sal neem tot hul normale soort emotionalisme. Ons verantwoordelike taak is om die publiek daarvan te oortuig dat hy die feite van die situasie onder die oë sal moet sien; dat kalmte en 'n helder verstand nodig is om die regte optrede vir Suid-Afrika te bepaal.

Die huidige stilte is misleidend. Dit is die spreekwoordelike kalmte voordat die storm. Groot veranderings spoel oor die wêreld en ons sal ons vir ons voortbestaan daarby moet aanpas.

Ons boodskap aan die kiesers is: kyk na die toekoms. Die eenvoudige vraag is “watter soort Suid-Afrika verlang u?”. Ons voel daarvan oortuig dat indien hierdie vraag duidelik onder die oë gesien word, ons enorme steun van die kieserskorps sal wen.

In die loop van die veldtog sal die mislukkings van die Re- gering ten opsigte van alle belangrike nasionale vraagstukke dekades wat voorli, bepaal. Daar is 'n toenemende moontlikheid op 'n industriële om- werkeling wat kan uitoop op die verspiling van unieke ge- leerde. Ons kan nie en moenie 'n posisie handhaaf waarin daar oorvlod vir sonnige en snede armoede vir ander heers nie. Ons mikpunt is om 'n groter ekonomiese koek te bak sodat elkeen 'n groter stuk kan kry.

### Isolatie

4. Suid-Afrika se toenemende isolasie en die algemene veroor- oordeling deur die buitewêreld vorm 'n belangrike verkies- ingsgelykspunt. Dit is noodsaaklik as ons wil voortbestaan en ook vir ons toekomstige veiligheid dat ons die steun sal verkry van die belangrike Westerse moondhede, maar dit kan nie deur die huidige Regering verkry word nie vanweë die internasionale weersin wat deur sy rassebeleid geweek word.

5. Wat Suid-Afrika oor die afgelope 25 jaar op ekono- miiese en maatskaplike gebied bereik het, sal vergelyk word met wat werkelik bereik kon gewees het. Deur die toekoms te ontsluit en dit moedig onder die oë te sien, bied ons Suid-Afrika 'n rooskleuriger, veiliger toekoms as enige ander party aan bewind.

6. Die Verenigde Party se plan om 'n ruimhartige gemeen- skap te skep waarin iedereen aansienlik verbeterde maatschap- like voordele sal geniet, moet by al ons mense byval vind. Met die enorme bykomende inkomste wat uit 'n verhoogd goudprys voortspruit, het ons 'n unieke geleentheid om die daelkis lot van elke man, vrou en kind dramaties te verbeter.

7. Die kiesers moet 'n beslissende keuse doen om die werklifhede van Suid-Afrika onder die oë te sien. Ons bo- roep op die kieserspubliek is om sy stem te laat tel en dit nie op splintergroepes te verkies wat nie eens voorgee dat hulle die kans het om 'n regering saam te stel nie.

### Belang

Die oorgrote meerderheid van ons mense verlang 'n politieke verandering. Dit is in balans om ons 'n verande- ring te help aanbring, nie om ons pogings te kortwiew nie.


9. Ons standpunt berus op gesonde beleid en beproefde personeel. Ons visie vir Suid-Afrika is die een wat die steun verdien van almal wat Suid-Afrika se toekoms op die hart dra.
★ ONTWIKKELING
★ VEILIGHEID
★ STABILITEIT
OR die naderende algemene verkiesing verklaar die Eerste Minister, mar.
B. J. Vorster:

"Die aankondiging van die verkiesing op 24 April, glo ek, het vir min-
mens as 'n verrassing gekom.

Omdat ek weet wat dit van enige regering sal verg om Suid-Afrika se sta-
biliteit te handhaaf, sy toekomsige ontwikkeling te lei, sy gebiedsinte-
regte en sy morele standaarde en Christelike lewenswyse te bewaar, is besluit-
om my verkiesing te hou sodat die Regering wat op 24 April verkies word, sy
hande los kan hê om verskaf ontbelemmerend met hierdie vraaggstukke te handel.

"God het in Sy genade aan ons 'n mooi land gegee. Daardie land het my
kollegas en ek en ons voorgangers probeer dien met volle oorgawe en nu die
beste van ons vermoe. Die ontwikkeling, stabiliteit, orde en ris wat in Suid-
Afrika gesien en ervaar kan word, staan daar as 'n monument vir 'n party wat
Suid-Afrika goed geregeer het vir 26 jaar.

"Op 24 April is it, wanneer u u kritie rek, die regter wat moet oordeel oor
die dade van my regering en oor die leiding wat ek gee, het aan die een kant,
en oor die belasting van ander party en die leierskap van hul aanvoerders aan
die ander kant."

442
VERKIESINGSMANIFES VAN DIE NASIONALE PARTY

IN n' wêreld waar die bestaan van individue en volke van dag tot dag in die weegskaal is, staan die NASIONALE PARTY-regering in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika al 'n vesting van stabiliteit en sekerheid vir elke bewoner van ons land en vir die soeweereine van ons staat.

Oor die afgelope 26 jaar het die hierdie Regering ons land geleë om te ontwikkel tot 'n van die toonaangewendes in die wêreld, open by teels, nuwe, gereguleerde lewenseenheid. Tegelykertyd het hy met vrede al die toekoms en skyn die veiligheid van bestaan en stabiliteit in Suid-Afrika bereik.

Op hierdie ontwikkelingspad het die NASIONALE PARTY-regering Suid-Afrika tree vir tree gelei met die steun van die kiesers. Gereel het hy op demokratiske wyse by sy toekomsplanne vir goedkeuring aan die kiesers voor en ons volkse lewens langs Christelike en Nasionalistiese wyse met dieeghke inag-lêr. God in die lotgevalle van lande en volkcre en soek die ontwikkeling van hy op demokratiese wyse by verkiesing sonder van en gêry.

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GODS-DIENSTVERVLOEPING

Opnieuw sy toekomsplanne vir goedkeuring aan die kiesers voor en ons volkse lewens langs Christelike en Nasionalistiese wyse met dieeghke inag-lêr. God in die lotgevalle van lande en volkcre en soek die ontwikkeling van hy op demokratiese wyse by verkiesing sonder van en gêry.

SUID-AFRIKA EERSTE

De die NASIONALE PARTY-regering tot nectar en online met die bestaande van Suid-Afrika Eerste. Dit is en was sy krag en dit bly sy versekerend as ons volkse lewens langs Christelike en Nasionalistiese wyse met dieeghke inag-lêr. God in die lotgevalle van lande en volkcre en soek die ontwikkeling van hy op demokratiese wyse by verkiesing sonder van en gêry.

LANDSEILIGHEID

In ooreenstemming met sy standpunt van Suid-Afrika Eerste stel die NASIONALE PARTY-houding op die standpunt dat hy geen inmenging in ons huideslike sake sal dui dui van enige buitelandse moederskap of organisasie nie. Hy sal binnelandse beleid uitvoer volgens onse eie belange en in belang van Suid-Afrika, ooreenkomstig die standpunte van die tyd.

Terselfdertyd is dit die standpunt van die NASIONALE PARTY dat hy nie in die publiek of die persiena sake van ander lande nie. Hierdie uitgangspunt is dat in 'n staatkundige patroon van die wêreld, hierdie standpunt en hierdie beleid nie nie.

Staatkundige struktuur

Die NASIONALE PARTY erken en aanvaar die bestaan van verskillende volke, met verskillende tale, kulture en tradisies, en verskillende beleid op die ingesluitte vlakke van ontwikkeling, binne die grense van die huidige Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Hy glo dat elk van hulle gestel is op sy eie identiteit en geleenthede tot ontwikkeling.

Die NASIONALE PARTY glo dat 'n sterk genereuze sake sal dui van enige buitelandse moederskap of organisasie nie. Hy sal binnelandse beleid uitvoer volgens onse eie belange en in belang van Suid-Afrika, ooreenkomstig die standpunte van die tyd.

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ONDERWYS
ons jeugde mensemateriaal een van die hoogste prioriteite van ons land op verskeie vlakke oor die afgelope 26 jaar.

Die toepassing van 'n goepe beplande energiebeleid, met groot ontwikkeling van Ekon en Sasol en die benutting van ons rik swaarwassers.

Die Nasionale Party se beleid hel ook as resultaal arbeidsvrede, volgehou maatreëls om die vwereldwy probleem van inflasie tot die minimum te beperk in Suid-Afrika.

Om in hierdie verband te help, vind gereeld plaas en sal in die toekoms sy staatkundige beleidrigtings is gewortel in ons land en volk se geskiedenis en prioriteite: dit is getoets deur die ondervinding van die ondernemende politieke party.

Die Nasionale Party-gewerktrekking word verheerlike deur dieScaled Departement van Onderwys, Verskynst en Geestelike Kuns.

Onder die Nasionale Party-regering het die beplande bewaring en groot potensiaal van ons land uit te bou tot voordeel van al sy inwoners.

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Die Nasionale Party-regering sal voortgaan om te waak oor die gesondheid van die bevolking en die toegang tot effektiewe mediese diens.

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situation will be fully exposed.

5. South Africa's growing isolation and inactivity also militates against the welfare of our people. For the people to survive, national unity must be preserved.

6. We must take this opportunity to promote the welfare of South Africa.

7. The boxers must be aware of the changes that will be made in the future.

8. The changes will affect all aspects of life, including social, economic, and political.

9. The U.P.'s plan for a new society is based on three main principles: freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom of religion.

10. The U.P.'s plan for a new society is based on three main principles: freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom of religion.
GRAAFF OUTLINES U.P.'S 9 POINTS FOR ELECTION

From ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—South Africa was at the crossroads and facing a crucial election, Sir de Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

In a statement detailing the United Party’s nine-point election manifesto, he said the Election would determine events for several decades.

He anticipated that the Nationalists would fight on emotionalism, and the United Party’s task was to persuade the country to look to the future.

"The present calm is deceptive—it is the proverbial calm before the storm. Great changes are sweeping the world, and for our own survival we must adapt ourselves to them."

Government failures and attitudes would be highlighted, and Bantustans and fragmentation, security, isolation and cost of living would form a major part of the platform from which the United party would fight the election.

Race issue
"More particularly, we shall concentrate on these aspects," he said.

• "On the race issue we shall show that the Government has taken South Africa into a cul de sac form which we cannot extricate ourselves. Federation will be presented as the only road to real security now and in the future for all our people. Federation is not merely an alternative policy, it is the only method by which we can prevent the fragmentation of South Africa.

• The Government’s self-contradiction on the question of future security must be exposed.

• They claim that they have the security of South Africa under control, yet at the same time they constantly demand more and more draconian security measures on the grounds that security is getting worse.

• A false sense of security has developed, and it is imperative now for the people of South Africa to recognise this and take the decisions that will ensure our longterm survival.

• "Under this present Government the cost of living is soaring, and our buying power is being drastically eroded.

• "There is little need to tell this to the housewife, the wage-earner and the pensioner, but nevertheless the Government’s inability to cope with the situation will be fully exposed.

• "South Africa’s growing isolation and universal condemnation by the outside world constitutes an important election issue.

• "It is essential for our survival and our future security to receive support from the major Western Powers, but this cannot be done by the present Government because of international revulsion caused by its race policies.

• "What has been achieved in the economic and social fields by South Africa over the last 25 years will be contrasted with what could have been achieved.

• "The U.P.’s plan for a compassionate society in which everyone will enjoy greatly improved social welfare benefits should appeal to all our people.

• "With the vast additional revenue flowing from an increase in the price of gold we have a unique opportunity to improve dramatically the daily lot of every man, woman and child in South Africa.

• "A crucial choice before the voters is to deal with the reality of South Africa.

• "The vast majority of our people seek political change. It is in their interests to help us to bring about change, not to hinder our efforts.

• "The U.P. will field a large number of candidates, blending considerable political experience on the one hand with youthful enthusiasm on the other.

• "Our stand rests on sound policies and tested personnel. Our vision for South Africa is the one to be supported by all those who have South Africa’s future at heart."

446