

No.15/63(K)

PERSVERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE DIE MINISTER VAN
EKONOMIESE SAKE, DR. N. DIEDERICH'S.

Vir vrystelling : 6 nm - 31.1.1963

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA HOTELBEDRYF

Die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, dr. N. Diederichs, het vandag aangekondig dat die Kabinet besluit het om 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Hotelbedryf aan te stel.

Die Kabinet se besluit volg op vertoë wat van tyd tot tyd deur belanghebbende privaat organisasies en persone aan die Minister en sy Departement gerig is dat die hotelbedryf in die Republiek met besondere probleme te kampe het wat sy gesonde ontwikkeling belemmer en ook verhinder dat hy sy regmatige bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van die toeristeverkeer in die land lewer.

Die Kommissie van Onderzoek sal in hoofsaak moet vasstel wat die aard van die besondere probleme is waarmee die hotelbedryf, na bewering, te kampe het en, indien die Kommissie sou bevind dat sodanige probleme wel bestaan, aanbevelings moet formuleer oor watter stappe, indien enige, van Staatsweë geneem kan, en moet word om die standhoudende ontwikkeling van die bedryf op 'n gesonde grondslag te bevorder.

Die opdrag en samestelling van die Kommissie sal eersdaags aangekondig word.

Uitgereik deur: Departement van Inligting,
Volkskasgebou 704, KAAPSTAD

No.15/63(K)

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HON. DR. N. DIEDERICH'S,
MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

For Release : After 6 p.m. - 31.1.1963

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE HOTEL TRADE

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, announced today that the Cabinet has decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the Hotel Trade.

The Cabinet's decision arises from representations made from time to time to the Minister and his Department by interested private organisations and people, who claimed that the hotel trade in South Africa has to cope with special problems which inhibits its healthy development and also prevents it from making its rightful contribution to the development of the tourist traffic in the Republic.

The Commission of Inquiry will, in the main, have to determine the nature of the particular problems which the hotel trade allegedly has to cope with. If it finds that these problems do exist, it will have to make recommendations about what steps, if any, can or should be taken by the State to place the continued development of the trade on a sound basis.

The terms of reference and the members of the Commission will shortly be announced.

Issued by :

Department of Information,
704, Volkskas Building,
CAPE TOWN.

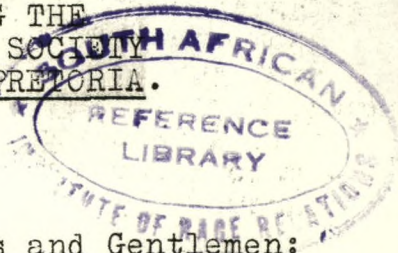
31.1.1963

7 FEB 1963

No.17/63(K)

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES AND OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN OPENING THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA.

For Release : 12 noon - 4.2.1963.



Mr. President, Mr. Rector, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is not only a great pleasure, but also an honour, to be invited to open this Congress and to deliver the Opening Address.

Congresses are a fairly new innovation in your almost 70-year-old Society. The great interest they have aroused and the valuable rôle they play is shown by the fact that they attract members of the Society from the Federation and the Protectorates as well as from the Republic and South West Africa. It must be particularly encouraging to the organizers that the fame of your Congresses has spread so far abroad that we have with us to-day a geologist from far-off New Zealand: To him, and to all those who have come from neighbouring territories and still further afield I should like to extend an especial welcome.

I have learned with great interest that of your 748 members no less than 35% reside outside the Republic in 34 different countries. That the Geological Society of South Africa has such a high international standing is indeed very gratifying. This, Mr. President, redounds to your credit. I may mention that I had an insight into your presidential address read at your last congress - it was most interesting and I was pleasantly surprised at some of the statistics quoted therein. I shall probably never forget your reference to the area of the Republic: half a million square miles which represent about 0.8 per cent of the total land surface of this planet; your reference to the Republic's population: half a per cent of the world population, yet - for the information of our extra-territorial visitors, this fair land of ours during the period 1955-57 produced annually inter alia about 55% of the world's gold, 19% of the uranium, 18% by value of the diamonds and 48% of the world's platinum.

The importance of the science of geology to modern technology can hardly be exaggerated. Our civilization is founded on the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the world. That this is so, is not unappreciated by governments, and virtually every progressive country has a state geological organization. In the Soviet Union, I believe, there is even a Ministry of Geology!

The year that has just passed was the 50th Anniversary of our own geological organization - the Geological Survey of South Africa under the aegis of the Department of Mines. Its roots, however, go back much farther than 1912. In the latter part of the 19th Century the governments of the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Griqualand West and Natal employed a few geologists for short periods. By 1895 the Cape Government was convinced that a systematic geological survey was well worthwhile undertaking and created a Geological Commission. The project was regarded of such importance that no less a person than the late John X. Merriman was appointed Chairman. The Government of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek was not long in following suit, and in 1897 a State Geologist in the person of Dr. G.A.F. Molengraaf was appointed. Two years later a geological reconnaissance of Natal was commenced by William Anderson on behalf of that colony's government.

In 1912 the staff of the Cape Geological Commission was amalgamated with that of the Geological Survey of the Transvaal to

form the Geological Survey of the Union of South Africa.

The 50th Anniversary, to which I have alluded, was commemorated by a modest overprint on Survey publications that were issued last year, but no public function was arranged to mark the occasion - not even a parade of geologists with hammers at the ready! I should therefore like, Mr, President, to avail myself of this opportunity to deal with the work and rôle of our Geological Survey, particularly in the planning for the future.

During its early years the emphasis was, and rightly so, on systematic geological mapping. By covering wide areas and through having access to all properties, invaluable information regarding correlations (often so vital in the search for mineral deposits and their extensions) was collected and disseminated.

The fruits of these labours have been made available in a series of geological sheets. To date 46 have been published and a further 5 are in the press. But the country is so large that maps on the scale of the Standard Sheets (1: 125,000), together with those on larger scales accompanying various special publications, cover only just over 20% of it. About another 45% of the country is, however, covered by still unpublished sheets, partly completed sheets, and by reconnaissance mapping.

To expedite the publication of the results of geological mapping, a new series of maps on a scale of 1:250,000 was started in 1957. Each covers an area equivalent to 4 of the Standard Sheets. As high a priority as possible is being given to mapping and compilation for this series, and it is hoped that at least 2 will appear annually. As there will be 71 such maps in all you will appreciate, that at the tempo at present possible, it will take about 30 years to cover the Republic. Larger scale Standard Sheets will, I must emphasize, also be published of areas where the geology is complex or where there are important mineral deposits.

Mapping^{is}, of course, a never-ending task, like the painting of a long bridge - when you get to the end, it's time to start again! The advance of geological knowledge and the more intensive development of many areas have already necessitated the revision of several of the older Sheets. There is thus no fear that as regards this aspect of its activities the Survey's geologists will ever work themselves out of their jobs!

To present the overall picture a generalized, but still reasonably detailed, map of the then Union was issued as far back as 1926. A completely revised map was published in 1955 and one with an overprint of gravity contours three years later. The value of these two maps is shown by the extensive use made of them by government departments, mining companies, and universities.

The mapping of the Territory of South West Africa, which has an area of over 317,000 square miles, presents a colossal task. Up to the present time the only geological map covering the entire Territory is that compiled by the late Dr. Wagner during the First World War - and it has long been out of print. Many of you, thus, will no doubt be interested to learn that a map on the scale of 1:1,000,000 and with gravity contours, is shortly going to press. Its compilation was rendered possible by the whole-hearted co-operation of the Administration of the Territory and of various mining companies. I am confident that the publication of this map and a smaller scale map showing the positions of mineral deposits will be important milestones in the development of the mineral wealth of the Territory.

I am also glad to be able to announce that it has been decided to publish a series of geological sheets of South West Africa on a scale of 1:250,000. The mapping for 3 of them is far advanced, and it is hoped that the first sheet will appear in 1964. So far, about 30% of the Territory, excluding the Caprivi Strip, has been surveyed. Much of the mapping though is only of a reconnaissance nature and requires revision.

With the passing of the years, however, geological mapping, vitally important as it is, has become only one of the many activities of the Geological Survey and the emphasis has come to be more and more on applied geology.

Of all the branches of applied geology, the oldest and still the most important is economic geology. In a mining country, such as South Africa, the importance of the exploitation of mineral deposits to the national economy can hardly be over-emphasized, as is shown by the fact that, to date, the total value of our mineral production amounts to no less than some R15,000,000,000.

The importance of the geologist in the search for mineral deposits has long been appreciated. Back in 1906 the Geological Survey of the Transvaal published a memoir on the Komatipoort Coal-field. This was the first of a whole series of such publications - I find that 37 memoirs, 30 bulletins, 6 special publications and 6 information pamphlets dealing with mineral deposits and mineral fuels have been published by the Geological Survey, not to mention the very popular weighty tome, "The Mineral Resources of South Africa", now in its 4th Edition. Comprehensive reports on the gypsum, salt and clay resources of the Republic are at present being prepared for publication.

In the early days, mineral deposits were found either by chance or by surface prospecting. Most of the easily discoverable deposits in the Republic have probably been found and new ones are not so readily procurable. Prospecting is now virtually a science and, although geological knowledge based on mapping is still essential, the application of geophysics is becoming of greater and greater importance.

Before such an audience it is not necessary to go into the vital rôle played by geophysics in the discovery of the Orange Free State Gold-field, which was completely hidden by younger Karroo rocks, nor to dwell on the discoveries of payable manganese beneath Kalahari sand. When one looks at the geological map of the Republic and sees that about half the country is covered by the Karroo System and how many thousands of square miles in the northern Cape Province are covered by Kalahari sand, it is tempting to speculate on the mineral deposits that may be awaiting discovery below them.

The question arises, thus, as to what the State can and should do to foster the search for mineral deposits and to facilitate their exploitation.

One of the prime functions of the State, as I see it, is to provide basic data in the form of geological and geophysical maps and reports. I have already referred to the publication of geological maps showing gravity contours; I may add to this a map of the Republic now being prepared for publication showing the variation in the vertical component of the magnetic field. It was compiled from thousands of observations made along roads. In many countries air-borne magnetometric and other geophysical surveys have yielded data of considerable value for delineating areas where prospecting for various minerals could be undertaken with the best prospects of success. A few such surveys have already been undertaken in South Africa by

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private enterprise - the results are, however, not in the public domain. The question of the State sponsoring such surveys is receiving careful consideration.

During the latter part of this year the Geological Survey proposes carrying out seismic and other geophysical surveys to determine the thickness of the Karroo cover at various places. It is hoped that useful information on the nature of the hidden formations will also be obtained.

In the past the State has undertaken extensive drilling programmes. The exploration of the new Waterberg Coalfield comes to mind and the, alas, abortive drilling for natural oil during and shortly after the Second World War. I may mention, however, that there has been a revival of interest in the possibilities of finding natural oil in the Republic and that the granting of three prospecting leases has recently been authorised, while a number of other applications for similar rights are presently being considered.

In addition to furnishing basic data to aid the private sector in exploration for mineral deposits, my Department is also assessing the Country's resources of elements likely to be of value in the future, and is attempting to find substitutes for ores which the country lacks. One of the most important of these is bauxite. The Government Metallurgical Laboratory in collaboration with the Geological Survey is investigating the possibilities of obtaining aluminium from highly aluminous shales and clays, and certain basic and alkaline rocks.

With the coming into full production of FOSKOR the country will be independent of imported phosphate for fertilisers. There still remains potash, which is also essential in agriculture and has all to be imported. Again, in collaboration with the Government Metallurgical Laboratory, the possibility of extracting potash from potassium-rich rocks is being investigated.

A great deal of work is also undertaken by the Geological Survey in other fields of applied geology - notably engineering geology and ground-water hydrology.

With regard to the former, a consultative service is provided to the Department of Water Affairs in connection with the investigation of sites for dams. The demand for this service continues to increase - in 1962, for example, no less than 43 sites were investigated and reported on. Many, especially those where dams were actually under construction, had to be visited again and again. The geological conditions at one dam, Jozini on the Pongola River, were such that a resident geologist had to be provided. The large, even by World standards, Orange River Scheme on which work is likely to commence this year, includes large dams and a 50-mile-long tunnel and extensive geological services will be required.

Such services are also rendered by the Geological Survey to other government departments, provincial administrations, the South African Railways and other organizations in connection with tunnelling problems, foundations for bridges and large buildings, road-metal and ballast quarries and the like.

Of recent years much time has been devoted to study of the problems of the formation of sink-holes in dolomitic areas. A technique, based on closely spaced grids of gravimeter stations, was pioneered by means of which potentially dangerous areas can be delineated. Where buildings have already been built in such areas, investigation has shown that collapses have generally occurred as a direct result of seepage of water from leaking pipes and canals, leaking reservoirs, local accumulations of storm water, and the like. By preventing, or greatly reducing such infiltration, it is believed

that sink-hole formation can at least be retarded. Other activities of man, such as heavy pumping which lowers the local water-table, may also bring about catastrophic collapses or result in differential settlement. Reference to sink-holes brings vividly to mind the recent disastrous accident at West Driefontein Mine - how the vibration of the heavy machinery in the crusher-house, caused by further activities of man, must have penetrated to the dolomitic formations deep underground to have caused a collapse of such magnitude.

Numerous investigations have been carried out in connection with the selection of sites for public buildings, such as schools and hospitals, in dolomitic areas and a bulletin dealing with the whole problem of sink-hole formation is being prepared for early publication.

In connection with ground-water hydrology, research has been undertaken over the years to facilitate the selection of successful sites for bore-holes. A considerable degree of success has been attained in many areas, principally through the use of geophysical methods, savings of up to 50% on the cost of developing usable supplies having been achieved. Despite the fact that over the past 15 years some 11,000 sites have been selected in the Republic, only a relatively small percentage of applicants requiring sites could be assisted due to lack of staff. The Department of Water Affairs drills about 3,000 bore-holes a year for farmers and it is estimated that private geologists and geophysicists who undertake the selection of sites for bore-holes; no figures are available, but it is considered that they select only a few hundred sites a year. If most of the sites could be selected scientifically, much fruitless expenditure could be avoided.

// drills complete some 17,000 a year. There are a few private

In some countries, services such as those I have briefly outlined, are not provided by the official geological surveys. Some are left entirely to private enterprise, and others are undertaken by groups of specialized geologists forming units in, for example, governmental organizations undertaking major construction projects such as dams. In the United States of America, Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers have their own geological organizations which are quite independent of the U.S. Geological Survey; at State level, in addition to a State geological survey, groups of geologists may be employed by the highway authority, water resources division, flood-control organization, and the like.

I am convinced, however, that in this country it is in the national interest that, as far as possible, geological services be rendered by one governmental organization only - the Geological Survey. Amongst other benefits, overlapping and consequent wastage of technical manpower is thereby avoided.

To provide geological services and to undertake research in all the various branches of geology necessitate an adequate staff. When the Geological Survey was formed in 1912, its professional staff numbered only 6 men. During its first two decades the staff remained a mere handful. In the mid-1930's considerable expansions took place and the authorized professional establishment has been progressively increased until to-day it is 78. However, since the end of the Second World War, there has not been a time when all the posts were filled. Furthermore, an inspection undertaken by the Public Service Commission in 1960/61 showed only too clearly that the establishment should be still further increased if it were to fulfil its many functions effectively. A staff of 100 geologists and 67 technicians was recommended.

Back in the 1920's and 1930's the large mining groups had geological staffs, but for the most part these were very small and were concerned mainly with evaluating propositions. The number of mines with resident geologists could have been counted on the fingers

of one's hand. In consequence, and because the State also employed so few geologists in the depression years, many graduates in geology at our universities had to seek a livelihood in other countries. Now the geologist has certainly come into his own in this country - there are individual mines with up to 5 full-time geologists! Concomitantly there has been an enormous increase in the number of geologists engaged on exploration.

The ever-increasing demand for the services of geologists prompts the question: "Will the supply keep pace with the demand?"

The heads of the Departments of Geology at all the universities in the Republic were recently approached and very kindly furnished information on the numbers of students enrolled in the various courses over the period 1948 to 1961. An analysis of the replies showed that, up to and including 1956, the total number of students in the third year fluctuated between about 60 and 80. Then there was a sudden jump, and from 1959 the numbers have stayed remarkably constant at about 140. The total number graduating is now about 100 per annum.

However, with the exception of some students at the University of the Witwatersrand who take as a first degree a 4-year B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mining Geology, all these graduates have a second major subject, in addition to geology. Many, but precisely how many could unfortunately not be established, elect to specialize in this other major and thus become lost to the profession of Geology.

The enormous advances made in geology as in other sciences during the past two or three decades make it progressively more difficult for our universities to train students adequately in two fields of study in a space of 3 years. More and more importance is thus being attached to at least one additional year of study. Fortunately more and more students are taking post-graduate courses leading to the B.Sc.(Hons) or M.Sc. degrees. In the 1940's and early 1950's they totalled only some ten a year. Since 1955 the numbers shot up and in 1961 to no less than 57.

Some of the credit for this most desirable state of affairs must come to your Society which, as many of you will recall, discussed the question of the training of geologists at the 1960 Potchefstroom Congress. A resolution was passed that a 3-year training no longer provided an adequate foundation for the practice of geology as a profession.

Judging by the present trends, it would seem that sufficiently large numbers of geologists will graduate from our universities each year to make good the wastages and provide the technical manpower for some expansion of activities.

However, the heads of several of the departments of geology consider that of recent years there has been a decided tendency for the brighter matriculants to favour the mathematical sciences and to neglect geology. In many cases the reason is, apparently, that students who distinguished themselves in the matriculation examinations in physical science, physics, chemistry or mathematics wish to continue with the study of these familiar subjects rather than start with an entirely new one such as geology - which, rather surprisingly in a mining country such as ours, is taught as a separate subject at only one or two schools. This is rather regrettable. I do not wish to trespass on the domain of my colleague the Minister of Education, Arts and Science nor that of the provincial education authorities but would commend for serious consideration by you as leaders of the geological profession in the country ways and means of having geology

introduced as a subject not only in schools but in the various Teachers' Training Colleges. Ignorance may be the reason why more youths do not take up geology as a career. They have probably heard the appellation "klipkapper" and associated it with a different career - that of the hardworking inmates of some of our other governmental institutions, where sojourn is under compulsion - not voluntary - with no remunerative salary attached to it.

Our Geological Survey here in Pretoria has three spacious halls to accommodate its geological museum. We have an amount of R60,000 to spend on furnishing the museum which follows the modern trend: exclusion of natural light from the two main halls where luminous ceilings are provided. An architect assisted by a design expert is busy designing the display cabinets wherein the minerals will be displayed and their multihued natural beauty will be accentuated by touches of contrasting background colours and carefully planned illumination. I am reminded of the article which appeared in the September, 1958, issue of "Geotimes" in connection with the inauguration of the Gems and Minerals Exhibit Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, wherein the author said:

".....In its new splendour the Gems and Minerals exhibit has great appeal to the visiting public even though their knowledge of geology and minerals may be scant or lacking. For the professional geological scientist the first visit to the hall will be a spinetingling experience".

I now have the pleasure to declare the Sixth Annual Congress of the Geological Society of South Africa open.

Issued by:

Department of Information,
704, Volkshuis Building,
CAPE TOWN.

4.2.63

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICAN AFFAIRS, THE HON. J.G. VAN DER WATH, RE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO SOUTH WEST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

For Release - February 2, 1963.

1. VISITS TO SOUTH WEST AFRICA. From October to December 1962, the Commission paid four visits to South West Africa:

- October 1 - 12, 1962
- October 17 - 26, 1962
- November 5 - 16, 1962
- December 3 - 14, 1962.



On these tours the following places were visited:

Windhoek, Karasburg, Bondelswart Reserve, Oranjemund, Luderitz, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Rehoboth, Okombahe Reserve, Omatjette Reserve, Sorris-Sorris, the Kaokoveld, Ovamboland, the Okavango, Western Caprivi, Tsumkwe Bushmen Reserve, Southern Angola, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Waterberg Reserve, Aminius Reserve.

2. MEMORANDA. One-hundred-and-twenty-five memoranda have so far been received, a total of approximately 1,500 folios. The contents cover virtually every possible aspect of development of South West Africa.

3. EVIDENCE. Twenty-eight interviews for the submission of oral evidence have been completed by the Commission. A total of 96 hours have been spent in obtaining oral evidence.

3. GENERAL. The following two visits are provisionally being planned:

- February 4 - 16, 1963
- March 18 - 30, 1963

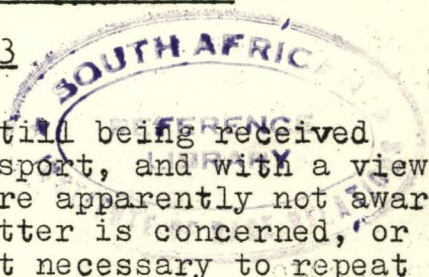
Oral evidence will also be heard during these visits. Other visits will, if necessary, be arranged.

Issued by: Department of Information, CAPE TOWN.

8 FEB 1963

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
THE HON. SEN. J. DE KLERK

For immediate release - 4.2.63



As a result of inquiries which are still being received from time to time in regard to multi-racial sport, and with a view to the fact that some sports organisations are apparently not aware of the Government's policy as far as this matter is concerned, or deliberately simply ignore it, I consider it necessary to repeat again in short the policy as set out in my statement of March 30, 1962, for the information of all sportsmen and sports associations so that no doubt whatsoever can exist about this matter in future.

To the sports organisations and sportsmen who in the past strictly complied with this policy, I should like to convey my sincere gratitude for having maintained the traditional South African way of life. I trust that they will continue to do so in future.

The policy, as already announced, can be summarised as follows:

1. The South African custom is that, within the borders of the Republic, Whites and Non-Whites practise sports separately and this custom must be respected, i.e. that within the borders of our country, Whites and Non-Whites must not compete against one another, whether in individual items or in teams or as parts of teams.
2. That South African sportsmen of one particular race can compete against the sportsmen of another race who are not South Africans outside our borders, where it is customary to do so.
3. As far as sport outside our borders is concerned, the Government will comply with the practice of other countries, but it desires that others, when visiting South Africa, comply with our practice, i.e. that within our borders Whites compete against Whites and non-Whites against non-Whites.
4. The participation in world sports tournaments or competitions of mixed teams representative of South Africa as a whole, cannot be approved of. Where Whites, for example, individually participate in such tournaments, they must do so as representatives of the Whites of our country, and similarly the non-Whites must participate as representatives of the non-White South Africans.
5. The inviting of South African teams by sports associations in our neighbouring territories, there to participate in competitions contrary to our custom in the Republic, and which obviously are not international competitions, will not be viewed in a favourable light.
6. It is in accordance with the Government's policy of separate development to help White and non-White sports associations as far as possible, but most certainly not when they make it their object to force the country to depart from its declared policy.
7. As far as the administration and control of sports activities are concerned, it is in accordance with Government policy that non-White associations exist and develop alongside the corresponding White associations. In the consideration of matters that concern the non-White associations, one or two members of the White Executive Committee of the Main Body can

attend meetings of the non-White body's Executive Committee, when so requested, in order to obtain liaison between the committees and for the purpose of informing the White committee of the opinions of the non-White committee when matters of interest to the latter are dealt with.

8. Should the method outlined in the preceding paragraph for some reason or other prove to be impracticable in a particular instance, one or more members of the non-White body could be co-opted or elected to serve in the White Executive Committee in an advisory capacity when matters pertaining to the non-White body are discussed, thus representing the interests of the non-Whites.
9. The White Executive Committees can at high level serve as co-ordinating bodies between the associations and as representatives in the corresponding world bodies.

I make this statement with the purpose of once again stating the policy clearly so that in future no excuses can be made when it is departed from.

Any future departure from the policy by sports associations and sportsmen will be knowing and wilful and will oblige the Government to give consideration to introducing legislation to ensure that effect is given to its policy of separate development insofar as it affects sport and possibly also other gatherings.

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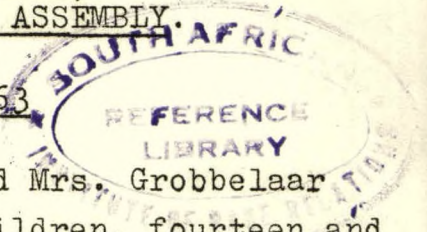
Department of Information,
704, Volkshuis Building,
CAPE TOWN

4.2.63

No. 22/63(K)

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
THE HON. B.J. VORSTER, IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

For immediate release : 5.2.63



During the early morning hours Mr. and Mrs. Grobbelaar (48 and 42 years respectively) their two children, fourteen and ten years respectively as well as a Mr. Thompson, 19 years, and an official of the Provincial Administration were murdered in an extremely savage manner at a road camp near Bashee Bridge in the District of Umtata.

The late Mr. Grobbelaar was a building contractor working on the National Road. The body of Mr. Thompson was charred while the bodies of the other four persons bear multiple injuries.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burger, with an experienced team of investigators, is carrying out a thorough investigation and apart from the special unit which was sent to the Transkei last year, Lieutenant-General Keevy accompanied by Colonel van den Berg of the Security Branch will leave for the scene immediately to investigate personally. If necessary further experienced officers will be sent there.

Although with the information at my disposal it is premature to state whether it is an ordinary robbery-murder or whether there are other motives, instructions have been given that the matter should be investigated thoroughly and the Government's further actions will be determined accordingly.

On behalf of the Government both White and Bantu inhabitants of the Transkei and vicinity are given the assurance that, supported by all authorities both White and Bantu, no stone will be left unturned to secure the safety of all the inhabitants, to maintain order and to bring to trial all murderers, whether gangs or individuals.

It must be emphasised that the Government views this matter in a very serious light and that the murderers, whether from inside or outside the Transkei, will be tracked down without delay.

There are rumours of other incidents but I am informed by the Police that their investigations reveal that these have no substance.

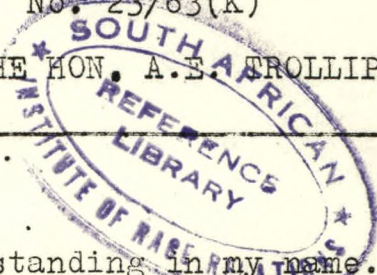
The Government wishes to convey its profound sympathy with the bereaved.

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No. 23/63(K)

POLICY MOTION OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, SEN. THE HON. A. E. TROLLIP
IN THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 7, 1963



Mr. President,

I have pleasure in moving the motion standing in my name. I do not propose going into detail of all the facets of my Department's functions as that would take up a great deal of time, and I am sure Honourable Senators would rather that I deal with the more important aspects only.

Leaders of commerce and industry and finance have on various occasions during the past year expressed their confidence in the continued economic and industrial progress and prosperity of the Republic.

Towards the end of December last year, more than one prominent man stated that, in their opinion, the country was poised on the brink of an economic upsurge.

These views have been expressed with due regard to the problems facing the country and, in the circumstances, obviously rank as a manifestation of confidence in the ability of the Government to cope with any situation it may be faced with and to maintain peaceful labour relations - an imperative prerequisite to further industrial development. Their confidence is well founded, for there is no better or more reliable way of determining whether peaceful labour relations in fact exist than by studying the facts. I am in the position of being able to say that in this respect the year 1962 was one of outstanding achievement.

Statistics show that during the twelve months ended on the 31st December 1962, not a single lock-out occurred in industry and strike action was resorted to in only 16 cases - one of the lowest figures since the Second World War.

These statistics are even more remarkable inasmuch as only 400 Bantu, 66 Coloureds and 4 Asiatics participated in the strikes mentioned, but more remarkable is that for the first time in many years only two White workers were involved in strike action. This is indeed a compliment to our conciliation machinery and is indicative of the responsible attitude adopted by the people concerned in their employer/employee relationship. I wish to take the opportunity of extending to them the Government's congratulations and of expressing the hope that this excellent spirit of co-operation will continue in the years that lie ahead.

The other important measure, besides the Industrial Conciliation Act, administered by my Department and which deals with labour relations as far as Bantu workers are concerned, is the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act. The value and importance of this legislation is becoming clearer every year and I think we have every reason to be proud of the results achieved through the machinery of that Act.

Honourable Senators are aware that the Act provides not only for the settlement of existing disputes, but also for the prevention of disputes in any industry where Bantu workers are involved. It is interesting to note that whereas in 1957 there were 112 work stoppages involving 4,800 Bantu workers, there were only 29 work stoppages in 1959, involving 3,400 workers. In 1961 the total number of work stoppages had diminished to only 26, involving 1,400 workers, and last year there were only 11 stoppages in which 400 workers were involved.

Disputes concerning conditions of employment which did not result in work stoppages, thanks to the Native Labour Officers and the Central Native Labour Board, totalled 243 in 1957 involving

20,500 workers. In 1959 this figure was reduced to 116 disputes involving 13,600 workers and in 1961 there were only 109 disputes concerning 6,100 workers. The figures for 1962 are most encouraging in that there were only 88 disputes.

I do not think I need elaborate on these figures, because the facts speak for themselves, but I am sure Honourable Senators will be interested in one other remarkable achievement under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, and that is the question of Bantu wages.

During 1959 the Central Native Labour Board persuaded employers to increase the wages of 183,000 Bantu workers by R5,604,000.
In 1960 Bantu got increases to the extent of R7,221,000
in 1961 Bantu got an additional R7,755,000 and in
1962, Bantu received an extra R1,805,000.

I think Honourable Senators will agree, Mr. President, that this is a worthy achievement.

I now come to unorganised industry, where the Wage Board is charged with the task of improving conditions of employment. I think it is common knowledge that the Wage Board has of recent years trebled its productivity and this high level was maintained during 1962. Thirteen recommendations were placed before me last year and I was able to make 13 new wage determinations covering approximately 68,000 employees.

The Board is now catching up on a backlog of older determinations and it is expected that this will be completed in the course of this year. As soon as that has been done, the Board will start reviewing the more recent wage determinations, which will result in more recommendations being submitted for approval per annum than hitherto.

In view of the fact that the Government is perpetually being urged to take the lead in prescribing higher wages, especially for the unskilled workers, it will be interesting to note the reaction of commerce and industry when the Wage Board does reach the stage where higher wages are recommended at increasingly shorter periods.

Mr. President, a matter which is of course closely related to conditions of employment, is the question of work reservation, and whilst I know that it is not a popular measure with Honourable Senators on the opposite side of this House, I am satisfied that the majority in industry and the majority of the electorate, are in favour of it. I can assure you that work reservation is not resorted to unless there is the fullest justification for it, both from a moral and economic point of view, and only after a most thorough investigation by the Industrial Tribunal.

I should like to reiterate once more that the Government fully realises that all races are entitled to their rightful place in the field of labour and that work reservation cannot be lightly applied without taking into consideration established rights and economic effects. The main consideration is that all races must be afforded an opportunity of contributing their share to the economic and social development of the country. With this purpose in mind, it is my task as Minister of Labour to maintain industrial peace by means of wage regulating measures and the elimination of friction between races.

Work reservation is resorted to only after all other methods of safeguarding employees against inter-racial competition have failed. Often cases of displacement are dealt with administratively; sometimes after protracted negotiations between the Department and the employers concerned.

Since my policy was last discussed in this House and up to the end of 1962, two new work reservation determinations were made, viz. No. 12 relating to work within abattoirs and in the wholesale meat trade on the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria, and No. 13 applicable to the building industry in the Cape Province and Natal.

In Determination No. 12 the work of butcher and handyman and the driving of motor vehicles with an unladen weight of 10,000 lbs and over is reserved for Whites. The investigation into this trade was undertaken at the request of the S.A. Meat Trade Union. The relative work was performed by White persons in the past, but certain firms threatened to replace their White labour by Bantu. In one or two cases Bantu employees were actually engaged on that work.

The investigation into the building industry in the Cape Province and Natal was ordered following the receipt of complaints from various quarters regarding the displacement of White employees. A very thorough investigation into the industry was made by the Industrial Tribunal. In accordance with the Tribunal's recommendation certain trades in the industry in which Whites were still mainly or exclusively employed were reserved for them in urban areas falling within the magisterial districts in respect of which industrial councils are registered.

These trades differ from area to area and were selected after careful consideration of the extent to which Coloured persons were already employed therein. Trades in which Coloureds are usually employed, such as bricklaying, plastering and painting are not affected in most of the areas concerned. Coloured persons who were employed in the industry in the relative areas before or at the date of publication of the determination are not affected and may continue their employment.

Similarly, Coloured apprentices indentured prior to the date of coming into operation of the determination are allowed to complete their apprenticeship and to accept employment in the relative areas. Coloured apprentices may also be indentured after that date in all trades in such areas, but on completion of their apprenticeship they must seek employment outside those areas in reserved trades. The object of that provision is to ensure that an adequate supply of Coloured artisans is available in areas not covered by the determination, as the absence of training facilities in such areas may result in a shortage of skilled Coloured labour if the apprenticeship of Coloureds in the controlled areas is interfered with.

"Native areas" as defined in the Native Building Workers Act, 1951, and areas proclaimed in terms of the Group Areas Act for occupation by the Coloured group, have been specifically excluded from the determination in accordance with the Tribunal's recommendation. Coloureds are, therefore, free to work in all trades in the industry in their own areas.

Unemployment

Mr. President, so much then for general conditions of employment. I now come to the question of unemployment. The position of adult workseekers in the Republic showed a marked improvement during the past year - the number of adult persons seeking employment being reduced from 31,395 in February 1962, to 18,274 in December 1962. This figure would have been reduced still further had it not been for approximately 5,000 persons refusing suitable employment.

Employment services were also made available to immigrants and 1,534 such persons were placed in employment. In addition, my Department's subsidised labour scheme provided a livelihood for 1,514 Whites and 313 Coloured persons, who due to old age and infirmity were unacceptable to employers in the open labour market. In all, my Department placed a total of over 75,000 adult workseekers in employment during the year.

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