

Cooperation with Other Governments: United Nations: South Africa

0034

*Copy
with
L. Tolson
S. E. Quinn*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FMH
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (RESTRICTED)

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

August 29, 1944 2 p.m.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONTROL COPY

1944 AUG 31 AM 10 29

5 - War Ref Bd (Mr. Behle)

JOHANNESBURG. 274

COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS (LIAISON)

The following is from War Refugee Board in reference to your airgram A-27 of July 26 explaining interest of South African Red Cross and South African Jewish War Relief in efforts of Board for relief of Jews in Rumania.

Kindly inform the above organizations that the following are among the Board's activities on behalf of Jews in Rumania.

- (1) Organizing, arranging and implementing programs of private agencies for the relief of Jews;
- (2) Encouraging rescue programs, including transportation of Jews to safe areas and finding of refuge havens for war's duration;
- (3) Advancing measures designed to induce the Rumanian Government to cease further persecution of Jews.

The Board will be pleased to receive the cooperation of the above named organizations, if they are prepared to cooperate with its program in any way.

WRB:MMV:KG
8/29/44

BC

HULL
(GLW)
SE

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMERICAN CONSUL, JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Please refer to your airmail A-27 of July 25 explaining the interest of the South African Red Cross and the South African Jewish War Appeal in the efforts of the War Refugee Board for the relief of Jews in Rumania.

Please advise the above two organizations that among the Board's activities on behalf of the Jews in Rumania are the following:

- 1) Arranging, organizing and implementing programs of private agencies for the relief of Jews in Rumania;
- 2) Encouraging programs for the rescue of Jews in Rumania, including their transportation to safe areas and the finding of temporary havens of refuge for the duration of the war;
- 3) Adopting measures designed to induce the Rumanian Government to desist from further persecution of its Jewish minority.

If the above named organizations are prepared to cooperate in any way with the Board's program, we will be pleased to receive such cooperation.

2:40 p.m.
August 28, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

m.l. *RL*
Margot 8/28/44

W. S. G. Green

CONTROL COPY

*War Ref Bd
(m
Pehle)*

AIRGRAM

FROM Thomas D. Bowman
Johannesburg

Dated July 25, 1944

Received August 14, 8 am

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

1944 AUG 14 PM 4 46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-27, July 25, 1944, 11 a.m.

In reply to the Department's telegram No. 217

of July 14, 7 p.m., I quote the following letter
from the South African Red Cross regarding assis-
tance to Rumanian Jews by the War Refugee Board.

"We are in receipt of your letter of the
20th July 1944, reference File No. 814 TDB/jed,
and in reply have to advise you as follows.

The reference WR/692 on our cable is
purely the reference of this office and has
no significance to the War Refugee Board except
insofar as their reply to the above is concerned.

The actual enquiry was instituted by the
South African Jewish War Appeal who had learned
that the International Red Cross Committee were
assisting with the relief of certain Jews in
Transinistria, and were anxious to know what
the/

-2-

A-27, July 25, 1944, 11 a.m. Johannesburg

the form of such relief was. We accordingly cabled to our International Committee in terms of annexure hereto under reference WR/667, and the reply received to this cable appears in the same annexure under reference C.9926. We thereupon cabled the War Refugee Board in terms of the aforementioned cable WR/692 which also appears in the annexure hereto.

We trust that this is the information which you require and shall be pleased to receive further advice in this connection."

The annexures referred to above are as follows:

COPY OF CABLE SENT TO GENEVA 10.6.44. REF: WR/667.

WHAT IF ANY ARE ACTIVITIES OF REDCROSS FOR RELIEF OF CIVILIAN POPULATION INCLUDING JEWS IN TRANSINISTRIA STOP

COPY OF CABLE RECEIVED FROM GENEVA 5.7.44. REF. C9926

VOTRE WR/667 AVANT OCCUPATION RUSSE AVONS FAIT PARVENIR VIVRES ET VETEMENTS AUX DEPORTES JUIFS EN TRANSMISTRE STOP WAR REFUGEE BOARD CONTINUUS INTERESSER JUIFS EN ROUMANIE

COPY OF CABLE SENT TO WAR REFUGEE BOARD, WASHINGTON 7.7.44. REF. WR/692

WE ADVISED BY GENEVA THAT YOU ARE ASSISTING JEWS IN ROUMANIA STOP COULD YOU PLEASE LET US HAVE DETAILS YOUR SERVICE.

THOMAS D. BOWMAN
AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL

File No. 814
TDB/mt

Your WR/667 Before Russian occupation we sent foodstuff + clothing to Jewish deportees in Transnistria. WRB continues to interest itself in Jews in Rumania

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

MS
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (S-10000000)

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

July 14, 1944
7 P.M.
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

*1 War Ref Bd.
Pikw*

AMCONSUL,

JOHANNESBURG.

217

The following message is from War Refugee Board.

Commercial cable dated July 7 requesting details
our assistance to Rumanian Jews received by Board from
Red Cross Johannesburg. Reference made in cable to
WR 692. This number unknown to Board.

Kindly ask what specific information desired and
reasons for interest in above subject evinced by Red
Cross. Suggest reply by pouch unless you believe cabled
response desirable.

DIVISION OF

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

HULL
(GLW)

WRB:MMV:KG
7/14/44

BC S/OR

1035

CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO AMERICAN CONSUL, JOHANNESBURG, UNION
OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Beard has received commercial cable dated July 7 from Red
Cross requesting details of our assistance to Rumanian Jews. Cable
makes reference to WR 692 which number is unknown to us.

Please find out specific information desired by Red Cross
and reasons for its interest in above subject. Reply by pouch is sug-
gested unless in your opinion cable would be desirable.

10:55 a.m.
July 13, 1944

Miss Chaucey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel,
Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

MM *Mm* *107*
7/13/44

#190

Treasury Department

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Via RCA

1 WN E 30

JOHANNESBURG JULY 7 '44 NPT

NL WAR REFUGEE BOARD

1944 JUL 10 PM 3 14

WASHDC USA

REFERENCE WR 692 WE ADVISED BY GENEVA THAT YOU ARE ASSISTING
JEWS IN ROUMANIA STOP COULD YOU PLEASE LET US HAVE DETAILS
YOUR SERVICE

REDCROSS

314p

035

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CENTRALE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE

THE SOUTH AFRICAN
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE



RED CROSS SOCIETY
ROOIKRUISVERENIGING

OFFICES: HIS MAJESTY'S BUILDING, ELOFF STREET, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
KANTORE: HIS MAJESTY'S GEBOU, ELOFFSTRAAT, JOHANNESBURG, SUID-AFRIKA
TELEGRAMS "REDCROSS," TELEGRAMME P.O. BOX 6726 POSTBUS TELEPHONES 33-3421/2/3/4 TELEFONE

PRESIDENT: DIE REKTOER: THE HON. JUSTICE O. D. SCHREINER,
HON. NATIONAL TREASURER: ERE NATIONALE TESOURIER: W. PATRICK JONES, ESQ.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY
AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

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IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

WR/PARCELS
IN ANYWOOD: WELD AANSLIES

ALLE KORRESPONDENSIE MOET AAN DIE
ALGEMENE SEKRETARIS GERIG WORD
EN NIE AAN INDIVIDUELE PERSONE NIE

7th July 1944

The Secretary,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D.C.,
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

We wish to confirm our cable of today's date
reading:-

"REFERENCE WR692 WE ADVISED BY GENEVA THAT YOU ARE ASSISTING JEWS IN
IN ROUMANIA STOP COULD YOU PLEASE LET US HAVE DETAILS YOUR
SERVICE."

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

Alana Leghant
for GENERAL SECRETARY

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U.C. &
Intern.

OPENED

U.C. &
Intern.

JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG

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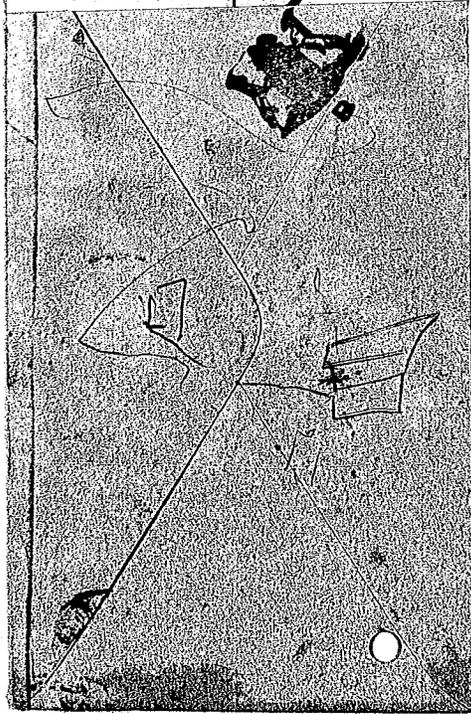
The Secretary,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D.C.,
U. S. A.

RED CROSS SOCIETY
ROOIKRUISVERENIGING
P.O. BOX
PK. BUS) 8726
JOHANNESBURG

035

SENSOR
OOPGEMAAK

BY
CENSOR



CONTROL COPY



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Cape Town, Union of South Africa
March 11, 1944

No. 483.

Subject: Debate on Immigration in the South African Parliament.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's circular airgram of January 26, 6:00 P.M., the substance of which was promptly conveyed to the Union Government. No reply to the Legation's note has as yet been received but directly it is, the Department will be informed by telegraph.

In the interval the Department may be interested to learn that shortly after the receipt of the aforementioned airgram, the question of post-war immigration into the Union was raised in the House of Assembly by the introduction of a motion (for the full text thereof please see enclosure no. 1) by a Dominion Party member (Mr. F. H. ACUTT) calling for large scale European immigration in collaboration with Great Britain, the Rhodesias and other British possessions in Africa.

The member who seconded the Acutt motion submitted statistical data to show that at the present rate of population increase there would be in the Union by 1966, 3,500,000 Europeans; 13,000,000 natives; 385,000 Asiatics and 1,555,000 colored persons.

An amendment to the original motion was moved by a United Party member (Mr. J. R. F. STRATFORD). This provides that in formulating its immigration schemes and policies, the Government must pay due attention to the prior claims of returned soldiers and war workers. In concluding his remarks this member sounded the following note of warning -

"Before we talk of an immense European immigration scheme, it will be well to remember that we have within our own shores a considerable population not fully employed, living below the bread-line and to whom we owe a substantial duty - the native population.

"The first report of the Social and Economic Planning Council has stated that about 230,000

people,

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MR. BELMONT
MR. REAGAN

1/

people, including many non-Europeans, will have to be reabsorbed after the war, therefore it is only just that their claims should be considered first. If the approach to immigration is to be sane it must be viewed with the re-employment problem."

Despite the above statement, Mr. Stratford said he looked forward to the time when the Union, with its vast latent resources and potential possibilities, would support a population of 10,000,000 Europeans.

How a country as poor agriculturally and as subject to long droughts and other extremes of weather as South Africa is, will be able to support such a large European population in addition to the greatly increased number of native and colored inhabitants is not clear to any unbiased observer.

In further discussing his motion the proposer said he would welcome immigrants from Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the governments of which should be invited to encourage emigration from their countries to the Union. He then reminded the House that at the time he had been Leader of the Opposition, Prime Minister SMUTS suggested that the then Government should set aside one million pounds annually, to assist immigrants. Previous governments he said, had not adopted an immigration policy because they failed to realize the extreme urgency of increasing the European population and for political reasons. The Afrikaans section of the population, said he, had the preponderance of voting power in its hands and feared that through increased immigration it would either be lessened or lost.

Mr. Acutt also referred to the recent statement made to the press by the Union Government's High Commissioner in London (Colonel REITZ) viz., that this Government does not intend to assist immigrants to come to this country. This statement he felt was an unfortunate one as, in his opinion, it does not represent the real position of the Union Government.

To prove what he termed the "utter inadequacy of the immigration policy", Mr. Acutt stated that during the 14-year period 1925-1939, only 38,000 (or an annual average of 2700) men, women and children had come to settle in the Union. He felt that if adequate progress was ever to be made in enabling the European population to keep pace with the increase in the number of natives, the Government goal should be 100,000 immigrants per annum. In Mr. Acutt's opinion "unless the European races of the world are prepared to stand together and defend their rights, they will sooner or later be overrun by other races".

Eventually,

Eventually, in the course of the debate, the Opposition member, Mr. Eric LOUW, inquired why Mr. Acutt had not concerned himself with the poor whites or with the thousands of other unemployed. Why, asked the Opposition spokesman, had Mr. Acutt confined his solicitude to the soldiers and war workers? He said he wished to inquire what justification there could be for the Acutt motion when plans for social security were now being discussed in a House committee; when the Volunteers Re-employment Bill was on the legislation list and when the Minister of Finance had warned the people of the country's uncertain future and the possibility of further unemployment? Thereupon Mr. Louw moved an amendment (for the full text of which please see enclosure no. 2) which embodied the following provisions:

2/

1. Repatriation as soon as possible of all war refugees, evacuees, armed forces and prisoners of war.
2. Amendment of the Aliens Act to include persons born in Britain.
3. Admittance under the immigration laws (being limited to Europe) provided that such persons
 - (a) were regarded as desirable additions to the main elements existing in the population.
 - (b) had adequate capital and would not compete with Union nationals
 - (c) were not Jews.
4. Stricter control over permits for temporary residence.
5. All persons who have illegally entered the Union or who illegally remain in the country should be repatriated to the countries whence they came.
6. Legislation requiring a Government permit for any alien to establish a business or set himself up in one of the professions

The Louw amendment also specifically opposes participation by the Union Government in international or British Imperial schemes for the encouragement of post-war emigration to the Union.

Mr. Louw said that the attitude of the Opposition was that the Jewish population of South Africa was already too large and he wished to remind the House that this feeling was also shared by members of the United Party. In his opinion the fact had to be faced that "there is a Jewish Problem in South Africa which has been largely created by

the

the Jews themselves and by their preponderance in the professional, commercial and industrial activities of the country."

After Mr. Louw finished reading his amendment, the Labor Party member, Mr. D. C. BURNSIDE, moved another amendment to the original motion. This embodies the following items: (For text of amendment see enclosure 3.)

3/

1. That the Union will greatly benefit by large scale immigration.
2. That the Government's first duty is to returning soldiers.
3. That any large scale immigration policy should not be embarked upon for at least six years after the war ends.
4. That a policy for the immigration of orphans from countries from which the people of the Union have sprung should be established and put into operation.

In Mr. Burnside's opinion, South Africa does not need large scale immigration of artisans. He said that whatever policy is eventually adopted it should not be detrimental to the European population already here. In other countries to which there had been large scale emigration in the past, the majority of the new-comers had been placed on the land, but in his opinion there is not sufficient good land in the Union to take care of returning soldiers who may wish to become farmers. Furthermore, the Government having decided that all men going to the land must be trained as farmers, it would not be possible to care for outsiders as available facilities would be insufficient for returning volunteers.

In the laborite member's opinion no practical difficulties will arise if orphans rescued from the ruins of Europe are brought to South Africa as children under ten. Such children, he felt, would not be a competitive factor for six or seven years after their arrival here. Mr. Burnside said that in the adoption of a large scale plan to bring out child immigrants, under a strict system of adoption, the Labor Party believed the Union would help itself in the solution of its population problem and at the same time render practical aid in the rehabilitation of Europe.

Another laborite, the Reverend MILES-CADMAN said that because the countries from which it had been suggested emigration should be encouraged, would need all available man power, for many years after hostilities ceased, the Union Government should consider inviting 200,000 orphans. In his opinion Great Britain alone could supply that number. He further suggested that once the disproportion between Europeans and natives

was

was eliminated by immigration, the present fear of the natives would disappear and a real effort might then be made to help them.

In discussing this debate the Minister of Interior (Senator CLARKSON) stated that while all parties are agreed that the right type of immigrant would be needed, and while the Government would encourage such immigration, no specific plans in regard thereto could be formulated until after the war. The Minister stressed that he considered the first and foremost duty of the Government, was the making of proper provision for returned volunteers, for people engaged in the war generally and also for other Union citizens. Senator Clarkson said that provision would have to be made so that every one in South Africa was fully employed before a large scale immigration program could be embarked upon. He assured the House however, that in no circumstances could the Government implement such a scheme until after the war. Senator Clarkson stated that the Union Government proposes to encourage the return to South Africa after the war of foreigners such as RAF personnel and others who have resided in the Union.

With respect to the suggestions made regarding the proposal to bring war-orphans to the Union, the Minister expressed his hearty approval and said that any efforts in that direction would receive his full support.

Senator Clarkson said the immigration question deserved the consideration of all sections of the House and that the Opposition should help in finding suitable immigrants instead of adopting a hostile attitude. He expressed regret that, through Mr. Louw, the Opposition should have chosen this occasion to raise the Jewish question and concluded his remarks by saying:

"With a European population of say 5,000,000, instead of 2,000,000, many of this country's problems will be solved and farmers will have all the markets they need. I am one of those super-optimists who look upon the future of South Africa as being very bright indeed."

It is interesting to observe that while painting such a glowing picture of this country's future, the Minister was careful to qualify his optimism by saying - "... we are not going in for a huge measure of immigration tomorrow. It will take time".

At the time of writing complete press reaction to this motion is not available. That which has thus far appeared will be found in editorial comment summarized or quoted in enclosure no. 4.

4/

In discussing the motion and debate with several highly placed and well informed persons I have learned that there is one point on which the majority of both

parties

parties agree, viz., that section of the Low amendment which relates specifically to the Jews.

A Government official told me that if the war issue had not been paramount at the time of the last election and if the Opposition had gone to the polls on the Jewish question, the majority of the votes of the English-speaking South Africans would have been added to those of the Afrikaans section of the population and swept the Nationalists into power. My informant stated that the majority of both parties who favor the Opposition's attitude toward the Jews does not approve of the excessive measures which characterized the German handling of the problem. Nevertheless the consensus of opinion here is that strong steps should be taken without delay to prevent the Jews from acquiring greater commercial and economic power than is now in their hands and that in no circumstances should further Jewish immigration be permitted. Another official said that no South African Government which let down the bars in this regard could withstand the wave of protest which would result from such action. He further said that the present government is constantly receiving complaints that Jewish immigrants who arrived even after the outbreak of the present war were already prospering to an amazing degree at the expense of South African nationals and that this was directly responsible for the increasing anti-Semitic feeling evident here.

That that portion of the Low amendment which refers to the "Jewish Question" met with widespread approval is, in one of my informant's opinion, evidenced by the hundreds of letters, approaching "fan mail" proportions, which Mr. Low has received congratulating him on his courage in coming into the open on this very delicate subject. The majority of those letters are reported to be from the English-speaking section of the population, which, because it is more closely identified with the commercial phases of the country's activities, is said to have suffered more directly from Jewish competitive practices than has the Afrikaans element.

That Mr. Low appears to possess a sense of humor seems to be illustrated by the fact that in acknowledging the receipt of the aforementioned letters he informed the writers that while gratified by their kind words, he feels that the simplest way of expressing their appreciation would be for them to vote for the Nationalists at the next elections.

That this unfortunate anti-Semitic feeling appears to be widespread is evident from conversations one has with persons who come from various parts of the country.

The introduction of this immigration motion and the current debate on the subject has once again brought to the fore a question which is fraught with great possibilities as well as great danger in so far as the

country's

country's future welfare is concerned. It remains to be seen whether, in its present mood, the country as a whole will rise to the opportunities which this vexatious problem presents.

Respectfully yours,

Edward M. Groth

Edward M. Groth
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures: 4

1. Text of Acutt Motion, on Immigration.
2. Text of Louw Amendment to Acutt Motion.
3. Text of Burnside Amendment to Acutt Motion.
4. Summaries of press comment on Acutt Motion and Amendments.

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x855

EMG/sd

Single copy, Ozalid, to Department.

AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 2 to Despatch no. _____, dated March 11, 1944, from Legation, Cape Town, entitled "Debate on Immigration in the South African Parliament".

T E X T O F

LOUW AMENDMENT ON IMMIGRATION

Introduced into the House of Assembly,
on February 29, 1944

- - -

"That in view of the increasing measure of unemployment in the Union, and the probability that it will increase considerably as a result of demobilisation, and a possible postwar depression, this House asks the Government:

"(1) To repatriate as soon as possible to their respective countries of origin all war refugees, evacuees, persons in military service and prisoners of war.

"(2) To amend the Aliens Act of 1937 so that it will also apply to born British subjects.

"(3) To limit the issuing of permits for permanent residence and also for admission to the Union under the ordinary immigration laws to Europeans.

(a) who are regarded as suitable and desirable additions to the two main elements of the existing population;

(b) who are in possession of sufficient capital, and/or who would not compete with Union nationals in professions, industries or in other fields of labor for which there are already sufficient Union nationals;

(c) who are not members of the Jewish race.

"(4) To exercise a stricter control over the issuing of permits for temporary residence, and to agree to the renewal of such permits only for sound reasons.

"(5) To take the necessary steps to trace and repatriate all persons who entered the country illegally as well as aliens whose permits for temporary residence have expired and have not been renewed.

"(6) To introduce legislation which will provide that no alien may occupy any profitable position or practise an industry or profession unless he is in possession of a permit issued by the Government department concerned.

"Further

AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 1 to Despatch no. _____, dated March 11, 1944, from Legation, Cape Town, entitled "Debate on Immigration in the South African Parliament"

TEXT OF
A RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION
INTO THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Introduced into the House of Assembly on February 29, 1944

"That this House is of the opinion that the Government should take into consideration the advisability of adopting a policy of European immigration to Africa on a large scale, and with this object in view the Government is urged to collaborate with Great Britain, the Rhodesias and other African States under British administration."

AIR MAIL

- 2 -

Cape Town

"Further, the House expresses itself against any participation by the Union Government in international or British Imperial schemes for the encouragement of postwar emigration."

AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 4 to Despatch no. _____, dated March 11, 1944, from Legation, Cape Town, entitled "Debate on Immigration in the South African Parliament".

THE CAPE TIMES

"The plain facts remain that South Africa needs and deserves a great influx of population and that all who have the country's interest at heart should encourage, not damp, the enthusiasm of those who are bending their minds to this problem. It goes without saying that the newcomers who are so badly needed should be of the right sort. Resident holiday-makers, gamblers, gentlemen-farmers or parasites of any species are not to be welcomed.

"There will, however, be room enough for hard-workers who have a ready pair of hands and a right good will and - unless things go wrong - there will be plenty of first class opportunities for skilled artisans for almost every sphere of modern industry. The only governing conditions seem to be that State planners must devise practical programs for the expansion of South Africa's industrial life and that they must make a bargain with the powers-that-be in the outside world which will enable such industrial expansion to live and flourish. It is scarcely too much to say that South Africa can only survive - as far as a European population is concerned - on sufferance. The artificial procedure connected with the price of gold and diamonds has merely to be quoted in order to call attention to that fact. Given world support, added to wise planning and enterprise in our own midst there can be no reason why this country of ours could not support a population three times its present figure and all efforts to that end should be stimulated not discouraged."

DIE SUIDERSTEM

"South Africa's white population has only one alternative, namely to improve the situation by healthy immigration from the countries from whence our fathers came.

"The isolationists in the Malan Party, by mouth of the Jew hater, advocate Eric LOUW, immediately abused this opportunity to airing his race theory of ridding South Africa of more white people and retarding immigration as much as possible. This policy can only bring about the ultimate ruin of the white civilization in South Africa.

"The fear that South Africa will be overwhelmed by immigrants after the war is unfounded. It is far more likely that in the first five years after the war very few people will emigrate to our country with the possible exception of wealthy immigrants who intend to establish industries, etc., here. These people are to be welcomed with open arms.

FORWARD

FORWARD

Commenting on the immigration debate, this paper considers the discussion was beside the point and proceeds to say:

"If the economy of the country is made healthy and vigorous, desirable immigrants by tens of thousands will clamor to be admitted, and their admission far from taking a job away from any one will add to the prosperity of the country."

DIE BURGER

This paper discusses the immigration motion at length. Among other observations it quotes a statement made in 1939 by the present Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation (H. G. LAWRENCE) who then declared, "We know that there are a large number of strangers in this country who are not lawfully here and they ought to be put out of the country". Die Burger points out that nothing has been done in this respect and now five years later Minister CLARKSON unblushingly declares that it is the Government's policy to put such people out of the country. This paper asks Clarkson to tell the country how many were put out of the country in the past five years and continues to say that they must get out of the country and so must the great majority of the so-called refugees with whom this country is flooded. Die Burger feels that greater care must now be exercised than in the past with a view to permitting only desired immigrants to remain in the Union.

DIE VOLKSBLAD

"Yesterday, in the Assembly, the United Party endorsed beyond all expectation the immigration policy advocated by the Nationalist Party. Today the Smuts and Labor Parties, in conjunction with the Nationalist Party, are attempting to check the Dominion Party in its wild assertion that we need hundreds of thousands of new immigrants every year.

"When advocate Eric Low introduced the fully motivated Nationalist amendment, Senator Clarkson, Minister of Interior, had no better reply but that the Government is already entering upon suggestions advanced by the Nationalists in regard to this matter."

DIE VADERLAND

"In the Assembly Senator Clarkson declared that the primary duty of the country is to provide proper work for the returned soldiers before the immigration question could be entered upon on a large scale.

"We

"We welcome the Minister's proposition that there must be work for 'everybody' in our country prior to importing labor from abroad. We may add that the population of the Union does not consist of 2-1/2 million as popularly believed, but of 10 million souls. This fact holds great possibilities for those who think of post war production provided that the capacity of labor is fully exploited.

THE FORUM

"The debate on immigration, in Parliament last week, revealed in dramatic fashion the basic issues that lie before South Africa in the future. Mr. ACUTT stated the case of those who realise that it is strategically and economically disastrous for our country to attempt to cut itself off from the modern world; that if we are to make ourselves secure in Southern Africa, we require additional European population.

"We must revitalise our society by drawing from the rest of the world large numbers of skilled additional producers in a variety of occupations and enterprises. In order to achieve the economies of large-scale production, the Union needs the best men and women that can be attracted to its shores, irrespective of nationality.

"As usual, it fell to Mr. Eric Louw to place before the House the bankrupt case for national isolation and stagnation. He portrayed a country objecting on principle to all new-comers, poisoned by racial pride and prejudice, and clinging to poverty.

"Mr. Clarkson, in his reply, showed that the Government was clearly aware of the need for immigration. His speech went much further than the statements of many of his predecessors, but failed in the last resort simply because it did not go far enough.

"The Government while not impervious to new ideas is too greatly wedded to old, restrictive practices. The problem of immigration must be handled with imagination. It requires courage. Nations, like individuals, must at times be prepared to cast their bread upon the waters."