
POPULATION - GENERAL

1975 - 1978

HANSARD 3

Q. column 187.

18 February 1975.

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Population increase

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS replied to Question *43 by Mr G B D McIntosh

Question:

(a) What was the total population increase from the 1970 census to the most recent estimates in 1974 and (b) what is the projected population increase for the decade 1970-79

†Reply:

- (a) Estimated increase in the total population of the R S A, mid-year 1970 to mid-year 1974 2 451 000
- (b) Projected increase in the total population of the R S A, mid-year 1970 to mid-year 1980 6 685 000 (Includes a nett migration of 30 000 per year)

HANSARD 11

Q. column 765-6
22 April 1975.

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Population of Republic

*2 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) What were the mid-year estimates of the (a) total population and (b) numbers of each race group in the Republic in 1973 and 1974, respectively,
- (2) what was the (a) natural increase and (b) percentage increase in each race group in each year since 1971

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a) 1973 24 317 000
1974 24 920 000

(b)

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
1973	4 082 000	2 246 000	691 000	17 298 000
1974	4 160 000	2 306 000	709 000	17 745 000

(2) (a)
Per hundred of population

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu ¹
1971	1,45	2,22	2,72	2,80
1972	1,42	2,13	2,63	2,80
1973	not available yet			
1974	not available yet			

(b)

Percentage increase

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
1971/72	2,17	2,72	2,74	2,92
1972/73	1,92	2,65	2,52	2,95
1973/74	1,91	2,67	2,60	2,58

HANSARD 16 Q 1056

27 MAY 1975

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Estimated number of Bantu children

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS replied to Question *21, by Dr A I Boraine

Question*

(1) What was the estimated number of Bantu children aged (a) under one year, (b) one year, (c) two years,

(d) three years and (e) four years on the latest date for which figures are available,

(2) in respect of what date is this information given

†Reply:

(1) (a) 525 453

(b) 468 914

(c) 474 308

(d) 479 919

(e) 457 143

(2) 6 May 1970

Dn 9/4/75

Town Blacks lose in numbers game

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE percentage of Africans living in the homelands was nearly double that of their counterparts living in White-controlled South Africa between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, according to Professor Flippe Smit of the University of South Africa.

Professor Smit's calculations, disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, come as Parliament considers proposals to partially con-

solidate the homelands into an area constituting some 13 per cent of South Africa.

But Professor Smit does not believe that the rising population of the homelands in itself reinforces the ideas by African leaders for a larger share of the land.

His calculations show that the homeland population increased by 70 per cent between 1960 and 1970 — against an increase of some 38 per cent for the African population in White-controlled South Africa.

The more rapid increase of the homeland population was due to boundary changes, resettlement pro-

grammes and better census techniques rather than the "voluntary return of Bantu," Professor Smit said.

According to the 1970 census, nearly 7 million Africans were de facto residents of the homelands — or 47 per cent of the total population as against 38 per cent at the previous census.

But, argued Professor Smit, the increase, for whatever reasons, did not make the African case for more land irresistible.

"Just to add more land because the homeland population density has increased makes no sense," he said.

To support his argument

further, Professor Smit, professor of geography at Unisa, quoted figures for the Transkei and Botswana. With a population density of more than 50 people per square km the per capita income for the Transkei was more than R70 a year. Equivalent figures for Botswana were two people per sq km and R50.

But that did not mean Professor Smit thought there was no case for better consolidation of the homelands through the addition of more territory.

EASIER

From the "geo-political" viewpoint there was a case for better consolidation than was contained in the proposals before Parliament. It would make the homelands easier to administer and give them a better chance of becoming viable political units.

Mr. Gavin Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, agreed with Professor Smit that an increasing population and rising population density did not necessarily mean more land should be given to the homelands.

What was needed was detailed studies of particular homelands — their populations, growth trends, resources and so on — and only then could a proper assessment be made of whether the land resources were adequate.

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The unique situation of Blacks in South Africa has made market research into their patterns of movement and behaviour most complex. Their world of movement does not merely lead to a different pattern from that of Whites but to a fragmentation and variability among Blacks themselves.

This is one of the main points to emerge from preliminary results of scientific market-research survey measuring certain mobility factors in outdoor advertising.

It is "a most fascinating situation, technically," to Mr. Brian Copland, a market-research consultant from England, under whose direction the research, which began nearly 18 months ago, is being conducted.

He is the inventor of the Copland Poster Model, a mathematical model which relates traffic to movement pattern and measures how frequently people see an outdoor advertising campaign.

"I tell you the population in an area and I will tell you what its movement will be and how to place advertising," said Mr. Copland, who is on his third visit to assess and analyse the findings of the survey using certain operational techniques which he has developed.

"If you want to reach 80 percent of the adult population in an area for an advertising campaign, then this research will tell you how many posters to display for instance, in bus shelters.

"With Whites you can do this, but it is more difficult to handle the Black market," he said.

The research does not deal with the kind of message that should be put across to the different strata of the population. It is based on the "opportunity to be heard."

What is said on heard-

MERVYN HARRIS finds in an interview with a market-research expert that the Black market in South Africa is difficult to assess owing to complex patterns of movement and behaviour.

Movement of Blacks sets a puzzle

4-8
12-27
15-101
200
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236

is impossible to a conclusion that cities adopted are be reflected in behaviour and of the people

"It strikes me of the lack of p. the Black market stem from the p and influx control

"Surveys of the have been carried other parts of Bl. ca but do not s same variability a South African Bla do my math models apply as r Blacks here as th Whites.

Complicated

"The world movement of the complicated by w is permitted to l work. These geog limits may well be of the variability."

"The non-existence shopping facilities Soweto, for insta unnatural and dist pattern of movement people."

"When you get tion as in South which is unique, i market research nature more difficult situation tends (use tificiality which natural growth an lopment.

"In other count are looking at cities which grow a with people moving they want to and i dance with supply mand

Consequences

"The situation does not merely le different pattern Whites but to a f tation and hetero among Blacks.

"It is a most fast problem technically am optimistic abo outcome. I am co we will discover t derlying pattern- these variables," s Copland.

An example o variability was ti some places trains used greatly and in places buses. These are being measure their effects analyse

Mr Copland belie results of the r will enable people the consequences a as the unintended quences of the situa

Mr Brian Copland analysing a fascinating technical problem.

ings and posters is for the advertising whiz kids to decide, on the knowledge they have of the psychology of the market," said Mr Copland.

The research so far has been into the Black and White markets and the extent to which they move about the areas they are encouraged to move in.

The traffic factor varies

according to the size of a town and its population, and that variation is similar for South African Whites as for people in Europe or America

The situation of the Black market is, however, different. What strikes me when looking at the initial results, is the homogeneity of the Whites and the heterogeneity of the Blacks.

"When you look at the White market, it behaves and moves as the White market in Europe or America. The Black patterns of movement are not as regular or easily predictable as those of the White or Black markets in other parts of Africa.

"The irregularities in the Black market would seem to be a product of existing arrangements. It

NEARLY 25m NOW LIVE IN REPUBLIC

MERCURY

26/8/75

PRETORIA — South Africa's total population last year was 24 936 000, an increase of 2,60 percent over the 1970 census figure, the University of South Africa says in a report published here.

The study, published by the university's Bureau of Market Research, estimates the populations of the various race groups on a regional basis. It is to be updated every two years.

The White population recorded the smallest growth rate in 1970, the university reports. It increased to 4 185 000, a

White income share falls

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The survey shows that the Whites' percentage share of the total income of all race groups is getting less.

The total income for Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Africans in 1969-70 was R8 928 million. Of this the White share was 69,2 percent, Coloureds 6,2 percent, Asians 2,3 percent, and Africans 22,2 percent.

In 1974-75 the total is estimated at R16 685 million — Whites 64,9 percent, Coloureds 7,2 percent, Asians 2,6 percent and Africans 25,3 percent.

The projected total income for 1979-80 is R31 542 million — Whites 60,1 percent, Coloureds 8,2 percent, Asians 2,8 percent, and Africans 28,9 percent.

rise of 2,04 percent.

The other populations, with percentage increases, were Bantu 17 761 000 (2,72), Coloureds 2 307 000 (2,69) and Asians 710 000 (2,56).

The population estimates are particularly designed for businessmen. The university says the report is unique in supplying population estimates for economic regions, catering for the need in commerce and industry for estimates of population growth and distribution on this basis.

The two most important White population growth parts were Newcastle and Richard's Bay, the report says.

The growth rate of the White population was in many regions a measure of economic development, mainly because Whites, the largest source of skilled labour, had to be drawn from other areas while unskilled labour was usually available locally.

The White population of Newcastle increased by 7,33 percent from 1970, when the last official census was taken, to 1974, the report says. The population of Richard's Bay increased by 7,02 percent in the same period.

The report estimates the population of Johannesburg at 1 528 000, an increase of 1,44 percent over the 1970 census figure. The White population increased by 1,1 percent to 510 000.

The area in the Transvaal, including the two rapidly expanding towns of Rustenburg and Brits, had the third highest

① 236

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But there were still only ten economic regions where the White population exceeded 100 000. Six of these were in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging complex. The other four were Durban - Pinetown, Port Elizabeth - Uitenhage, the Cape Peninsula and Boland.

The highest growth rate in the homelands was recorded in Basothaba Borwa in the Orange Free State, where the population increased by 45,9 percent since the 1970 census.

The highest average growth rate for the total population in each province was Cape Northern Cape, which includes Sishen, where the construction of the rail link contributed to the growth rate; Transvaal: (White areas) — Northern Transvaal, including Pietersburg, Letaba and Phalaborwa; Natal: — The White areas of the magisterial districts of Estcourt and Klip River; Free State: — Sasolburg. —(Sapa.)

The Indian S. African

1. 260
2. 48
3. 236
4. 239

IN 1945, the late R. B. Pather, one of our best known leaders, was convicted under the Pegging Act and imprisoned for buying a house in Moore Road, Durban, and attempting to occupy it.

This matter was raised in the House of Commons. In the course of the discussion, the late L. S. Amery who was Colonial Secretary at the time, defined us as British subjects of Indian origin.

Once again the idea that we were an alien element among the people of South Africa was brought to the fore.

In spite of this definition Britain said nothing about us, when South Africa elected to leave the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1961. However, history will record that the Nationalist Government of South Africa was the first government of this land to accept the Indian community as a permanent part of the population of South Africa and for internal administration this step was heralded by the creation of a new State Department, the Department of Indian Affairs.

Marais Steyn

A few months ago, Mr. Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian Affairs, in the course of an address in the Transvaal referred to the Indian Community as Indian South Africans giving emphasis once more to the fact that we are indeed South Africans.

One hundred and fifteen years ago, on November 16, 1860, a paddle steamer, the *Tuuro*, docked in Durban with the first batch of indentured Indians — 342 of them from Madras.

The *Mercury* describing the first shipload declared that the first arrivals were not so much field labourers as mechanics, household servants, domestics, gardeners and trades people and added that there were accountants, carpenters, barbers and grooms among them (quoted by Bishop Ferguson Davie in *Early History of Indians*.)

The SS

By R. S. NAIDOO

- A past president of the Indian Teachers' Association for eight terms until July, 1975.
- President: S.A. Federation of Teachers' Associations.
- President: Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa.
- Vice-chairman: Institute of Race Relations (Natal region).

Murphy - 20/11/75

ters recorded this detail of caste and the home district (India), for each person disembarking in South Africa.

They embarked at Madras (South Indians), and Calcutta (North Indians), and this was the pattern followed up to 1911 when immigration to South Africa was stopped by the Indian Government.

This evidence is available to anyone from the archives, libraries and records in State departments in Southern Africa. Yet Europe and South Africa Part II — A History for Standard X published in 1974 by A. N. Boyce, Rector of the Johannesburg College of Education says in Chapter 49, Page 292, "At first the Indian Government refused to permit Indians to go to Natal, but in the end it was agreed to allow a few agricultural workers from Madras and southern India to go as an experiment. Most of them were untouchables living in poverty, and emigration to South Africa meant an escape from the rigid caste system in India."

The same story

On page 75 of New Syllabus History for Standard IV by four teachers of the Pretoria College of Education, Peacock, Cronje, Loots and Vivier, the same story about untouchables and South Indians is retold to little children of 10 or 11.

The tragedy is that these books are read by all children in South African schools, even the Indians. In the face of the Government standpoint since 1961, one wonders what the motive is behind the perpetuation of this type of story by White authors

"And already Mohandas Gandhi, a well-to-do Indian barrister in Johannesburg, has been moved by Tolstoy's interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount to throw up his practice and organise passive resistance among the Transvaal Indians, while anxious questions flashed across the wires from Simla and even Peking. Plainly, South Africa must face Asia with a United front if it was to deal with a problem which had its roots in Natal and bore fruit in the Transvaal" (Pages 522 plus; 1972 edition).

People, not problems

We are not problems! We too are people! Is this so difficult to accept?

Is it not a shame, that Gandhi himself, one of the greatest figures of this century, is presented so often as a troublemaker? The tragedy is that you find echoes of this in most books for school study

In 1945, in the course of delivering the first Hoernle Memorial Lecture, the late J. H. Hofmeyr, then Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, said "The self-interest of the European brought the Indian to South Africa; self-interest has sought to get rid of him from the country; self-interest in so far as this cannot be achieved, is determined to keep him in what is regarded as his place."

"Within the last year

we have seen how the Pretoria Agreement, a sincere and honest effort to find a solution of the problem in its most important aspect, that is, in so far as it affects Natal, has been shipwrecked as a result of a display of mass intolerance."

We make an urgent plea. Can we not have forbearance and understanding, an objective presentation of us, and our contribution to the common weal in South Africa?

We would like to see our children walk hand in hand with other South African children to face together the challenges of the future.

All of them have a great future and their common heritage, is a great country provided they learn to respect and accept one another.

Greatest fears

One of the greatest fears of the Indian parent is the possibility that his child might learn to become a South African by first hating everything his own parents stand for. One has to be an Indian South African to appreciate the enormity of this predicament.

Perhaps our thoughts and hopes are best expressed in a prayer from Tagore's *Gitanjali*:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever widening thought and action—

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

① 101
 ② 236
 ③ 236

RAPPORT

11/1/76

ROTER GEVAAR BEDREIG UID-AFRIKA VAN BINNE

VORVAL Marais-
 Brooklyn, Pre-
 f
 tste gevaar wat
 frika bedreig, is
 van buite ons
 e nie as van bin-
 publiek.
 afgelopen vyftien
 die bevolkingsver-
 die Republiek

1960	1970	1975
3 089	3 831	4 240
1 600	2 074	2 308
476	642	727
12 077	15 918	18 136
17 122	22 465	25 471

oortref die Bant-
 t Suid-Afrika al
 rasse gesament-
 oortref selfs die
 n die tuislande,
 45 miljoen teen-
 loen in die tuis-
 wekkend as ons

kyk na toestande by ons
 grensnywerhede Binne 'n
 omtrek van 70 kilometer is
 daar die swartbemande ny-
 werhede by Brits, Rosslyn
 en die konglomeraat by
 Hammanskraal. Dan is daar
 nog die Bantoedorp Mabo-
 pane en die Winterveld,
 van waar daaglik 70 000
 tot 80 000 werkers per bus
 na Pretoria reis. Dit sal
 baie moeilik wees om jou
 neerdrukkender omstandig-
 hede voor te stel as die
 waaronder hierdie mense
 werk en lewe.

Die busse vertrek van 4
 am af en die laaste keer
 tussen 8 en 9 nm. terug.
 Dan moet hierdie werkers
 vermoed deur 'n lang
 werksdag en lang toestaan
 vir busse, nog 'n hele ent-
 loop om by hul huise te
 kom, waar hulle dikwels

nog beroof word. Die lone
 waarteen hierdie mense
 werk, word in die algemeen
 met direkte onderhande-
 ling tussen werkgewer en
 werknemer vasgestel en,
 soos verwag kan word, is dit
 met die groot aantal waar-
 aft die werkgewer kan kies,
 soms uiters laag.

Beset ons wat hier aan
 die uitbroei is, veral onder
 die heersende inflasie wat
 hierdie mense skerp raak?
 Wanneer faktore soos 'n lee-
 maag, flinterkleie en 'n
 lekkende dak by al hierdie
 dinge gevoeg word (en dit
 is die toestande waaronder
 baie van hierdie werkers
 verkeer), is niks plofbaar-
 der nie.

Het ons vergeet wat by
 Sharpeville, Langa en Kwa-
 Mashu gebeur het en wat
 gebeur wanneer Bantoetren-
 ne aan die Rand bot? Het
 ons vergeet van wat on-
 lanks by Newcastle gebeur
 het?

Dit lyk werklik soms of
 dit wat Euripides vierhon-
 derd jaar voor Christus ge-
 sé het, waar is van Suid-
 Afrika: „Hulle wie die gode
 wil vernietig, word eers
 met blindheid geslaan”.
 Mens dink veral so wanneer
 jy in ag neem hoe min daar
 in die afgelopen kwarteeu
 deur die blanke godoen is
 om die tuislande te help om
 groter ekonomiese selfstan-
 digheid te bereik.

Oor die afgelopen dekade
 was die totale jaarlikse
 Verdedigingsbegroting in
 die Republiek as volg:

1966/67	R256,8 miljoen
1967/68	R226,8 miljoen
1968/69	R252,0 miljoen
1969/70	R271,5 miljoen
1970/71	R257,1 miljoen
1971/72	R310,15 miljoen
1972/73	R388,8 miljoen
1973/74	R472,0 miljoen
1974/75	R602,0 miljoen
1975/76	R718,1 miljoen
1976/77	R890,10 miljoen

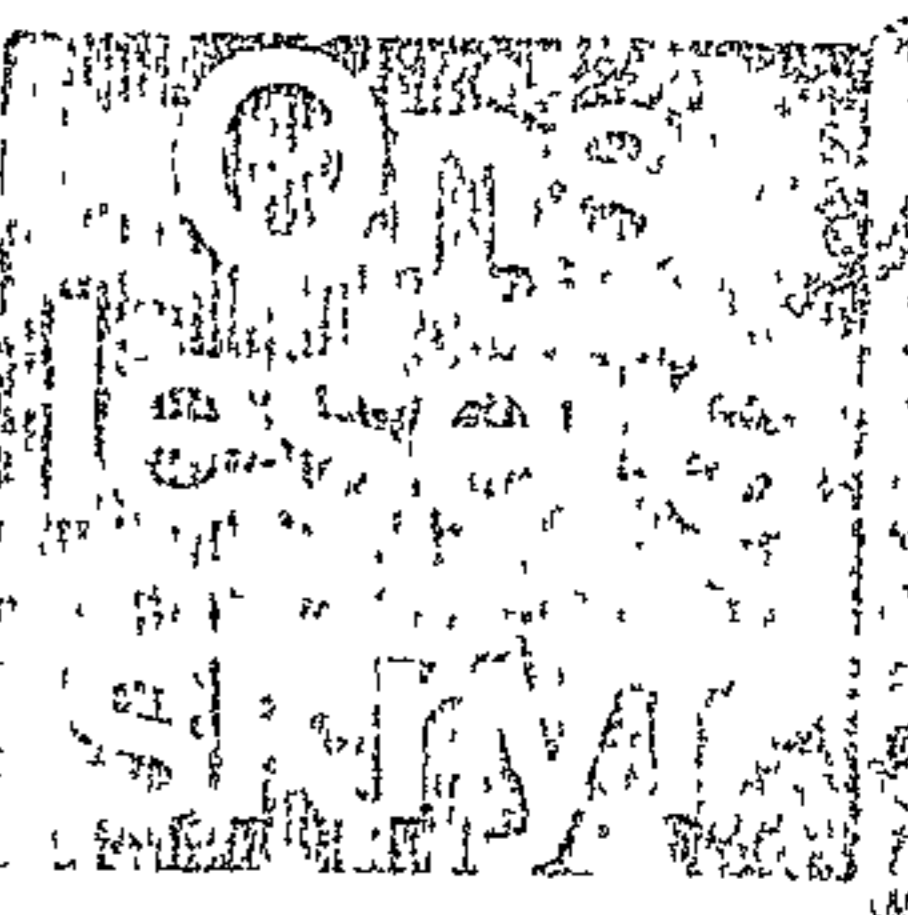
Hierteenoor is die vol-
 gende bedrae uit die skat-
 kis beskikbaar gestel vir
 die ekonomiese ontwikke-
 ling van die tuislande:

Jaar	Groot- te in miljoen	1965- 1975	1965- 1975	1965- 1975
1965/66	10 000	13 071	11 190	
1966/67	9 400	17 418	16 341	
1967/68	8 000	17 620	16 810	
1968/69	7 000	19 776	17 097	
1969/70	8 700	13 972	17 111	
1970/71	7 500	9 500	16 800	
1971/72	8 500	10 000	17 500	
1972/73	10 000	11 000	18 000	
1973/74	12 000	12 000	18 000	
1974/75	25 000	13 000	18 000	
Totale	R25 270	R462 232	R7 800	R1 000 000

In die tien jaar 1965/66
 tot 1974/75 is R1 000 000 000
 miljoen bestee aan die ont-
 wikkeling van die tuisland
 teenoor R4 026 15 miljoen
 aan verdediging.

As aanvaar word dat die
 bedreiging van Suid-Afrika
 van binne sy grense groter
 is as van buite, dat die
 nie die minste twyfel nie
 dat Suid-Afrika se strategie-
 se prioriteite nie reg ge-
 rangskik is nie. Met die
 geweldige getaloorwig van
 swart teenoor wit en die
 ontlukkende samehorig-
 heidsgevoel, wat daar aan
 die ontwikkel is tussen al die
 nie-blanke rasse wat uitge-
 proke gerig is teenoor die
 blanke, sou dit dwaas wees
 om ons oë te sluit vir die
 gevaar wat die Republiek
 werklik bedreig.

Wat 'n verskil sou dit nie
 in ons onderlinge volksver-
 houding — veral tussen wit
 en swart — gemaak het nie
 as daar oor die afgelopen



tien jaar 'n addisionele
 R1 000 miljoen aan die
 ekonomiese ontwikkeling
 van die tuislande be-
 stec was deur die vestiging
 van nywerhede wat ekono-
 mies geïntegreer is met die
 Republiek nie? Dit sou dus
 werk, onderhoud en tevre-
 denheid verskaf het aan
 die honderde duisende wat
 hul toevlug na die Repu-
 bliek gesoek het om in
 bestaan te hou en in
 gesinne te vermeerder.
 (Breflyk)

SIX BLACKS TO ONE WHITE IN S.A.

PRETORIA — Blacks now outnumber Whites in South Africa by six to one and the White population totals more than 100 000 in only 10 of the country's economic regions — six of them concentrated in the Reef area.

These facts are taken from a survey by the Bureau of Marketing Research of the University of South Africa, on population trends between 1970 and 1974.

Other points are

One in every 17 South Africans of all races lives in Johannesburg — a city in which Blacks now outnumber Whites three-to-one;

Of a total population

of 1,5 million in the Johannesburg area, Whites total only 510 000.

The White population of Johannesburg is not far behind the total population of 690 000 of Pretoria — where Whites outnumber Blacks;

Pretoria's White population is set at 868 000 and Blacks at slightly more than 300 000;

The country's two most important growth points are Newcastle — site of the country's third Iscor — and Richards Bay. In Newcastle the White popula-

tion increased by 7,33 percent between 1970 and 1974, and in Richards Bay the percentage increase was 7,02;

Total population of South Africa at the end of 1974 is put at 24 988 000, of which more than 70 percent are Africans;

Blacks at that stage made up 17 761 000 of the population, Whites 4 158 000, Coloureds 2 307 000 and Indians 710 000;

The White growth rate is the lowest of all four population groups, at

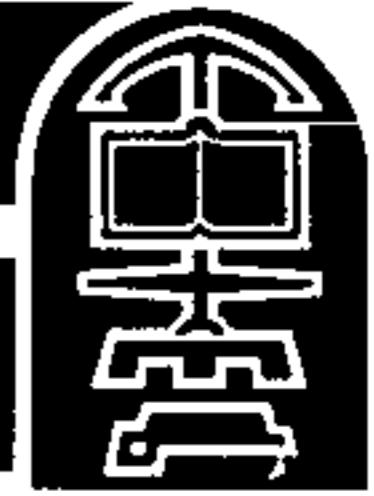
2,04 percent, compared with 2,72 percent for Africans, 2,69 percent for Coloureds and 2,68 percent for Indians;

White percentage total of the overall population is 16,68

In only 10 economic regions the White population totals more than 100 000 and six of these regions lie in the Pretoria Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex;

The other four are Durban, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, the Cape Peninsula and the Boland.

The most densely populated homeland is KwaZulu, with 2 628 000 people, followed by the Transkei with 2 181 000.



REPORT OF UNIVERSITY

Population of Republic/homelands/S.W.A.

163 Dr G F JACOBS asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) What was the estimated number of persons in each of the population groups in (a) the Republic, including the homelands, and (b) South-West Africa as at 30 June 1975,
- (2) what was the natural increase rate per 100 of population for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Bantu in the Republic in 1973 and 1974
- (3) what was the life expectancy at birth in years for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Asians (i) males and (ii) females during the most recent period for which statistics are available

Mansard 3 11/2/76
col 181

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The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a)	Whites	4 240 000
	Coloureds	2 368 000
	Asians	727 000
	Xhosas	4 762 000
	Zulus	4 890 000
	Swazis	574 000
	Pedi's	1 955 000
	Tswanas	2 045 000
	Seshweshwes	1 651 000
	Shangaans	791 000
	Vendas	437 000
	S A Bantu	598 000
	Foreign Bantu	433 000

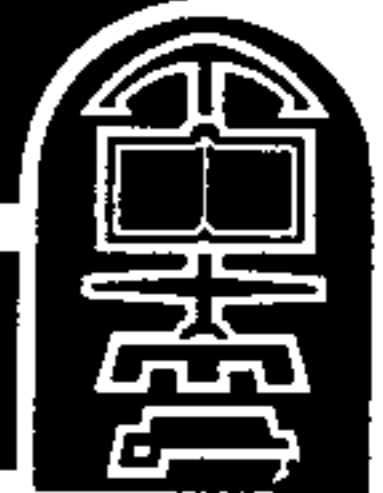
(b)	Whites	100 000
	Coloureds	33 000
	Rehoboth Basters	19 000
	Namas	38 000
	Natives	687 000

- (2) (a) 1,39
- (b) 2,07
- (c) 2,52.
- (d) 2,80.

Figures for 1974 not yet available

(3)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	64,50	72,28
(b)	48,84	56,09
(c)	59,31	63,87

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INTERROGATION OF UNIVERSITY

Hansard 3 col 232 13/2/76

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Population density

308 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

(1) What was the population density per square kilometre in (a) each of the homelands and (b) the rest of the Republic at the latest date for which statistics are available;

(2) in respect of what date is the information given

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

(1) (a) Qwaqwa	50,7
Lebowa	50,1
Gazankulu	40,8
Swazi	56,7
Bophuthatswana	24,1
Venda	45,1
Ciskei	66,4
Transkei	47,2
kwaZulu	59,5

(b) 13,7

(2) Population census May 1970

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CAPE TIMES 26/2/76
Coloured population

BLOEMFONTEIN — South Africa's Coloured population will exceed the White after the year 2010 if the number of Whites is not augmented drastically by immigration, Professor Johann Strauss, first chief lecturer in, and head, of industrial sociology at the University of the Free

State, said here on Tuesday night.

Professor Strauss, delivering his inaugural lecture, referred to research on population growth by Professor J. L. Sadie, according to whom the White population would form a definite minority group of the total population of the country after the year 2000 — Sapa

WM 17/2/76

Whites will double in 40 years

PRETORIA — South Africa's Whites would double their 1970 numbers by the year 2010 and two years later (2012) the Coloured and Bantu populations would be treble their 1970 levels, according to figures released here yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

Population - General

The department estimated that the White population in 2010 would be 8,7 million, and two years later there would be 54,6 million Bantu, and 7,3 million Coloureds.

The Department was at present preparing a report entitled "Population Projections for the R.S.A.: 1970 to 2020." Pending publication of the report, a summary was released yesterday.

The summary estimated that if the observed trends of mortality and fertility continued for all the population groups, and if the net migration gain for Whites stayed at a level of 25 000 per year, the population of the Whites would increase from 3 821 040 in 1970 to 6 641 200 by the year 2000, and 8 739 470 in the year 2020.

The numbers of Coloureds for the same years would be: 2 080 960, 4 698 670 and 7 299 800; for the Asians: 642 350, 1 270 090 and 1 725 020; and for the Bantu: 15 427 880, 34 747 510 and 54 589 880.
— (Sapa.)

Nat concern over growth of Black populations in cities

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Government will persist with the implementation of its separate development and related apartheid policies regardless of criticism from the Opposition parties or anybody else, National Party speakers told the Assembly yesterday.

Some Nationalist speakers expressed concern about the rapid growth of Black urban populations in South African cities and suggested that drastic action might be needed to ensure that the separate development ideal was carried out fully.

WHITE MAN

Reacting to Opposition criticism during the budget debate, Mr W. J. C. Rossouw (Nat, Stifontein) said there was a 'psychosis' about 'discrimination' in South Africa. 'Discrimination' was a word that was used excessively.

Mr Rossouw said he wanted to put in a word for the White man of Southern Africa. In no country in the world had so much been done for

under-privileged people as the White man in South Africa had done for its non-White people.

Black people were hankering after the bright lights of cities such as Johannesburg. They could sell their labour there, but would not be given civic rights — 'not as long as I live.' They should rather 'build' their own cities in their homelands, where they could enjoy full rights.

WESTERN CAPE

Referring to Black people in the Western Cape, Mr Rossouw said he would rather have the economy harmed than his identity. He asked whether the time had not come for the people in Black townships of the

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

Western Cape to be removed to their homelands.

Mr M. S. F. Grobler (Nat, Marico) said that more than ever the National Party's task was to prove to the world that separate development was succeeding. Such proof was already being provided by the fact that South Africa was leading its Black peoples to independence.

But there was a 'growing shadow' of millions of Blacks in White urban areas. This was a problem that should be lifted out of the political arena.

GROWING SHADOW

Mr Grobler said the presence of so many Blacks in White South Africa was creating an imbalance of population num-

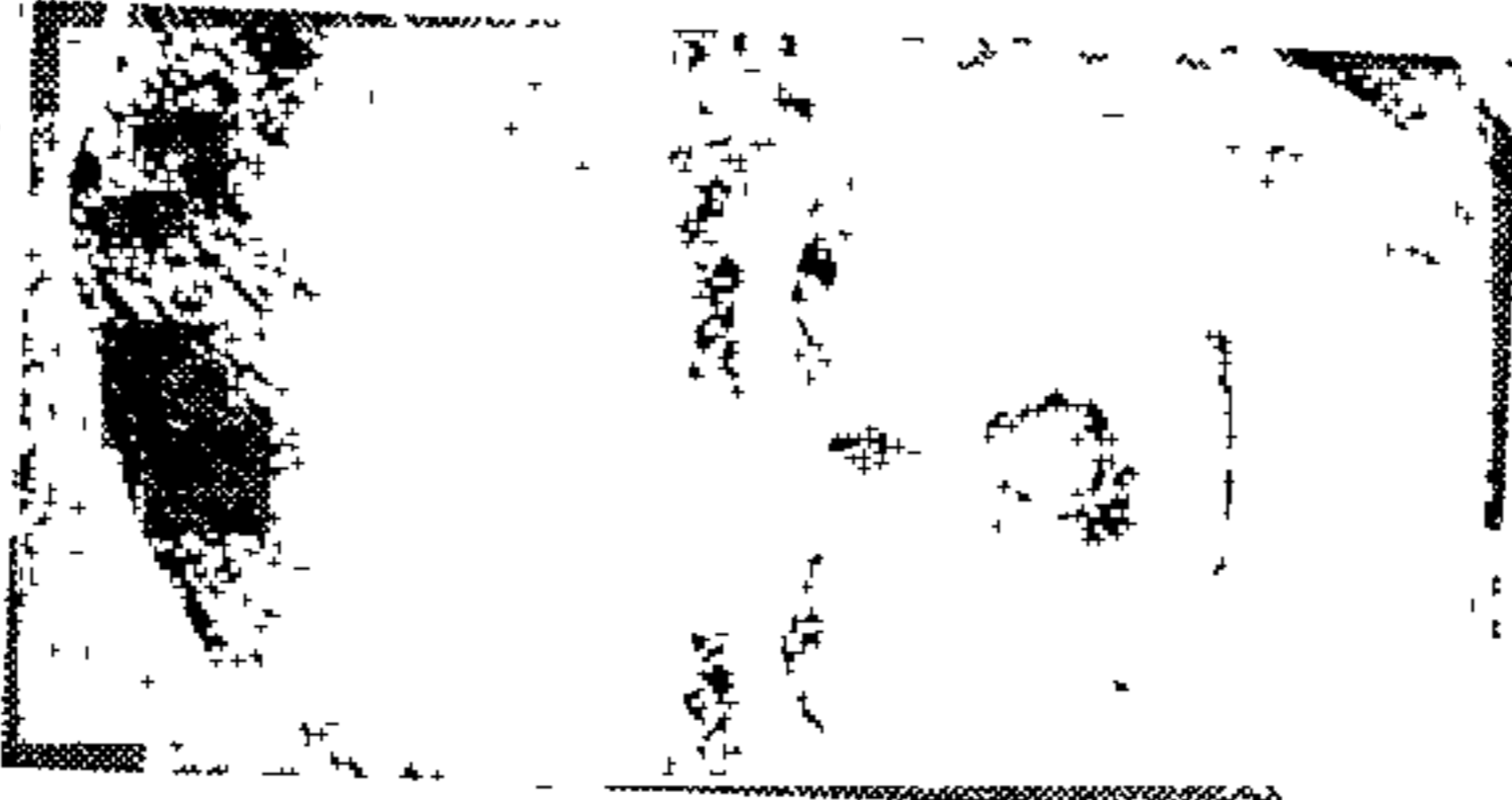
bers. No country should have more people of other cultures and nationalities than its own population. Such a situation could only lead to tension.

There were White areas where the number of Black people exceeded the number of Whites by more than 50 percent.

DRASTICALLY

An even greater imbalance of numbers would develop in White South Africa if this trend was not drastically curbed.

Mr F. W. de Klerk (Nat, Vereeniging) said it would be looking for trouble to relinquish one's power so as to make it impossible to regain one's right to self-determination. This was what the Progressive Reform Party wanted White South Africans to do. That party was playing 'a dangerous game,' he said.



MR M. S. F. Grobler ... an imbalance of population numbers.

1 236
2 319

Twice as many in S.A. soon

236

NM 30/4/76
Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — While it has taken South Africa centuries to reach her present population of 25 million, this would double within the next 25 years, says Professor J. L. Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

He was speaking at the national conference on population growth at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

The birth rate for South Africans of all races was expected to drop in the next century but provision for at least 25 cities each with a population of more than half a million would have to be made before then, he said.

Dr. N. Stutterheim, a director of companies and an expert on natural resources, told delegates that if South Africa were to survive into the next century the study of the exploitation of natural resources should be intensive.

No single resource could be used without an effect on the others. A key to effective use was population growth and control.

On water, he said that by the year 2000, water use would have doubled without any increase in supply. Conservation and re-use was essential.

Of minerals, he said without oil or other alternative energy sources South Africa had sufficient coal to last for another 50 years.

Professor O. A. M. Lewis, head of the Department of Botany at the University of Cape Town, said that the so-called "protein gap" needed further study.

Poor storage and transport destroyed 35 percent of the world's harvests.

About 24 percent of all prepared protein that left the kitchens of Westerners went into the waste bin.

The world population was already four times too large if everyone expected an average American living standard, but we could absorb further growth at the cost of a severe drop in the quality of life.

Prof. R. F. Fuggle, director of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town, said that the biggest population growth was to be found in South Africa's large towns rather than the cities.

Unfortunately there was little evidence of long-term planning in these towns

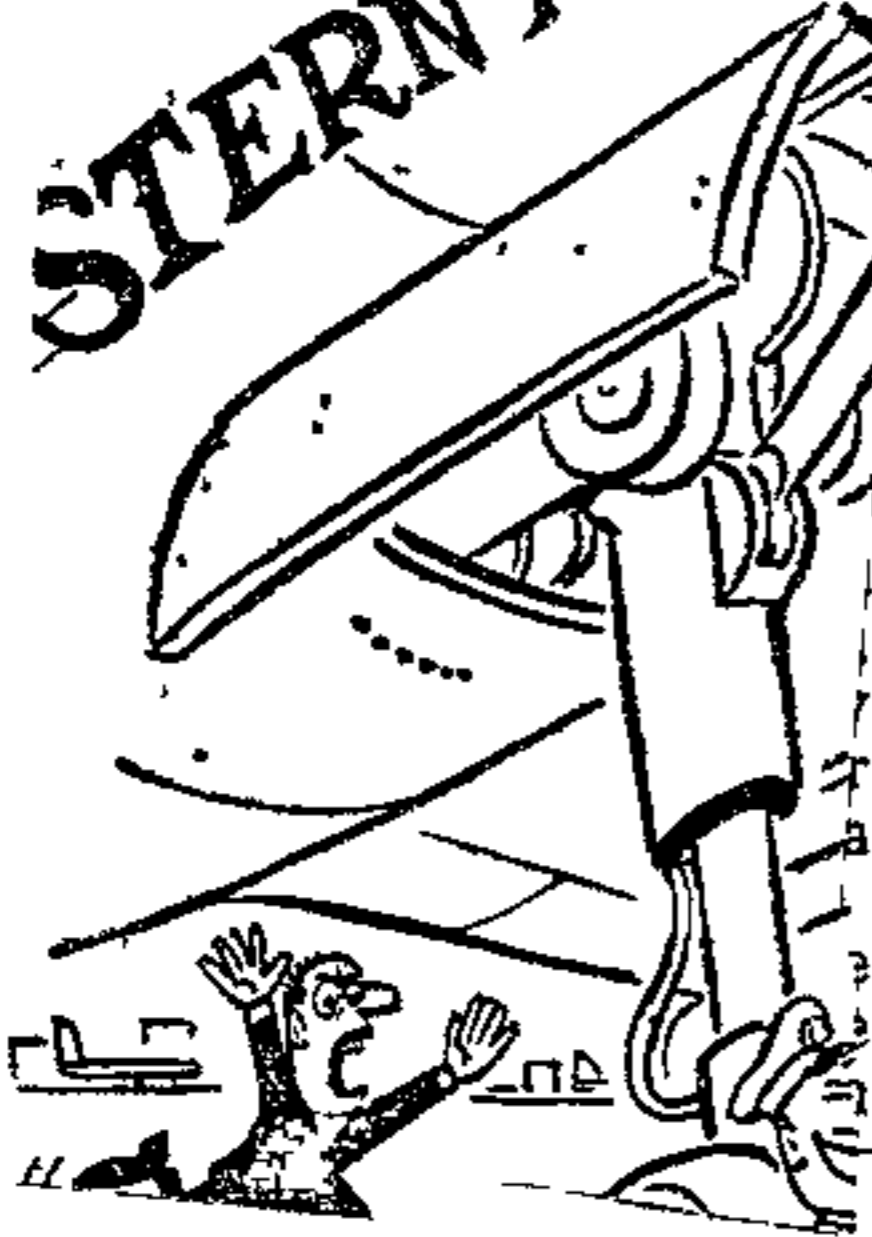
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On growth may pace food'

STERN AIRLINE

20/5/76.

STAR



increase, the greatest food shortages were experienced

Asia, Africa and Latin America, relatively undeveloped areas, had population growth rates of 2.4 percent and 2.9 percent a year

The developed countries, in contrast, produced 83 percent of the world's goods and services, but comprised only 26 percent of the earth's population.

"Their rate of population increase was 0.8

percent a year on average. In two of the most advanced countries, the United States and Australia, the rate had fallen to 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent respectively

Dr Jansen quoted figures to show that there were better prospects of increasing food supplies from plants than from domesticated animals

In terms of man hours, the efficiency of beef production increased by 13 percent between 1948 and 1960, for milk the figure was 42 percent and poultry 117 percent.

But the efficiency of feed grain production increased by 168 percent through improvements in varieties, crop husbandry and agricultural machinery

At the same time, animal production would probably always remain a source of food for man

"Animal production offers a means of utilising natural resources that cannot be used in any other way," Dr Jansen said

Senate Standard 10 Q col. 69

21/5/76

239

Population of Harding

38. Senator L E D WINCHESTER
asked the Minister of Statistics:

What is the present estimated population of each race group in the municipal area of Harding, Natal

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

Whites	500
Coloureds	800
Asians	160
Bantu	2 000

239

2. Howard 21
24/6/76.

Republic
1294
number
ites,

Venue

Is the venue for your

(iii) Colours (i) and (ii) and (iv) Bant
in the Republic (i) between 51 and 54
years, (ii) between 55 and 59 years, (iii)
between 70 and 74 years, (iv) between 75
and 79 years (v) between 80 and 84
years, (vi) between 85 and 89 years, (vii)

between 60 and 74 years (iii) between
25 and 70 years and (iv) of 10 years and
over

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

1970 Population census

	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(aa)	63 878	76 521	16 344	19 260	4 915	4 147	131 681	162 528
(bb)	44 052	51 833	13 753	17 345	2 978	2 579	99 740	118 983
(cc)	27 670	28 985	6 956	8 214	1 481	1 267	63 122	85 866
(dd)	17 624	27 744	4 071	4 987	702	697	31 033	41 904
(ee)	9 037	16 146	2 257	3 161	413	389	21 275	34 253
(ff)	4 035	7 315	1 089	1 741	260	196	10 576	16 174
(gg)	1 242	2 238	379	637	131	104	5 882	9 710
(hh)	262	478	157	349	75	47	3 050	5 264
(ii)	390	170	161	320	44	45	2 059	3 856
1975 Estimate								
(aa)	76 130	82 130	18 950	19 800	6 020	5 970	146 640	164 310
(bb)	59 580	70 070	14 520	15 410	3 750	3 400	104 520	122 610
(cc)	35 650	44 770	9 530	11 710	2 030	1 760	77 270	95 330
(dd)	19 350	30 430	4 540	6 640	860	800	45 360	63 400
(ee-ii)	14 670	28 370	3 820	6 160	720	730	35 570	59 880

any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

(1) + 101
(2) 239

SUN. EXPRESS 27/6/76

Now Black babies lose citizenship

THE GOVERNMENT is extending on a national basis its contentious Transkei citizenship policy by arbitrarily registering as homeland citizens all Black babies born since the beginning of this year and their parents

New birth certificates issued in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette contain provisions relating to "ethnic group" and "citizenship"

An official registering a birth must state the child's tribal affiliation — and then fill in next to the word "citizenship" the name of the homeland representing that ethnic group

The registering official must also fill in on the same form details of the ethnic group and "citizenship" of the child's father and mother

Blacks approached this week said they were shocked at the arbitrary imposition of homeland citizenship

Most said they regarded themselves and their children as South African citizens

But they urged the Express not to publish their names. And Progressive Reform Party MP Prof F van Zyl Slabbert says the new move is a further indication of the Government's determination "to systematically work towards a South Africa outside of the homelands where the only legitimate citizens will be Whites — and possibly Coloureds and Indians. The projected vision of such a policy," Professor Slabbert said yesterday, "stretches credulity beyond any reasonable boundaries — in short, it's incredible

Govt spreads its policy



• Professor Van Zyl Slabbert

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

"In the year 2000, according to demographers, there will be about 42 million people in South Africa outside the homelands

"Thirty million of them will be Black — in other words foreigners — and six million will be Coloureds and Indians

"The 'foreigners' will be manning our economy, most major branches of the civil service and so on

"How such a vision can be one of hope for both Black and White and contribute towards a peaceful resolution of our conflict situation is completely beyond me"

The citizenship issue is becoming one of the most bitter facing the country's Black communities

When the Transkei becomes independent, probably in October, all Xhosa people and many Sotho people will automatically lose their South African citizenship and become Transkei citizens

More than 3-million people will be affected.

The Government is pressing ahead with its plan despite demands by Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima that people should be allowed to choose between South African and Transkeian citizenship

In terms of the Government's policy only those Blacks in possession of homeland citizenship documents will receive concessions such as priority in job allocations and leasehold home ownership rights

The revised birth certificate is the Government's most far-reaching move in its attempts to link all Blacks to a homeland

A specimen of the new certificate is in Government Gazette No 4936, which contains several new regulations under the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act of 1963

A new Births Register document published in the Gazette also contains reference to homeland citizenship

23711
333

Cape Times 1/11/76

Blacks in S-W Cape double in 5 years

Staff Reporter

THE NUMBER of Blacks living in the South-western Cape has almost doubled over the past five years, according to a survey published by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa

The bureau says that economic growth in the area probably caused an influx of unskilled and semi-skilled labour, raising the number of Blacks living there from 6 750 in 1970 to 11 300 in 1975

For census purposes the South-western Cape covers an area bounded by the towns of Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Hopefield, Vredenburg and Piketberg

Not reversed

Commenting on the figures in Cape Town, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Mike Savage, said "This proves the Government has failed to arrest and even reverse the flow of Black migrant workers to this area"

He said the area fell within the Eiselen line, which he felt had been breached. The Eiselen line is an imaginary line between Hopefield and Colesberg East, established when a Coloured labour

preference policy was instituted by the Government in December 1966

"These figures would seem to indicate that the Government has quietly dropped their policy whereby Coloured people are given job preference over Blacks in the Western Cape," he said

But the Nationalist Party MP for Moorreesburg, Mr Piet Marais, disagreed

"If these figures are correct, which I dispute, then it must be borne in mind that the majority of Blacks in that area are contract workers without families who work for fixed periods only and then return to their homelands," he said

Mr Marais said he would be surprised if there was a single Black man in Moorreesburg

Heavily reliant

"It must also be remembered that many Coloured people are migrating to the cities, and the Railways, for instance, have to rely heavily on Black labour. In the crayfish industry, many Blacks are employed as well - although I can tell you now that great strides have been made in

reducing their numbers"

At the University of Cape Town, Mr Dudley Horn of the SA Labour and Research Development Unit, said that it appeared as though the application of the Eiselen line policy had been jettisoned

Serious implications

"If this is so, and it seems to be in the light of these figures, then it has serious socio-economic implications for the Cape"

He said housing was the biggest worry "The last new living unit to be built in Guguletu for instance, was constructed in 1972. No new houses for Blacks have been constructed in the Peninsula since then"

The bureau's figures are based partly on information obtained from Bantu Affairs Administration Boards

Blacks rise by 4,4 m

DD
4/11/76

PRETORIA — South Africa is becoming blacker, according to mid-year population estimates released here yesterday by the Department of Statistics

The figures show an increase in the black population during the past ten years of 4 370 000

The figures reflect the widening gap between white and black, and a total population increase in the ten years of more than five million

Of the total population 26 129 000, whites — with 1966 figures in brackets — totalled 4 320 000 (3 493 000), Coloureds 2 434 000 (1 844 000), Asians 746 000 (566 000), and blacks 18 629 000 (14 259 000).

The white population in the ten years increased by 827 000, Coloureds by 590 000, Asians by 180 000, and blacks by 4 370 000

Two black groups — Zulus and Xhosa — outnumber the whites. The Zulus have risen to 5 029 000 compared with 4 262 000 in 1970, and Xhosas totalled 4 897 000 — 4 130 000 in 1970 —
DDC

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F.M. 5/11/76

PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS	Pop 1975 (000s)
Johannesburg	1 499
Durban	837
Cape Town	818
Pretoria	614
Port Elizabeth	469
Germiston	215
Benoni	178

F.M. 5/11/76

POPULATION *	Economic-ly active		Total	Total
	1975	1975	1980 (est)	2000 (est)
Whites	1,8	4,2	4,7	6,6
Africans	7,0	17,7	20,4	34,7
Coloureds	0,8	2,4	2,7	4,7
Asians	0,2	0,7	0,8	1,3
Total	9,8	25,0	28,6	47,4

* Incl Transkei which in 1973 had a resident pop of 1,891 m (incl 18-700 non-Blacks)

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SA population tops the 26-million mark

17/11/76 Argus

LATEST estimates of the Department of Statistics put South Africa's population at 26 129 000 at the middle of this year. This is an increase of 628 000 or 2,5 percent in the 12 months to June.

In this 12-month period the number of Whites living in South Africa is estimated to have risen by 87 000 or 2,1 percent to 4 320 000.

The number of Coloured people increased by 66 000 or 2,8 percent to 2 434 000, while the number of people of Asian origin

rose by 19 000 or 2,8 percent to 746 000.

The number of African people rose by 456 000 or 2,5 percent to 18 629 000.

Since 1960 South Africa's total population has risen by 9 007 000 or 52,6 percent, the bureau's figures show.

The number of Whites has risen by 1 251 000 (40,8 percent), that of Coloured people by 934 000 (62,3 percent), that of Asians by 270 000 (56,7 percent) and that of Africans by 6 552 000 (54,2 percent).

'White' areas blackier

Pretoria Bureau

After almost three decades of official separate development, black people are outnumbering whites more than ever in the country's so called "white areas."

indications that the Government's efforts to separate people of different races into different geographical areas are failing are provided by the latest population figures released by the Department of Statistics.

Particularly the National Party ideal of having a section of South Africa for Whites only is being frustrated. Statistics prove that Whites are now outnumbered about three to one in what is officially called "white areas."

NOT REVERSED

In 1946 two years before the National Party came to power, there were 2,5 blacks for every white in the "white areas." At the time of the 1970 census the ratio had increased to 2,9 blacks for every one white.

According to Government spokesmen this tendency has not been reversed since the 1970 census.

In 1946 there were 5,8-million blacks in white areas, compared with 2,3-million whites. Figures resulting from the 1970 census and now released by the Department of Statistics show that by 1970 the total of blacks in white areas had almost doubled to 10,9-million. Whites had increased to 3,8-million.

HOMELANDS

In the whole of South Africa the ratio had changed from 3,8 blacks per white in 1946 to 4,8 in 1970. The total white population in 1970 was 3,8-million, compared with 18,0-million blacks.

In 1946 South Africa had 2,4 million whites and 9,0 million blacks.

In the black homelands the number of whites has decreased over the years, reaching its lowest total ever in 1970. In 1904, when the country had only 1,1 million whites, there were about 3 000 whites more in the homeland areas than in 1970.

Out of a total black population of 18 million a total of 7,2 million were living in the homelands in 1970.

With birth rates falling and food shortages bringing an increase in death rates, the fears of a world population explosion in the future have diminished. LESTER R BROWN reports....

As of 12/76

Brake on the billions

Sometime near the beginning of this decade, the rate of growth of world population peaked and began to slow.

The primary rates for the reversal of a long-standing trend is that birth rates are falling impressively in nations with 40 percent of the world's population.

A secondary, and more sobering reason, is a shortage of food that has led to rising death rates in the more densely populated, poorer countries.

The consequence of these trends, at once encouraging and ominous, is that the long-expected doubling over the next generation of the world's current population of four billion is not likely to materialise.

How rapidly a nation's population grows, leaving aside migration, is determined by the number of births per thousand (the birth rate) and the number of deaths per thousand (the death rate).

The difference between the birth rate and the death rate, converted to a percentage, yields the population growth rate for a country or a region.

Remarkable

Slowing population growth has been concentrated in three geographic regions—Western Europe, North America, and East Asia. The growth rate fell by

almost one-half in Western Europe, and by a third in both North America and East Asia. Western Europe, with 343-million people cut its annual population growth from 0.56 percent in 1970 to 0.32 in 1975—a remarkable reduction for a large area.

North America and East Asia had populations of 236-million and 1,005-million, respectively, in 1975. The one-third decrease in North America's growth rate (excluding immigration) from 0.90 to 0.60 percent during the five-year span is continuing in 1976.

Within Western Europe, population growth has come to a halt in four countries—East Germany, West Germany, Luxembourg and Austria. Each now has a stable or declining population.

East Germany brought its births and deaths in line in 1969. In West Germany, births and deaths came into balance in 1972. The national birth rate of just under 10 per thousand in 1975 may be the lowest on record.

The populations of two smaller countries, Austria and Luxembourg, also ceased growing during the seventies.

Recent trends continue, the United Kingdom and Belgium will also achieve population equilibrium sometime in 1976, bringing the total of such countries to six. Several other European countries have birth rates below 15 and falling, approaching a balance with death rates.

France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The United States, one of the world's four most populous countries, has also pulled its birth rate down below 15. Virtually all of the remaining industrial nations, all the countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, have birth rates between 15 and 20.

Abortion

These falling birth rates reflect both a desire for smaller families and the widening availability of family planning services, including both contraception and abortion.

Although all of the heavily used contraceptives including the pill, intrauterine device, and condom, had existed before 1970, significant shifts in their relative importance have occurred.

Use of the pill, spurred both by publicly supported clinics and commercial distributors, has increased on every continent.

While contraceptive use patterns changed, abortion laws were liberalised. At the beginning of 1971, 38 percent of the world's people lived in countries where legal abortions were easy to obtain. By early 1976, this figure stood at 64 percent, nearly two-thirds of the world.

The decline by one-third in the United States population growth rate (excluding migration) between 1970 and 1975 was not widely anticipated and challenges accepted demographic notions. The expected upturn in birth rates during the 1970's, when the children of the postwar baby boom entered their prime

reproductive years, has not materialised.

The most impressive decline in birth rates over the last four years has come in China. The Chinese birth rate fell from an estimated 22 to 19, or 2.6 points per year, probably the most rapid national decline ever recorded.

This pronounced fall-off should come as no surprise: the comprehensive Chinese effort focuses not only upon providing family planning services, including abortion, but also upon reshaping economic and social policies to encourage small families and upon an intensive public education campaign extolling the benefits of

smaller families.

The achievement is all the more noteworthy given China's relatively low average income per person. Apparently, meeting basic social and family planning needs can drive down the birth rate even where income levels are not high.

The importance of bringing down birth rates rapidly is gaining widespread attention elsewhere. In India economic planners have impressed on the political leadership the virtual impossibility of raising living levels if population growth continues unabated. India was one of the first countries to

recognise the population problem officially, but its success in implementing effective family planning programmes has been limited.

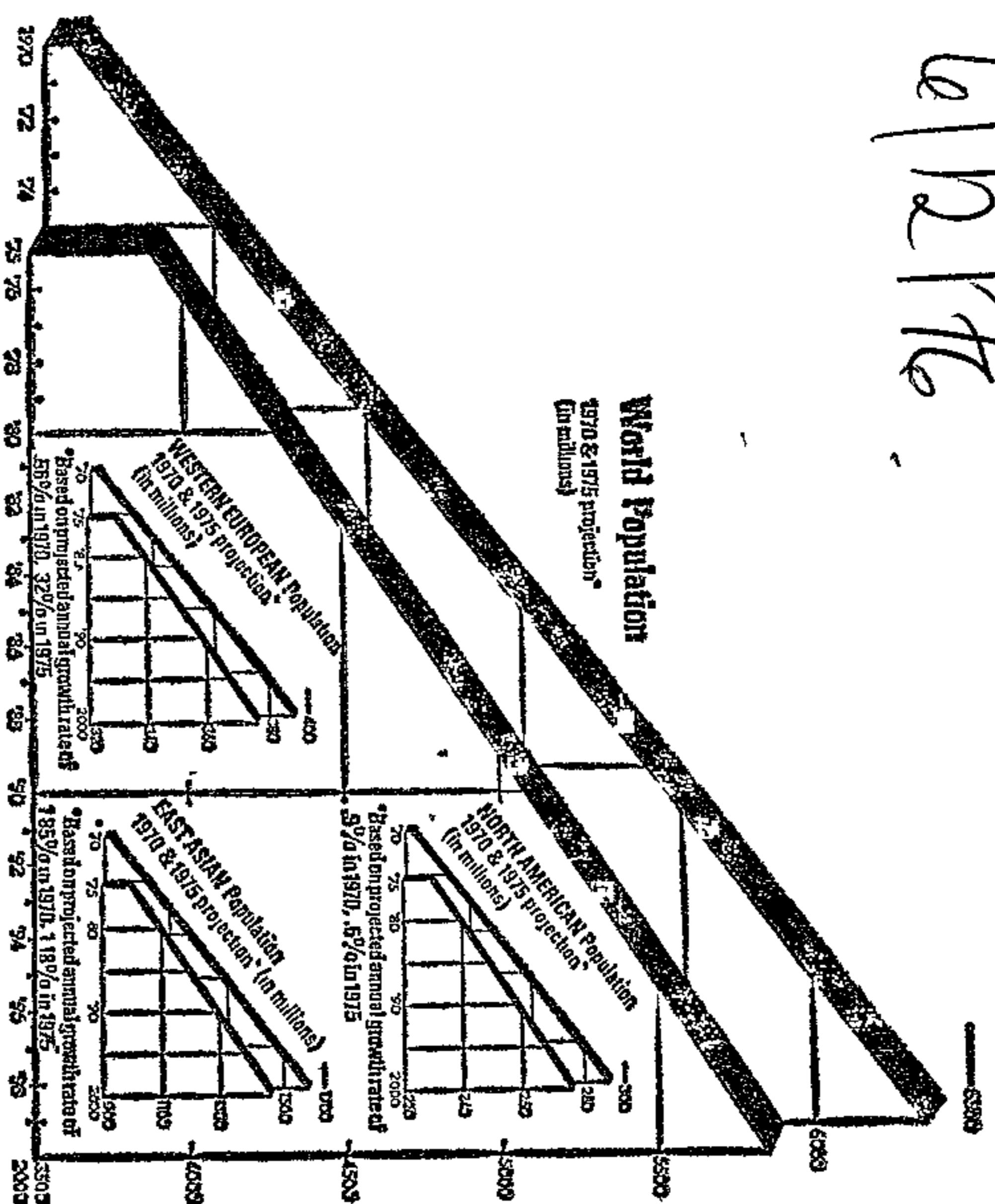
As a result the government finds itself sanctioning, as a last resort, the use of compulsory sterilisation.

In Mexico, plagued by unemployment, the government has abandoned its traditional pro-natalist stance and thrown itself into a massive national family planning effort. In Indonesia, Colombia, and Thailand birth rates have begun to decline as new, effective family planning programmes take shape. The decline in birth rates

in the industrialised world and in China is a hopeful sign. It shows that countries which are committed to widening the accessibility of family planning, improving social conditions, and expanding the role of women in society can significantly slow their population growth.

Unfortunately, far too many countries still have high birth rates. The question facing these nations is not whether their population growth will slow, but how. Will it drop because birth rates fall or because of continuing sporadic rises in death rates?—The New York Times News Service.

The people trend... based on projected annual growth rate of 1.9 percent in 1970, and 1.64 percent in 1975.



Handwritten notes and scribbles in the left margin, including the word 'policy' and various symbols and numbers.

Handwritten number '239' at the bottom right.

A LOOMING CRISIS THAT MUST BE FACED

Too many people — too little food

1976 - 4/12/76
NM 24/12/76

THE THREAT of starvation, or at the very least a serious food shortage, within five years has been predicted for South Africa.

This is not the Doomsday warning of a crack-pot alarmist but the considered opinion of some of the country's leading agricultural experts. For the past few years officials of the Department of Agriculture have been issuing a steady flow of warnings which have not, however, become a public issue in South Africa.

It seems that our politicians are too involved in race issues and have largely ignored the warnings.

Opening the Cape Show in March this year, the State President, Dr. Nico Diederichs, issued this sombre warning: "By 1985 South Africa will be short of two million tons of grain and there will be considerable shortages of legumes, root crops and vegetable oils. At the end of the century the shortage of grain will be 7,25 million tons and two million tons of fruit and vegetables will have to be imported."

Although the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hen-

drik Schoeman, is more guarded in his warning, he nevertheless told delegates at a Food Expo held in Pretoria earlier this year that "there will be a serious shortage of all products except sugar"

Mr Schoeman admitted that there had been "remarkable increases in maize and wheat production and poultry products and red meat" but he quickly qualified this by saying that we could only maintain progress by continuing an all-round increase in agricultural production.

To appreciate the gravity of our situation we must look at the nature of South Africa's population growth and then try to assess our future food needs.

Earlier this year the Department of Statistics released figures to show that by the year 2010 South Africa's Whites would double their 1970 numbers and the Coloured and African populations would treble their 1970 levels.

The department estimates that the White population in 2010 would be 8,7 million, there would be 54,6 million Africans and 7,3 million Coloureds. The 1970 figure for Asians is



PETER SUTTON
Agricultural Correspondent

Vital point

A vital point to remember is that there is not a numerical relationship between population growth and food consumption. The standard of living attained by any country is the all determining factor.

For, even if a population remains static, with a doubling of the stan-

dard of living food requirements will double to meet demand. America for example, while representing only a fraction of the world's total population, today uses 60 percent of all food and raw materials consumed throughout the world.

Taking this factor into account the agricultural growth rate of South Africa needed to satisfy the food requirements of a more prosperous population must be looked at. The picture that emerges is frightening.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. J. Malan, recently said that during the next five years the volume of agricultural production must increase by at least 5,9 percent a year.

He said "The scope for this challenge to the agricultural industry is apparent from the fact that the industry during the past 10 years up to 1973 grew at an average rate of 3,5 percent a year." This is an admission of failure for the agricultural sector

Drought

Prof. Peter Tyson and Dr. Tom Dyer of the University of Witwatersrand, working with a research team have discovered that South Africa is at the peak of a good rain cycle and is now entering into a trough of drought. In practical terms this means that a crisis must not be thought of in terms of what things will be like in the distant future, but what they will be in a few years' time.

Dr. D. M. Joubert, director of the Transvaal region of the Department of Agriculture, recently analysed the phenomenal growth of wheat production (obtained in good rainfall years) and showed that if a drought similar to that of 1972-73 had struck, production would have dropped by 56 percent below the average yields.

All figures of food needs are statistical averages, based on mathematical concepts. But, while the population increases fairly steadily, and is predictable, the food production graph is seen to be a jagged line totally dependent on the weather.

We now have almost conclusive proof from the scientists that an oscillating weather pattern for South Africa's summer rainfall regions does exist. Its implications are serious.

Food queues

Figures for the past 10 years show that we have been going through a period of above average rainfall and we know that by 1981 — a mere

five years from now — the rainfall will start easing off towards drought years. Prof. Tyson, who heads the Department of Geography at Wits University, stresses that by 1990 the country will have entered another wet cycle

However, although nobody knows for certain when it will strike, the next drought could see the beginning of long food queues forming all over South Africa

What is being done in South African agriculture to stave off this frightening spectre of hunger and possible starvation? Not very much, I am afraid. Dr. D. J. Agenbach, chief of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, has analysed what has been done in conservation farming in South Africa over the years. This is his verdict:

"It would appear that no noteworthy changes in farm planning and agricultural production in South Africa have taken place since the acceptance of the policy of optimum resource development was introduced"

Unfortunately, the sad and discouraging story does not end even here. The record of achievement of South Africa's farmers does not auger well for the future. There are 88 000 farming units in the country. Of these 30 000 are said to be uneconomic. This means that a mere 20 percent of farmers produce 70 percent of all or food requirements.

Many people in South Africa are under the misapprehension that we have abundant natural resources on which we can draw to feed our growing population.

The facts tell an entirely different story. Only 15 percent of the total land surface is arable, and of this only three percent is high potential land that yields 40 percent of food.

Alarming

Agriculture has already used up 90 percent of the available arable land. The United States and Russia, by comparison have used only 60 percent of their available land. Here is another set of alarming statistics which has been quoted by Dr. W. A. Verbeek, secretary for Agricultural Technical Services. These show how fragile are our hopes for the future.

According to Dr. Verbeek, in 1973 South Africa had a total population of some 23 million. The arable land available per head of population was then 5,7ha. He estimated that by the year 2000, this will have

dropped to 0,32ha per head

The estimated amount required to supply a person with essential foodstuffs is 0,4 ha per head of population and so by the year 2000 will have begun to suffer from acute starvation

Many people have been lulled into a false sense of security by South Africa's much-publicised irrigation projects such as the Orange River scheme. Few people realise that South Africa has at present only 0,5 million ha under irrigation and that only 40 000 ha of new land can ever be added to this total.

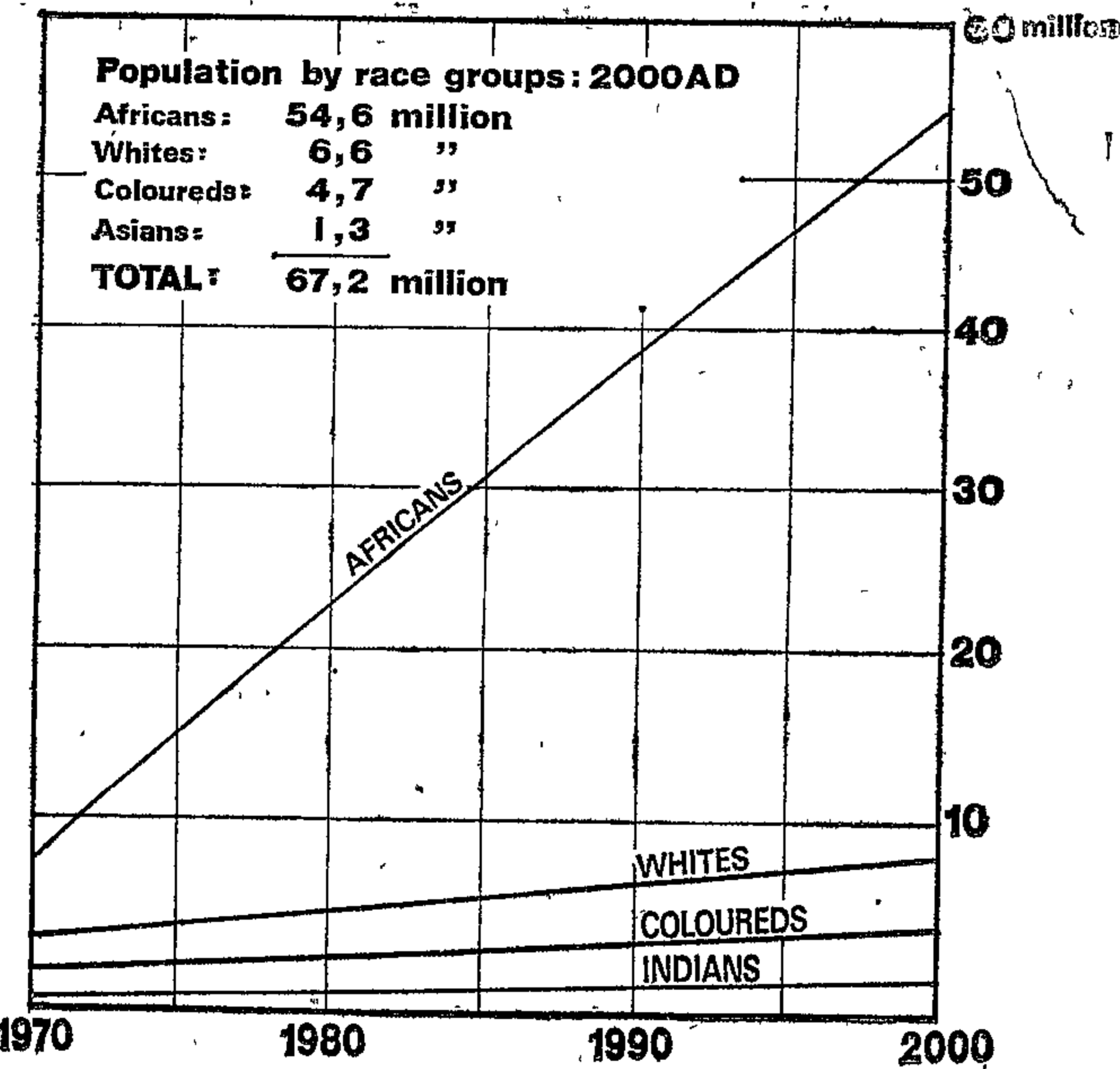
Training

The record of South Africa's irrigation farmers is also not very good. It has been estimated that on the Vaalbaart Irrigation scheme which has been going for more than 40 years about 920ha have been lost to cultivation because farmers did not know how to use the soil properly.

The White Paper on the Orange River project called for the settling of about 9 000 irrigation farmers on the lands to be opened up. But who are these men going to be trained? For the project to be viable farmers of exceptional calibre are needed and South Africa does not have the facilities to train them in a few years.

Some engineers fear that the Government soil surveys for the project failed to show — just as in the Makhatini Flats in Zululand — that some of the soils are unsuitable for irrigation. If this proves to be correct then one of the country's greatest hopes for future food production will be gone.

The Achilles Heel of South African food production is the homelands. The argument is that we cannot feed ourselves unless optimum farming



methods are also applied in the Black areas which occupy about 40 percent of the country's best farming land.

According to, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, former deputy Minister of Bantu Development, the Transkei has the potential to produce three million tons of maize. Actual

production is given at 0,1 million tons. The prospects for the other Black States are equally bleak.

It has been estimated that even if the home-

lands did not achieve optimum yields but were farmed only as well as White farms, they would, excluding the Transkei, feed a population of 25 million people.

For South Africa to achieve victory in the food war, the task of feeding the homelands must be first tackled and the problem solved.

Failed

Summarising the reasons for the country's lethargic attitude to our

deteriorating agricultural performance, Mr. T. C. Robertson, former director of the National Veld Trust and well-known conservationist told me:

"There is no national awareness of the seriousness of the food war on which our social order depends. The politicians are not in possession of the facts and they have failed to debate them. The Press has not been stimulated to respond to an urgent national issue."

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Number of Persons in Republic

98 Mr G H WADDELL asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) What was the estimated number of persons (a) over and (b) under 18 years of age in each race group in the Republic as at 30 June 1976,
- (2) how many of the persons over 18 years of age in each race group were economically active

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (1) Estimated 1976 mid-year population

	(a) (1 000)	(b) (1 000)
Whites	2 793	1 527
Coloureds	1 211	1 223
Asians	408	338
Bantu	9 637	8 992

- (2) Not available as requested
However, the estimated economically active population 15 years and older for 30 June 1976 is

	(1 000)
Whites	1 802
Coloureds	826
Asians	229
Bantu	7 209

The size of the job: South Africa 1977-2000



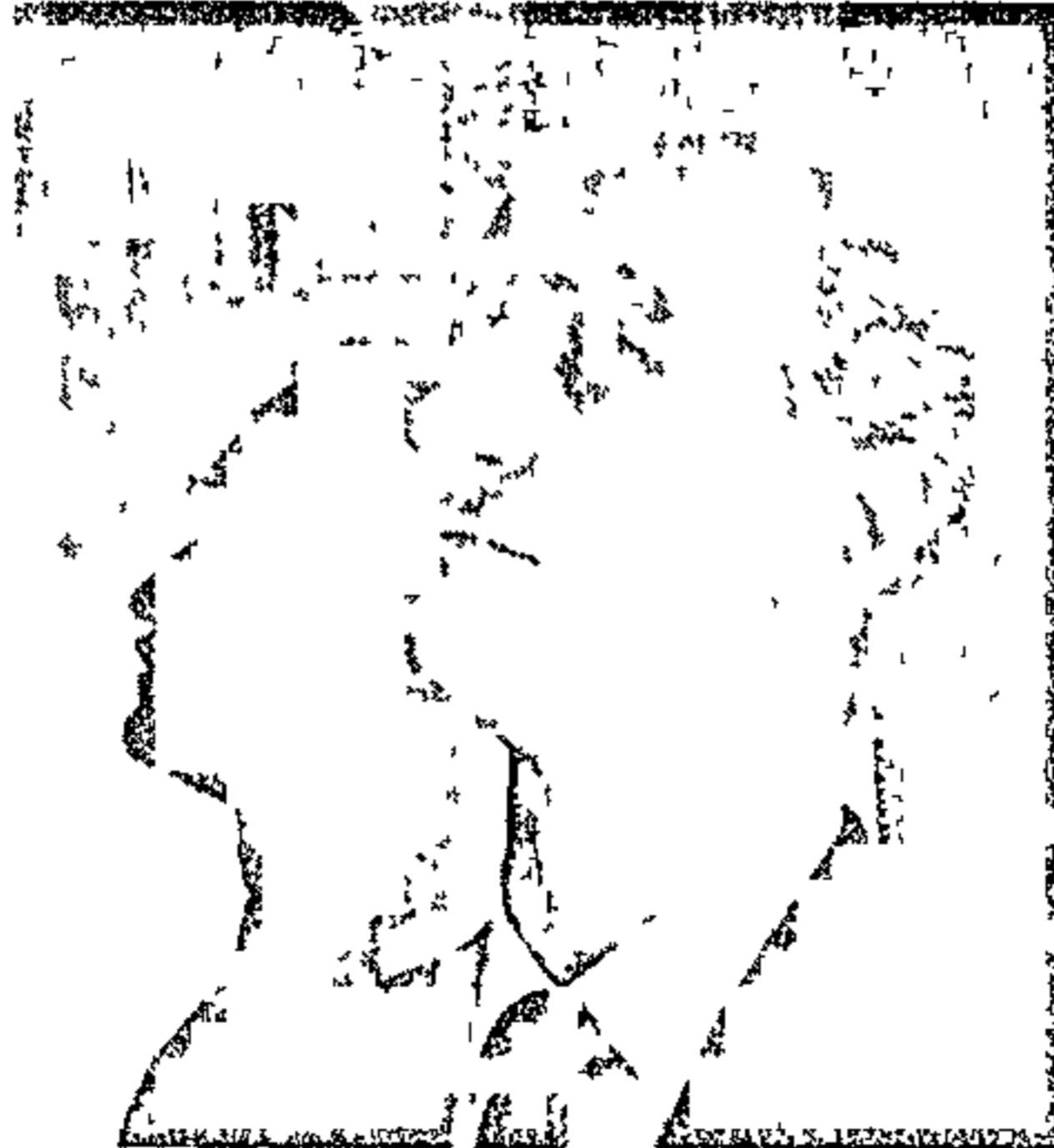
The fate of being arrested on the threshold of growth, or being doomed to a premature death, awaits any society which lacks an internal capacity for innovation and initiative, and we may infer both from the evidence of Africa's history and from what we know today of African philosophies that at crucial points in the development of Africa the crippling limitations of mental rigidity took their toll

— Arnold Toynbee in *A Study of History*

Right now, some 1 900 "net" babies are added to SA's population every single day. "Net" means births less deaths. In one year SA's population increases by as much as Canada's does in five years. By 1990 the net increase will be about 3 000. At the turn of the century, almost 4 000.

Unless one of three things happens. Either living standards among blacks increase dramatically and so induce the rigorous, across-the-board adoption of effective birth control methods. Or other methods are used to encourage birth control. Or, as one computer model projects,

a decline in the resource-base from the mid Eighties retards capital investment, growth to the extent that essential services are reduced, the material standard of living declines and the associated decline of the quality of life causes the death rate to increase sharply. Based on the last prognostications, authors Forsyth, Thorby and Hunt (writing in the November 1976 *SA Journal of Science*), project a total population of only 38m by 2002, with a black component of only 57%. All other projections put total population by 2000 at around 50m, with the total black component at about 92%.



Van Wyk, Sadie, Riekert: Sacrifices will have to be made and creative new approaches are called for. But few seem to understand it's a new ballgame

(African 74%)

The first is unlikely, though we must try for it. But even if we succeed there'd still be a time-lag of some 15 years. The second, combined with the first, our only long-term survival chance. The third is a terrible possibility.

Every year 210 000 new work seekers enter the labour market. By 1980, a mere two-and-a-half years away, it will be 237 000, steadily increasing thereafter to reach 360 000 by the year 2000. Since most of these new work seekers have already been born, the only 'unless' in this calculation is a catastrophe. This means that about 8.5m new jobs have to be created over the next 23 years, or *1 500 new jobs each working day*.

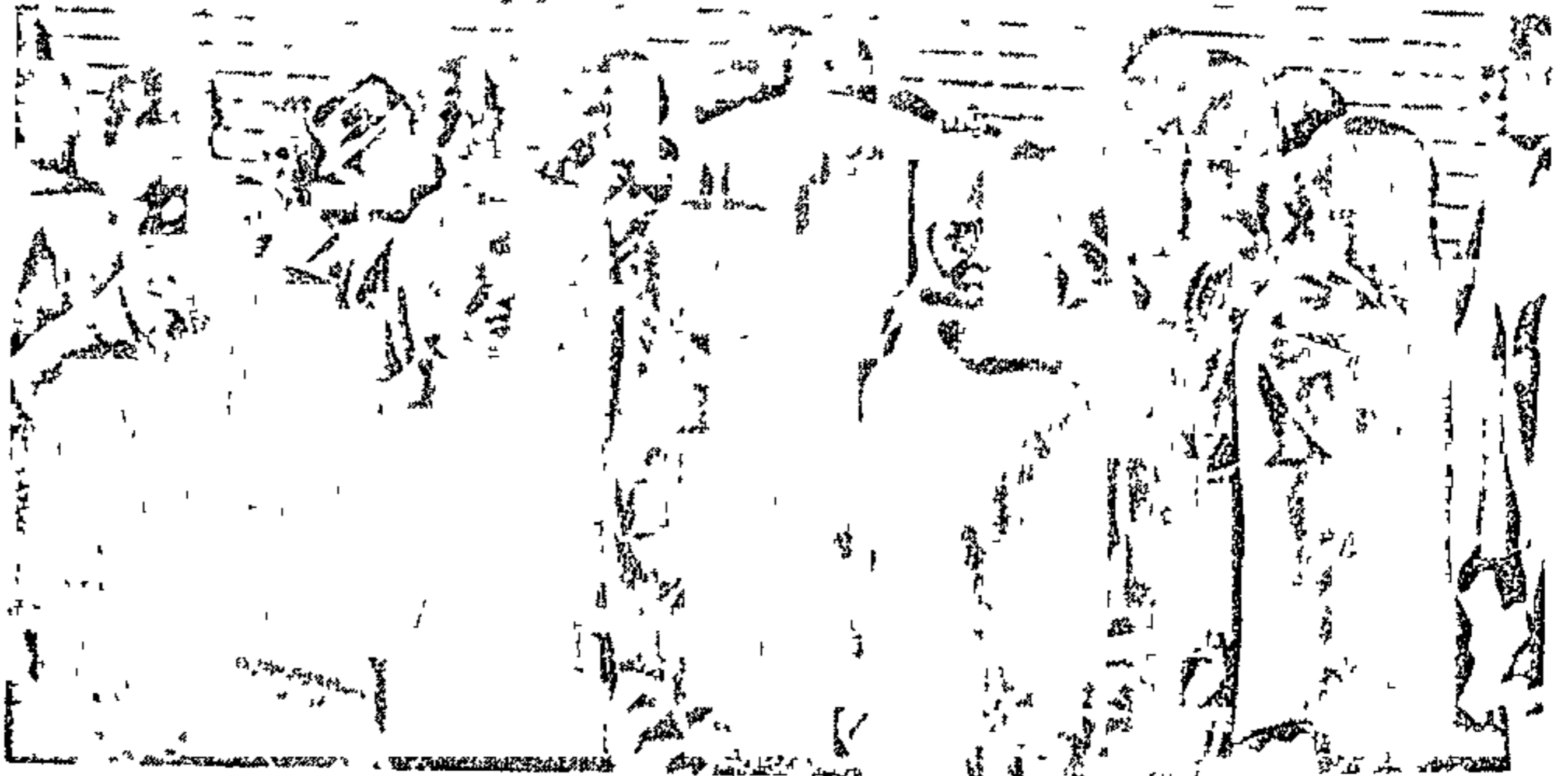
At the height of our economic growth — 6.5% in the Sixties — and when real wages were substantially lower, new job creation ran at about 900 a working day. Real economic growth between now and 2000 is unlikely to average more than 4%.

To reduce unemployment to 2.5%, the minimum consistent with a labour turnover of 30% and an average job search of one month (and assuming a long-term drop in the growth rate of labour supply from the present 2.7% to 2.5% a year) requires an annual increase in work opportunities of about 2.6% each year for the next 25 years. Since labour productivity (output per worker) is expected to increase by only 2.3% a year, real term economic growth will have to average 4.8%.

Besides unemployment (perhaps as high as 1m) we have widespread under-employment. Bureau for Economic Research director Prof Jan Sadie says it could be as high as 20%. If he is right, up to one fifth of the economically active population could still be laid off in a squeeze for higher productivity.

Depending on the technology involved a new job costs between R1 000 and R10 000. The lower figure is for established industrial centres, the higher one for most decentralised areas. David Dewar of UCT's Department for Urban and Regional Planning cites an investment of R900m (R300m and R600m respectively from the public and private sectors) for the creation of 135 000 decentralised jobs over a 15-year period to 1974.

Consultant Andrew Spier has calculated a cost of R545 bn at 1977 prices to create 8.5m-plus jobs. He took into account education and pre service training, recruitment, selection, placement and induction, remuneration including overheads, and investment in fixed assets. Spread over the next 25 years, the amount represents 47% of the cumulative GDP over the same period — assumed to grow at an average rate of 5%.



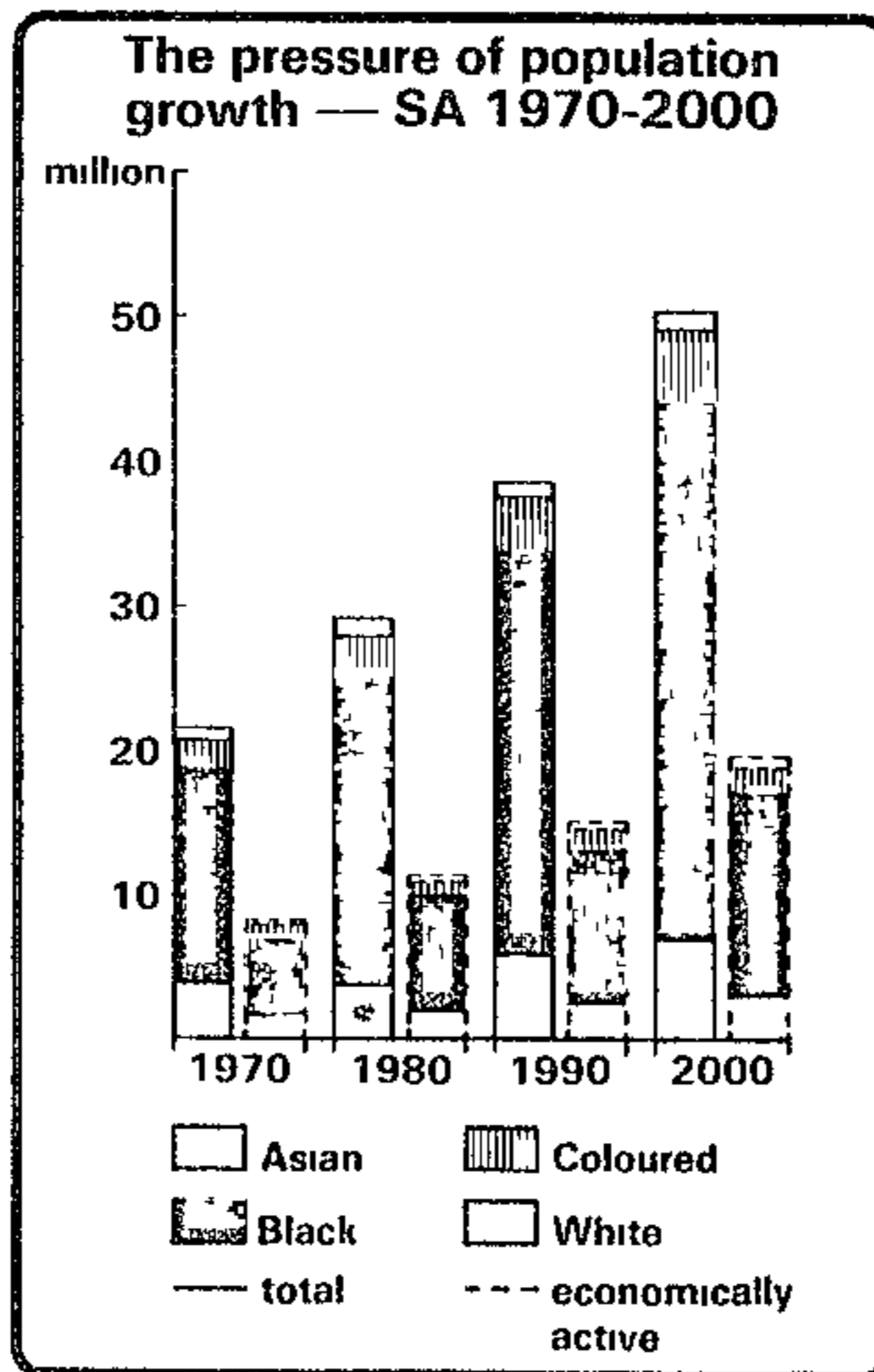
Will they get jobs?

SPECIAL REPORT: SA 2000

Presently, 4m black children are at school, a 400% increase since 1956. Since 1974, an average of four new schools for blacks were opened *every single working day*. If we wish to maintain enrolment percentage at present levels during the next 20 years, population growth means all facilities will have to be increased by 50%. Present enrolment levels, however, are meaningless as a yardstick for education needs, since few black children proceed beyond Std 3, most leave after Std 2.

The most pessimistic projections put the skills deficit at over 2m by 1980, the most optimistic at around 500 000. The lower figure assumes there has been rather more training of blacks over the past five years than is generally realised. That, however, doesn't diminish the crux of the educational problem. Nobody disputes that by 1980 there will be at least 300 000 vacancies in the professional, technical, managerial and administrative categories. In these *no* upsurge of black training has taken place.

To fill this high-skills gap would need a five-fold increase in the black university population immediately. Even if we had the facilities, there aren't anywhere near that number of matriculants. Only 80 000 blacks (Africans, coloureds and Asians) out of a total economically active population of 6,5m had matric in 1975, less than 60 000 had vocational diplomas



and less than 6 000 university degrees.

Clearly SA hasn't a moment to lose on the education front. In the meantime (1980-85), the economically *inactive* university trained reservoir among white

women may have to be drafted into the economy.

An example of the shortage of technical skills is to be found in the food industry. During the past 10 years only 61 food technologists qualified; the current dropout/failure rate for food scientists at universities is almost 50%, and colleges almost 90%. Enrolment rates are dropping too. There are 2 000 food production companies in SA. An industry spokesman calls the situation "grim".

Why the backlog? Basically because SA has pegged its education budgets at developed country ratios (around 4% of GNP up to 1970) when it should have realised long ago that the 11% development country ratio is the one required. The private sector, represented since 1963 by the PM's Economic Advisory Council, is as much to blame as government for having failed to drive this point home.

Since 1970 annual education budgets have increased steadily, by as much as 35% in any one year. The dilemma at this stage, as Nedsual chairman Dr Frans Cronje points out, is that increases beyond that would probably go to waste, "since we haven't got the manpower to spend it effectively at a faster rate".

For primary schools, the education burden in developing countries, relative to the productive age group 20-64, is 111% greater than in developed countries. It is 64% greater in the secondary,



A devastating skills deficit of at least 500 000 already in the early Eighties. A massive education programme must be a top priority, says General Mining's de Villiers

Bid to better black women's legal status

STAR 11/5/77

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A move to reach out to, and educate as many black women as possible in South Africa to their rights, was made at the weekend of the Conference on the Legal Status of Black Women.

More than 150 black women from all over South Africa attended the conference held in Johannesburg, and organised by the women's division of the South African Council of Churches.

They set up a committee of 12 the Committee for the Legal Status of Black Women.

Its task is

- to call a national conference on the legal status of black women within the next two months,
- to try to organise more women at various levels throughout the country to make such a conference representative
- to undertake a broad educational programme by holding seminars throughout the country, and include as many men as possible,
- to do intensive research on what consensus there is among women on still wanting customary marriage and lobola

Implications

It was felt most women and men, did not understand the implications of the marriage contract and their options. The Marriage Guidance Society should also be asked to include the interpretation of the marriage contract to black spouses -- especially to people planning to marry.

• the committee will liaise with the Women's Legal Status Committee on issues of common concern.

The conference also advocated that

• all marriages should be legalised, including customary union, where so many women have suffered because of their husbands being able to contract second, civil marriages.

• All women who reach 21 should attain full legal status.

• Discrimination against women in employment should be stopped, and there should be equal pay for equal work.

• Women who qualify to maintain a house should be allowed to own a house.

• While they noted that husbands may now bequeath their houses to their wives and children if they make wills, the conference advocated widows should automatically inherit their husband's house even if there is no will.

• If married according to common law and no will is left spouses should also succeed to each other's estates according to common law, and not according to Bantu Law where a husband's estate goes to his nearest male relative.

Lobby

"The committee has got a lot of spadework to do. Its task is to talk to women, and at the next national conference we hope to get a representative delegation together to speak to the authorities on these issues," said Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, director of the women's division.

In the interim they intend to lobby and talk to responsible and influential people as well as other women's groups.

Mrs Zube Sedat, a lawyer from Durban, told the conference that the history of black women in South Africa was one of suffering and endless long years of double discrimination on the grounds of sex and colour.

"The black woman valiantly struggles for the

SUE UNTERHALTER reports

improvement not only of herself, but of all blacks in South Africa," she said.

Especially in Natal, white legislators had distorted traditional law, which in traditional society had favoured black women to decree them perpetual minors under male guardianship.

In addition, the pass and influx control laws thwarted progress and crippled family life, she said.

Mr Godfrey Pitje, a Johannesburg lawyer, said the main force against change is the black woman herself.

"Unless she changes her basic attitudes to the system, many of the disabilities of the black woman are going to be with us a very long time," he said.

Women could not have it both ways -- they could not try to maintain custom but do away with legal disabilities.

IDEOLOGY v REALITY

" the native should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and to minister to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases so to minister" — Transvaal Local Government (Stallard) Commission, 1922

The urbanisation of the African population has long been recognised as the single most important determinant of politics in SA. Indeed, government's proposed constitutional amendments have already been rejected by the Labour Party and by members of the executive of the SA Indian Council on precisely the grounds that they fail to include urban Africans.

The actual extent of African urbanisation, in both "white" SA and the Bantustans, has recently been documented in a short monograph by Pretoria University geographers Flip Smit and Jan Booyens. It will give little joy to government planners still committed to the "temporary sojourners" doctrine with regard to urban Africans.

In the PWV-complex alone there are now 2.1m Africans — comprising half of all Africans in urban areas — and only 1.4m whites.

Since 1946, the margin by which Africans have outnumbered whites in urban areas has steadily grown.

Five phases of urbanisation are charted by Smit and Booyens. The first dates from the discovery of minerals until 1923 when movement of Africans to towns and cities was relatively free. Phase two — the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 envisaged segregation of Africans in the white areas and provided for stricter influx control.

Phase three was ushered in by the Group Areas Act of 1950, which aimed at intensified segregation, necessitating extensive relocation of the black population, often in the guise of slum clearance.

Phase four — the Sixties — saw increasing emphasis on development in the Bantustans and stringent controls on the creation of African housing, particularly family housing, in the "white" urban areas. In 1967, the Department of Bantu Administration & Development also made it clear that "non-productive" Africans (the elderly, physically handicapped, widows etc) living in the "white" urban areas would be resettled in the Bantustans.

The last phase in the urbanisation process is the re-introduction of limited leasehold "home-ownership" for Africans in the cities.

Smit points out that the development of urbanisation and especially its recent rapid increase in the Bantustans seen by many in government as the answer to the urban black "problem"

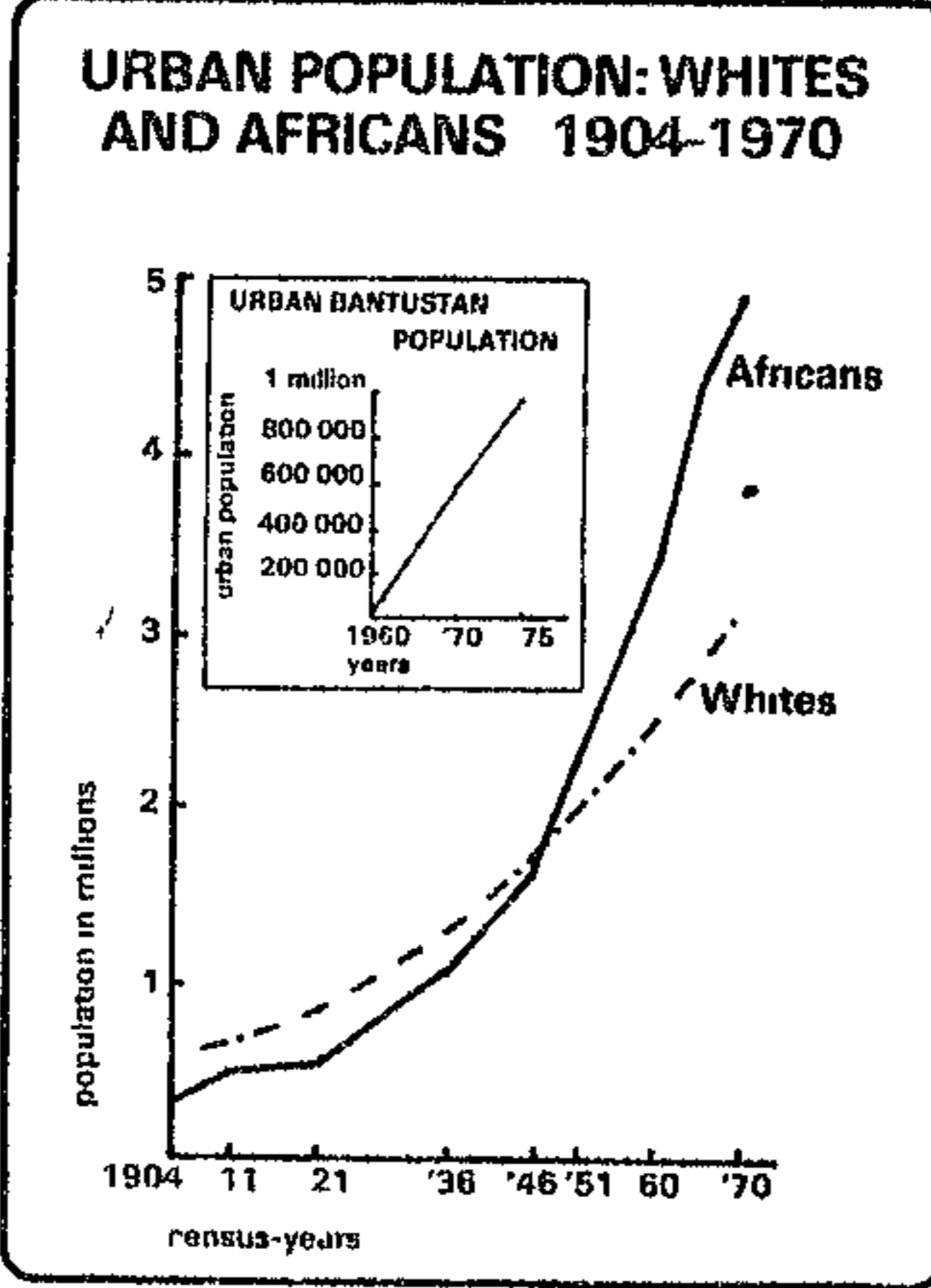
-- has been effected more by government policy than by natural socio-economic and demographic factors. In 1970 fewer than 9% of the Bantustans' 7.1m population lived in urban areas in the Bantustans. By 1976 this figure had grown by 65% to just under 1m.

There are a number of reasons for this rapid growth — including under-enumeration in the 1970 census, the inclusion of black townships like Umlazi in the Bantustans, and, of course, population "resettlement." Between 1960 and 1970 over 68 000 Africans were removed from "black spots" in the "white" rural areas. Since 1970 another 275 000 Africans, most of them from "white" urban areas, have been resettled, primarily in towns in the Bantustans.

Urbanisation (though still affecting less than 16% of the Bantustan population) is itself raising extensive problems there. As Smit notes, the "artificial" reasons for urban development in the Bantustans are reflected in the location of most of the towns. Without exception, the most populous Bantustan towns are those located close to large white urban concentrations. Even the larger towns are, at best, administration centres.

Contrary to expectations, these new towns have not made any meaningful contribution to economic development in the Bantustans by providing markets, since the major portion of purchasing power is still spent in the nearby white cities.

An analysis of most of the Bantustan towns "inevitably leads to the conclusion that they generally lack a sound economic base and that, on the whole, they are little more than economic appendices to, or dormitory towns for, 'white' urban areas. If the borders of independent homelands should ever be closed to commuter traffic, these towns would die," says Smit.



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Standard 16 Q no 1152 20/5/77

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION											
	Q6			Q7			Q8			Q9		
	No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area	
TO 1,9	31	31		5	5		1	1		8	8	
2 -	89	261		31	89		41	130		21	70	
5-	54	372		41	277		60	467		33	235	
10 -	75	1 063		55	802		112	1 614		51	724	
20 -	194	6 333		117	3 824		190	6 176		161	5 115	
50 -	214	15 544		103	7 292		144	10 338		123	8 893	
100 -	271	39 355		102	15 088		134	18 960		147	21 290	
200 -	193	47 769		50	12 240		86	21 312		89	21 880	
300 -	326	127 758		57	22 106		100	38 828		99	39 007	
500 -	485	348 827		75	52 576		78	55 435		160	115 849	
1 000 -	329	454 243		74	107 223		47	68 563		116	164 792	
2 000 -	111	331 523		64	201 623		37	107 961		60	172 931	
5 000 -	16	104 992		12	78 427		10	75 795		6	38 264	
10 000 -	13	203 833		4	44 887		8	114 741		5	147 264	
TOTAL	2 401	1 681 904		790	546 459		1 048	520 321		1 079	736 322	

Chinese resident in various cities

(1000) M. W. G. KINGWILL asked the Minister of Statistics

How many persons classified as Chinese are resident in the complexes of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria, respectively

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Cape Town	400
Port Elizabeth	1 540
Durban	150
Johannesburg	4 460
Pretoria	610

The above estimates as at 31 December 1976, based on the results of the 1970 Population Census

	56	77	322	419	634
	39	111	507	3 024	050
	5	32	681	4 383	747
	1	21	309	4 972	013

More ^{EDM}
^{22/1/77}
Border
whites ⁽²³⁹⁾
than
blacks

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

WHITES will outnumber blacks by nearly 5-to-1 in the East London-King William's Town complex by the turn of the century, according to the Department of Planning and Environment.

In 1970, at the time of the last census, the ratio between the races was nearly an even one-to-one, while in 1960, at the time of census of that year, whites were outnumbered by blacks.

Historically the area was disputed between white and black, and came to be known as the disputed or border area. The dispute has been kept alive by the land claims of the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The changed ratio between white and black is a product of a redrawing of boundaries to include Mdantsane and Zwelitsha townships within the Ciskei homelands.

Mdantsane adjoins East London and is regarded by many observers as a black suburb of the coastal city. Zwelitsha stands in the same relationship to King William's Town.

The population of these townships is expected to grow to nearly 950 000 by the year 2000.

If they are counted as part of the East London-King William's Town complex — as many observers think they should be — the position changes sharply.

Instead of five whites for every black, there will be five blacks for every white — just under the expected overall South African black-white ratio for the year 2000.

● Editorial comment

— Page 10

CRISIS 2000

By CAROLINE
CLARK

EXPERTS this week called for action now to avert serious food and water shortages at the turn of the century.

Only new technology, combined with population control, will enable South Africa to feed its people by the year 2000.

They warn that if birth trends continue, the population of 25 million will explode to 50 million in the next 23 years.

The warnings come from Mrs Nan Trollip, honorary national secretary and public relations officer of the Family Planning Association; Professor Jan Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research; and Professor P. de V. Booysen of the department of pasture science at Natal University's Faculty of Agriculture.

Professor Sadie said: "If we do not change our ways, we are going

**Act now or we'll be
breeding for
starvation, warn experts**

to have serious water shortages by 1995, and with better technology maybe 2005."

The country would probably make out on food until the end of the century. But by then, because of population increases, the ratio of land to people would be smaller than it should be

in terms of international standards.

The solution lay partly in conservation, research and new technology, and partly in population planning.

"We must try harder to influence people, especially non-white people, about the need for family planning. We must step up family planning campaigns," he said.

Professor Booysen said: "The fact that at present South Africa is exporting food should not be reason for complacency. At some date we could also be short of food.

Export

"We are producing more food than is being consumed so we export, but our total consumption of food is a reflection not of total biological need but of the economic capacity of the consuming population."

Blacks could not afford to buy all the food they needed.

"If the purchasing power of the black population were to increase sufficiently for the biological need to be met, then our present surpluses would, I'm sure, be converted into deficits."

South Africa had not yet achieved its food production potential.

However, he said: "The greatest single limiting factor for food production is water. Therefore it is terribly important that efficient use of all our water resources is achieved in the future."

Poverty

Mrs Trollip called the population explosion frightening, especially because of malnutrition.

Overcrowding of land was forcing more people of all races to the urban areas, which were already saturated. The resulting poverty, overcrowding and frustration inevitably led to violence, crime and illegitimacy.

"It is against this background that the need for family planning must be realised and our task is to teach people how to control fertility and ensure that only children who are wanted and who can be given their basic human rights are brought into this world.

"We believe that family planning education, aimed at parental and social responsibility, should be introduced forthwith into all our schools."

Voortrekkerstan, and all that

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FM 19/8/77

There is growing talk of partition. Does that herald meaningful political change, or is it just another form of political escapism?

Theoretically, the objective of the policy of apartheid can be fully realised by dividing the country into two states, with all the whites in the one, and all the natives in the other. Whether in time to come we shall reach a stage where a division of this nature, for instance on a federal basis, will be possible, is a matter we have to leave to the future — D F Malan, 1954

Territorial partition as a solution to SA's dilemma of black aspirations and white fears has been around since the 1920s at least, and has even been considered by liberals like Alfred Hoernle. Against the

background of continuing unrest in Soweto and elsewhere, and with slow but steadily increasing international pressures for change, recent months have seen a spate of new partition proposals.

Observers will be watching next week's Cape National Party congress for any straws in the wind.

The proposals — so far mainly from academics but also from a few politicians — range from full partition to "confederalism" and "Swiss canton systems," and have come from both Nationalists and the opposition.

There is some evidence that partition is even being considered seriously by the

government, at least as a "solution of last resort." The total rejection by the West of the present Bantustan policy on the one hand, and the fear of one-man-one-vote on the other, has prompted the search for alternatives.

Of course, the policy of "independent" homelands is itself a form of partition. The major criticism of the homeland policy since its inception, has been the injustice of the land allocation and the lack of economic viability. Under existing legislation about 13% of the land is allocated to the 10 Bantustans for 80% of the population.

Though government has all along

PLANNING FOR PARTITION

		Republic of South Africa	Homelands	Consolidated homelands	White "homeland"	Eastern zone
Population	%	100,0	32,78	49,71	17,94	82,08
	Number	21 448 000	7 030 000	10 682 000	3 848 000	17 800 000
White	%	100,0	0,64	20,00	28,10	71,90
	Number	3 752 000	20 000	750 000	1 055 000	2 897 000
Coloured	%	100,0	0,62	8,13	86,25	14,75
	Number	2 018 000	13 000	124 000	1 720 000	298 000
Indian	%	100,0	0,55	84,22	2,74	97,26
	Number	620 000	3 000	523 000	17 000	603 000
African	%	100,0	46,45	61,63	7,01	92,99
	Number	15 058 000	6 984 000	9 265 000	1 056 000	14 002 000
Surface area	%	100	13	33	50	50
Gross domestic product	%	100,0	0,92	21,40	25,26	74,74

Financial Mail August 19 1977

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Les autres errant! ...

3. Nostri in ...

Ordines ...

Quando le mont, dont la tête à l'horizon s'élève;

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realm of present-day practical politics? It would seem so

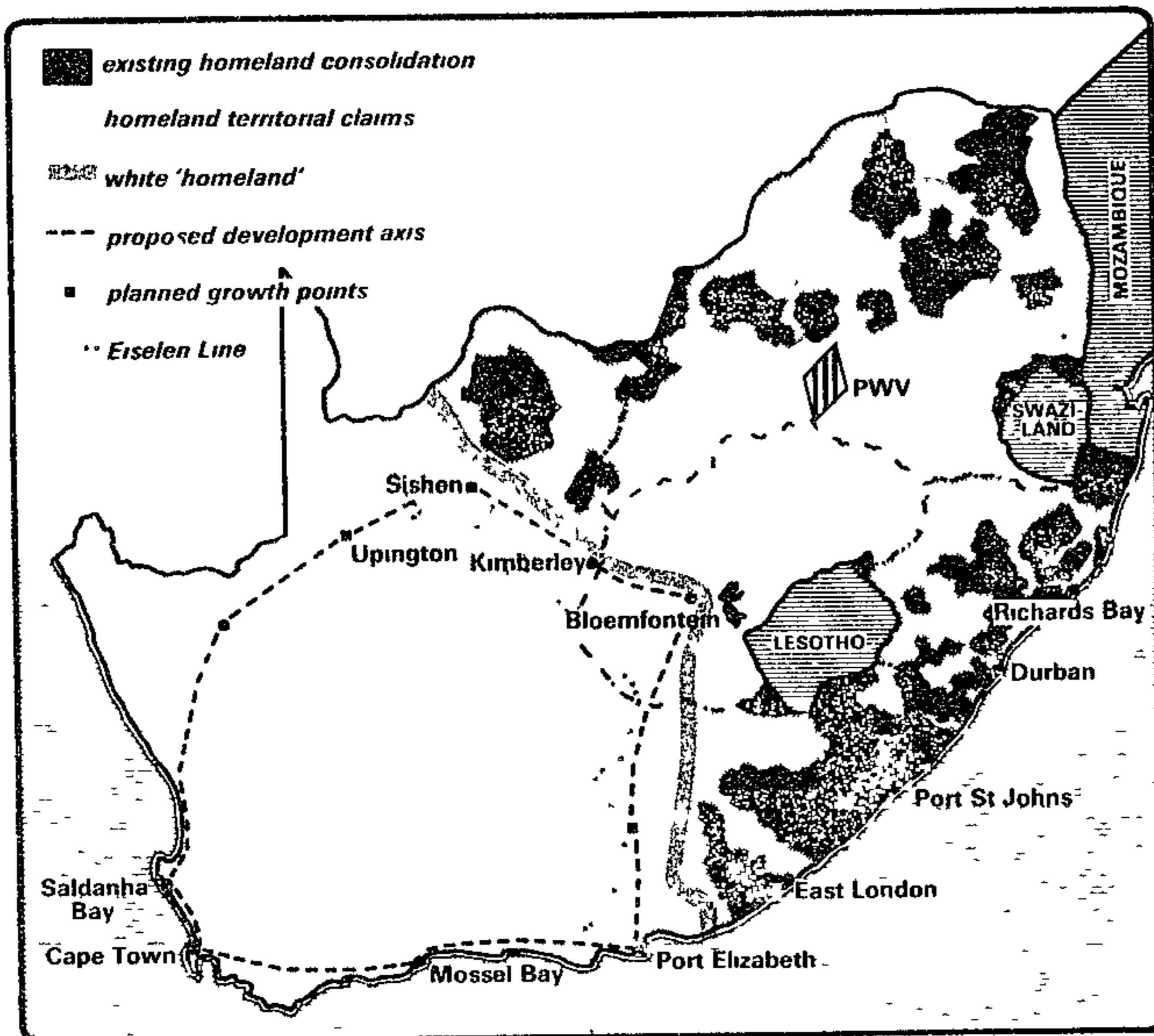
Thandisizwe Mazibuko, general secretary of the Black Peoples Convention and a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, comments "Azania (BPC's term for SA) is one country, total and indivis

ible, where both black and white live and shall continue living together. No group has a right to partition our country to serve their own motives."

He raises an important point. For partition to work it would have to be based on genuine negotiation between black

and white. And before that can happen someone must produce a map and suggest how partition could be implemented.

Until then, partition will remain so much pie-in-the-sky, the refuge of those who refuse to face the fact that SA is indeed one country with a single destiny



resisted any increase in that land allocation, there is considerable debate in Nationalist circles about the need to expand the Bantustans' territory if they are to be made economically and demographically viable.

Thus Carel Boshoff, chairman of the apartheid-supporting SA Bureau of Racial Affairs, foresees "extensive" further consolidation of the homelands in "the near future" and talks glowingly of the creation of 12 new cities of a million people each in a "Ruhr valley complex" stretching from Krugersdorp to Richards Bay.

He also suggests that government is investigating a policy of consolidation by proclamation, involving mutual guarantees by both the central and Bantustan governments as a way of increasing the land allocation without increasing the compensation burden. These guarantees would cover the persons and the property of the white inhabitants included in the proposed consolidations.

However, even if reported Bantustan territorial claims (see map) were met in full, the Bantustans would still be economically dependent on Pretoria. At present, the Bantustans together contribute less than 1% of the gross domestic product (GDP). If all their territorial claims were consolidated, the new Bantustans would have just under 50% of SA's population, 33% of its land, but still less than 22% of the GDP.

In other words, the chances of the Bantustans ever developing more than

rudimentary economies, and becoming more than the pools of reserve labour for the "white" areas that they are now, are remote. Hence the current talk about "proper" partition.

Essentially two solutions, not necessarily exclusive, are proposed. The first (not really partition at all) involves the division of power. We all (black and white) continue to live and work together, but we vote for different parliaments depending on our race. As far as coloureds and Indians are concerned, this is what the Cabinet Committee on amending the Westminster system is all about. In theory all parliaments are equal but in practice some are more equal than others. Key questions like who decides on defence policy and how tax revenue is split between the various parliaments are left unanswered.

The second, more dramatic, solution is the division of land. The idea is to partition SA into a number of independent states, in which white or black interests variously predominate. Again the key question — where are the boundaries? — is left unanswered, even by non-Nationalists. One such is the Progressive-Reform Party's Harry Schwarz (whose party repudiated any possibility of partition). Approached by the FM to show us his proposed borders, he referred to the "map trap", saying, "once the principle of partition is accepted, then we can draw boundaries."

In short, partition is still a very woolly concept, with its protagonists refusing to

be drawn on specifics — unless the ancient idea of a whitestan — a Voortrekkerstan — in the south west can be regarded as a specific.

The most commonly suggested boundary for a whitestan is a variation on government's existing "Eiselen line", which determines the coloured labour preference area in the Cape. The boundary would run south from the Botswana border to points east of Sishen, Kimberley and Bloemfontein, then down to Port Elizabeth.

The rationale of the S-K-B-P line is clear. The region to the west has three deepwater ports, enormous mineral reserves (estimated at R20 000m) and a fully developed rail and road infrastructure. The area includes the new nuclear reactor at Koeberg, and the automobile industry at PE.

More important, perhaps, whites comprise a larger proportion of the population than they do in the country as a whole — although they are still in a minority, being outnumbered not only by coloureds but by Africans as well. Partitionists stress that coloureds share Western values, and common languages with whites and could therefore be fairly easily integrated into any whitestan. For whites to be in a majority, 65% of the whites in the eastern zone would have to move west.

The 1975 National Physical Development Plan emphasises a development axis directly along the S-K-B-P line and extending to Cape Town and Saldanha Bay. It could be the basis for economic development of the region.

Partition along the S-K-B-P line would divide SA's land area approximately 50:50. Per capita income would be roughly equal, however, despite the 80:20 population division. This is chiefly due to the inclusion of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging triangle in the overwhelmingly black eastern half of the country. The PWV triangle generates over 45% of SA's GDP.

For partitionists, PWV is a candidate for a "multistan". The Africa Institute's Erich Leistner, among others, has in fact suggested that the triangle (1% of SA's land area, 20% of its population) be ruled by an "international" authority with members drawn (how?) from the other component states of a new SA.

The central question remains: under what circumstances would government (and the white electorate) accept the partition of the country into two halves? Nationalist Senator Denis Worrall states: "As a real alternative, partition involving a roll back in territory exists only in the event of all other solutions failing."

Others see partition as relevant only after a civil war. Battlefronts would become the political boundaries of two or more new states.

Does that mean partition is not in the

Mercury 27/8/77
9 million

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Blacks in White areas

PRETORIA — The gap between the White and Black populations in South Africa continues to widen

According to figures released in Pretoria yesterday the rate of increase of the Black population since the 1970 census is creeping towards three percent.

The figures show there are more Africans in the so-called White areas than in the homelands.

The population of Africans in White areas has increased by a massive 1 699 500 to 9 109 000 since the 1970 census.

The homelands populations have risen by 1 662 300 to 9 064 800.

The Department of Statistics estimates the growth of the African population at about 2,8 percent a year.

This is more than double the increase rate for Whites, which in 1975 was found to be 1,06 percent. In the same year the Coloured rate was 1,69 and the Asian 2,1.

And according to authorities in Pretoria, if the natural increase rates remain stable Africans will outnumber the combined total of Whites, Coloureds and Asians by the end of the next year by nearly three to one

Last year's estimate put the White population at 4 320 000, the Coloured population at 2 434 000 and the Asian population at 746 000. The African population was estimated at 18 629 000 — a total population of more than 26 million.

ROM 29/8/77

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'White' SA is becoming blacker

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is becoming blacker. The annual white population increase appears frozen at slightly more than 1% while the African increase is approaching 3%.

This is clear from the latest population projections which confirm a continuing widening of the numerical gap, accentuated recently by a decrease in immigration and a substantial rise in the number of emigrants.

The figures emphasise the need to find employment for the rising numbers of young Africans coming on to the labour market.

The number of new workers is estimated at nearly 200 000 a year.

According to Department of Statistics figures released through Benbo — an economic research bureau associated with the Department of Bantu Administration — there are more Africans in white areas than there are in the homelands.

The African population of white areas has risen by 1 699 500 since the 1970 census.

The population of the homelands has increased by 1 662 300 to 9 064 800.

any workers who, upon presenting themselves at the Associations' desired to work in Southern Rhodesia'. In addition, the W.N.L.A. with Agricultural Native Labour Limited (originally entered into Rhodesian National Farmers' Union in 1943), whereby W.N.L.A. would Southern Rhodesia farms those workers recruited for the mines but regarded as 'unfit', remained undisturbed.^{12/} This agreement to function until 1965 when the A.N.L.L. folded up and ceased

and 'duopsonistic competition' between the two bureaux worked in favour of W.N.L.A., the higher wages stipulated on the latter's being the all important determinant of the distribution of labour between them. Only Nyasaland government limitations on permissible recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. super-ailed, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruits from this country being South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber

the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland e firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment vely high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic n the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by n Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced reasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began

systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1

D.D. 29/8/77

Black population is growing faster

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PRETORIA — South Africa is becoming blacker as the white population increase appears frozen at just over one per cent and the black increase approaches three per cent.

This is clear from the latest population projections which confirm a continuing widening of the gap, accelerated recently by a decrease in white immigration and a substantial rise in the number of emigrants.

The projections emphasise the critical need for finding employment for the rising numbers of young blacks coming onto the labour market every year, and the explosive social problems posed unless there is a big rise in the number of job opportunities.

The number of new workers is estimated at nearly 200 000 a year.

According to figures released through Benbo — an economic research bureau associated with

the Department of Bantu Administration — there are more blacks in the so-called white areas than there are in the homelands.

The Department of Statistics confirms that the population of blacks in white areas has risen by 1 699 500 to 9 565 000 since the 1970 census. The homelands population has risen by 1 662 300 to 9,064 800.

Last year's projections put South Africa's population at 4 320 000 whites, 2 434 000 Coloureds, 746 000 Asians and 18 629 000 blacks — a total of more than 26 million. — DDC.

Group's birth rate drops

Now
25/10/77
239

Sue Garbett

The coloured community is experiencing a great drop in its birth rate, according to a research study by the Human Sciences Research Council

This research is part of an extensive study being done by the council into the fertility behaviour, the knowledge and use of family planning and the attitudes towards it, of all population groups in South Africa.

The results of the first studies come from the coloured community of Hanover Park in Cape Town.

Norms have changed in the community. In 1969 the coloured family on an average wanted 4,8 children. In 1974 this had dropped to four

Their fertility has declined in the period 1960 to 1974 from 46 births per 1 000 to 30

Still high

"But their birth rate is still high, and it is this which is one of the major factors retarding their development," said a spokesman for the HSRC

The birth rate in the coloured community varied according to the jobs the women had. Forty-seven percent of the white-collar workers (nurses, teachers) had only one child compared with housewives of whom only 12,8 percent had one child.

And 33,8 percent of the blue-collar workers (chans) had only one child

The HSRC spokesman said it wasn't clear why the coloured community was experiencing a drop in birth rate, but said it could be changes in their socio-economic conditions, improved standard of living and improved standards of education.

Forty-three percent of the study group of 2 000 women were found to be using effective methods of contraception such as the pill, loop or injection.

Children

The number of children, women in different age groups gave birth to, has dropped since 1969.

According to a study done then, those in the 16 to 24 age group had 1,9, those in the 25 to 34 age group had 3,6 and those in the 35 to 44 age group had 5,1

In the latest research it was found the same groups had dropped to 1,7 for the youngest age group, to 3,5 for the middle age group and to 4,6 for the oldest group.

The spokesman said that 1985 would see the peak of the coloured birth rate, after which it would drop considerably

Indians reached their peak in 1921 and whites reached theirs in about the 1920s.

The latter are not far off ZPG, (zero population growth), said the HSRC spokesman.



THE PEACE SETTLE

RDM
12/12/77
Power
to black
consumers

By ELIZABETH ROUSE
THE BLACK consumer market will be a major growth point in the economy over the next 25 years because the black population is estimated to double more to than 36-million by the year 2000.

The wage bill of blacks will grow at an average of 15% a year in real terms, which amounts to an increase of 225% according to a survey done by a Johannesburg broking firm

The survey shows that blacks are rising all the time as consumers. Coloureds have already gone over their peak, Indians and whites are on the downgrade

Thus blacks will form 73,8% of a population of 48 822 700 by the year 2000, 6 765 600 whites will represent 13,9% (16,9% at present), coloureds at 4 794 300 will comprise 9,8% and Indians at 1 242 500 only 2,9%

● See Page 14

Brokers see foundation for growth *RDM*

Black spur to SA economy

12/12/77

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By ELIZABETH ROUSE

THE TOTAL wage bill of blacks will grow at an average annual rate of 15% over the next 25 years while the black population will double to 36-million by the year 2000

This will mean an enormous boost for South Africa's economy, reduce excessive reliance on imports and help solve the chronic balance of payments

The conclusion is reached in a study of the black consumer market conducted over a year by a broking firm, Max Pollak & Freemantle

"Given a conducive political environment, the South African economy has the potential for an extremely high and sustainable rate of expansion over the next 25 years"

This potential should be realised because of various favourable contributory factors — a wealth of exploitable metal and mineral resources, access to world markets through a modern transport network, and developed secondary and tertiary industry to smooth and

enhance expansion of the mining sector

But the survey throws the spotlight on South Africa's biggest asset for growth — a large, relatively untrained but inexpensive labour pool by Western standards

"The potential growth of this sector is enormous in view of its relative lack of skills, lower wage structure and large size relative to the total population

"However, in order to realise this potential it is evident that further progress must be made in improving the level of education, the narrowing of the wage gap, removal of present job restrictions, and perhaps, most important of all, granting of additional political expression, economic and social opportunities

"Progress on these ideals could see this population group adopt a Western life-style which will bring economic advantage to all"

The catalyst introducing further progress will be world demand for a reliable and growing source of metal and mineral products — a role South

Africa can increasingly assume

The study suggests that current retailing, manufacturing and general commercial activities will require rapid expansion and adaptation to meet expanding demand

Blacks will make up 73,8% of South Africa's population by 2000, equal to 36 020 300 people out of a total of 48 822 700

The survey says that if whites are wondering why the economic shoe is pinching — their real earnings in 1976 were down 1,9% on 1975. The shoe will get tighter, it predicts, as taxes will rise on higher incomes

Real earnings of coloureds fell by 0,8% while Asians earned 4,4% more and blacks 5,1% more in 1976

The analysts pinpoint the growth areas in black spending. These were education, up 113,2%, cosmetics and patent medicines, up 108%, medical and dental services, up 103,9%, furniture and household appliances, up 93,4%, and alcoholic beverages, up 62% at the top of the spending growth scale

The comparative poverty of the black population is reflected in the high percentage of income spent on food, 38,14% in 1970 of a black's total income

Spending growth in this sector was 36,4% between 1968 and 1970. Clothing and footwear, accounting for 13,59% of the total black household budget, increased by 21%

Spending on transport advanced comparatively rapidly at 43,3% and accounted for 7,85% of budget in 1970

The increase in black spending power is reflected partially in a 1975 survey of the six top items of expenditure, compared with 19 in 1968 and 1970, and limited to Johannesburg, Pretoria, East London and Bloemfontein

Spending on food, clothing, furniture, transport, liquor, cosmetics and patent medicines amounted to R608-million against the R625-million of the 1970 wider survey

In 1975, food accounted for 53,3% of total spending and clothing for 17,6%, both increases on percentages of the total budget of 1970. Transport was up a little, and spending on furniture and, in particular, liquor and cosmetics and patent medicines were down

The six main areas of tremendous potential growth are food, clothing, furniture, furniture and appliances (especially if black towns are electrified) transport, liquor, cosmetics and patent medicines, says the survey

3/1/78

The Star Tuesday Ja

Muslim hope on visas

South African Muslims may soon be able to visit Egypt without encountering visa problems

A spokesman for the Islamic Council of South Africa (ICSA) said today the visa problem had been raised with an Egyptian representative last October

"We are just waiting to establish a date in which to meet our host to begin the negotiations that would enable local Muslims to visit Egypt without visa problems," he said

The council represents 300 000 Muslims in South Africa in affairs of international importance

It is a member of the World Islamic League (Rabita) in Mecca

No diplomatic relations exist between South Africa and Egypt

However, South African Muslims have been flying

to Egypt regardless. Some have been turned back at Cairo airport — or detained as suspected spies.

People who have succeeded in getting into Egypt have either had good contacts or letters of introduction

• • Number of persons in Republic

309 Dr Z. J DE BEER asked the Minister of Statistics

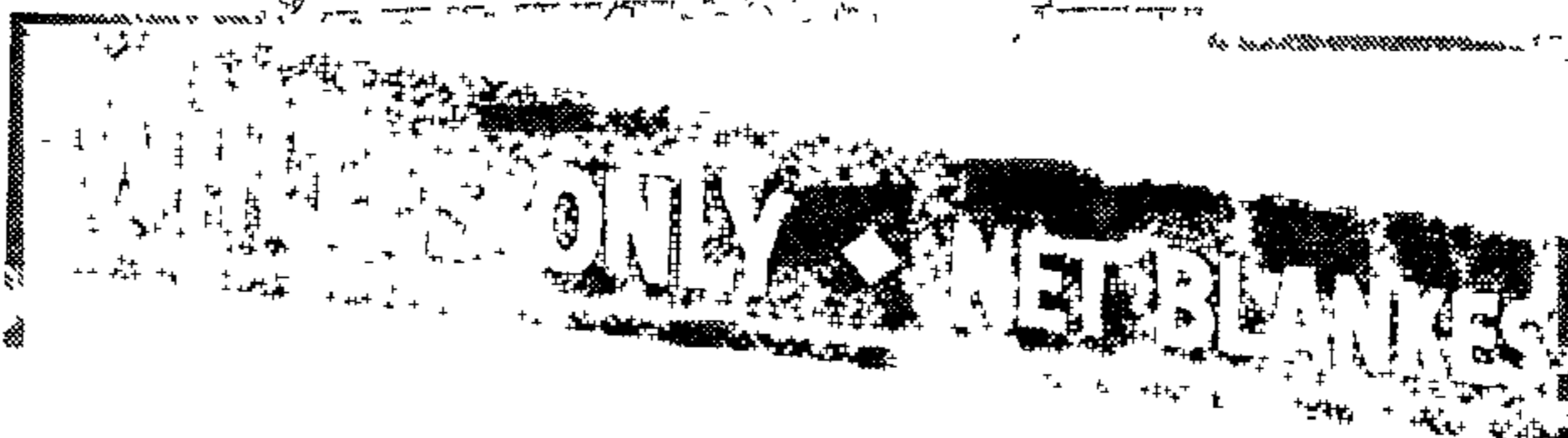
- (1) What was the estimated number of persons (a) over and (b) under 18 years of age in each race group in the Republic as at 30 June 1977,
- (2) what is the estimated number of persons in each race group who were economically active at that date

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
(1) (a)	2 834 000	1 227 000	421 000	9 031 000
(b)	1 531 000	1 205 000	344 000	7 919 000
(2)	1 831 000	822 000	237 000	6 897 000

NOTES

- (a) These estimates are based on mid-year estimates of the population and ratios derived from the 1970 population census
- (b) Excluding de facto population of the Republic of Transkei
- (c) The estimated number of economically active Bantu was 5 110 000 in October 1977 according to the Department's current population survey. The difference of approximately 1,8 million is due to the exclusion of Bophuthatswana and the stricter criteria used in this survey



235

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smasjinerie

The sign which prevents other races from taking a shortcut at Johannesburg station.

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(k) pe

(l) Versekeringsbydrae

Jo'burg station a 'conflict area'

Star 16/3/76

Apartheid signs are staying at Johannesburg station because their removal could lead to a "conflict situation" according to South African Railways.

But when two Star newsmen took a photograph of an apartheid sign at the station yesterday they found themselves in a conflict situation with the Railway Police.

The Star photographed the notice following a complaint from an Indian

reader that the notice had been recently installed and countered SAR's stated policy of phasing out apartheid in stations.

After taking the picture, The Star men were detained and questioned by Railways security police for taking the photograph without permission.

They were released, without charge, after 20 minutes.

APOLOGY

An SAR spokesman later apologised to The Star and said that in normal circumstances newspaper's need not seek permission to take photographs in public areas on railways property.

"This is a sensitive matter. We would rather go about change in a quiet way. We do want to remove these small things as far as possible, but somewhere we have to draw the line."

er na en van oeriewe

He said that though apartheid signs had been scrapped at Pretoria and Cape Town stations, it was not thought practicable to follow the course in Johannesburg because of its layout and mass of people of all races who used the station.

iks)

Population 235 shocker

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — About 27 cities the size of Johannesburg would have to be built during the next 25 years to provide for the increase and urbanisation of South Africa's population, the Minister of Planning, Mr S W van der Merwe, said today.

He said that in analysing the question of urbanisation it was necessary to keep in mind the shocking conclusion from the 1970 census that the South African population would be about 25 percent bigger than originally expected by the year 2000.

This meant a population of 22-million in 22 years time.

Johannesburg would have a population of five million and the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area would be about as big as London. Other cities in the

country would be the size of Birmingham, Hamburg, Munich and Philadelphia.

A new appreciation of the responsibility of planning and designing was needed. Aesthetics and compatibility of projects should be given even more attention, he said.

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235
1980 census will be biggest

Own Correspondent

Six years in planning and five years in execution — that's the 1980 census, the biggest single public service operation

At today's prices, the whole operation will cost more than R16-million. It will involve more than 30 000 part-time officials.

Their job will be to track down each of South Africa's estimated 25-million people and get more details about them than any previous census

Census Day is May 6 1980, after which Department of Statistics officials will have two weeks in which to complete and collect about 4-million census forms.

QUESTIONS

To make this possible, the machinery was set in motion in August 1974, when about 170 different organisations were asked what questions they thought should be included on the census forms

Draft census questionnaires were drawn up and two pilot surveys to test them for clarity and practicality were undertaken among about 26 000 people

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics in Pretoria said yesterday the form of the questionnaire had been finalised and would soon be printed

"This is a crucial part of the operation, because it is essential that people can understand and complete the form," he said.

Three senior officials had been sent on an overseas study tour to obtain information about censuses in other countries

SECTIONS

The spokesman said it would take the average family about half an hour to complete the census questionnaire. The form was divided in four sections covering personal details, family details, details of possessions and details of homes

Once the forms have been sent to Pretoria their processing is expected to take five years

"This is not as long as it might sound. Processing for the 1970 census returns took eight years

"Straight population figures will be available within three months of the 1980 census," the spokesman said

An innovation for the 1980 census is that all race groups have to fill in the same form for the first time

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An opposite view, held by some whites, is that some blacks have an occult knowledge of medicines, as well as a developed extrasensory perception, and I know of white farmers who have gone, very quietly, not only to diviners to discover lost property, but also to Xhosa doctors for treatment for themselves or their children. I think it is usually when they are aware of friction with employees and fear mysterious injury from them, but this is rarely admitted.

What is the reality behind these stereotypes? There was a widespread and detailed knowledge of plants and properties by indigenous peoples in South Africa: a knowledge both of healing properties in plants, and of poisons, as well as beliefs based on symbolic associations not on experimental evidence. Such a belief was that the burning of dark green plants in a mealie field would help to produce lush, dark green mealies.

The South African Institute of Medical Research has done notable work in collecting information on remedies used by traditional doctors and providing experimental evidence on the properties of these plants. Dr J.M. Watt and Maria Breyer-Branwyk published the second edition of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of Southern and Eastern Africa in 1962, a very substantial contribution. I was familiar with this work from the time when, as a young anthropologist in Pondoland, I apprenticed myself to a herbalist, and used to send into the Institute plants used as medicines which I learnt from her or anyone else. It should be noted that plants were used traditionally to change mood as well as to heal a cough, or colic, or treat the meat of an animal that had died of anthrax before eating it. The medicine I thought might be sought after was one used in Tanzanian to make a bride "patient and polite" with her in-laws.

Respect for the knowledge of traditional doctors, such as that shown by the work of the Institute of Medical Research, is not wholly new. In 1857, the first Superintendent of the Grey Hospital in King William's Town, Dr Fitzgerald, invited into the hospital and took round the wards those whom he referred to as "colleagues", that is local diviners and herbalists. He

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POPUL. - General

28-2-79 - 31-12-80

Hansard 4(254) 28/2/79

Number of persons over/under 18 years of age in Republic

291 Dr Z I DE BEER asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) What was the estimated number of persons (a) over and (b) under 18 years of age in each race group in the Republic as at 30 June 1978
- (2) what is the estimated number of persons in each race group who were economically active at that date

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
(1) (a)	2 883 000	1 286 000	438 000	8 363 000
(1) (b)	1 525 000	1 208 000	340 000	7 851 000
(2)	1 861 000	836 000	244 000	6 352 000

235

return to the Boer lines. Allenby told me to write a pass for them and let them go. The doctor then asked for brandy, arrowroot, surgical instruments and bandages for the Boer wounded. I refused to give any medical comforts or anything that would enable him to keep his patients away from us. He then offered to buy all these things which of course was absurd. We did give him 100 bandages, some surgical needles and a few other instruments, some pounds of antiseptic wool and a few pounds of soap. He wanted towels but we had none to spare.

When going away he

you in the
would use

Increase rate of population
Hansard 4(288) 213/79
263 Mr H F J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Statistics

German con
and drivers

What was the natural increase rate per
1 000 of population for each race group in
the Republic in 1977 and 1978 respec-
tively.

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He made the
whether he

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Officers of
capacity."

	1977	1978
Whites	8,9	8,7
Coloureds	16,3	15,7
Asians	18,7	18,2

Data for Blacks not available but are
estimated at 28,0 for 1977 and 1978

me and said, 'I thank

. I said I hoped he
wounded well. Our

arrangements the transport
er, was our interpreter.

comfortable by asking him

in a way that would be
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the Boers in any

The Boer

and help from

Germany. Apart from the arms which they bought

and which were shipped out in piano cases, they

received no help, except for a few doctors as

mentioned.

figure than Arnold. He was certainly one of the greatest Christians of the nineteenth century, and no man in that troubled age made a greater contribution to sanity in religion and to true freedom of thought. Justice has hardly been done him by later generations, perhaps because his best writing is hidden away in the eleven comprehensive charges which he delivered to the clergy of the diocese of St. David's. Thirlwall's attention had been directed to German thought and literature by his friend Julius Hare (1795-1855), himself a man of considerable learning though little originality.¹ As a young fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Thirlwall had not very much to do, so threw himself with avidity into the task of assisting his friend in the translation of Niebuhr's *Roman History* (1828-32).

Now, if critical methods can be applied to the early history of Rome, they can be applied to the early history of Israel. Niebuhr himself was well aware of this possibility, and, though it was not his special subject, had made some passing comments on Genesis which could not be reconciled with the doctrine of verbal inspiration. This was enough to alarm the cohorts of orthodoxy, and even the fanatically loyal Arnold passed through some anxious moments. His doubts were allayed when he was able to visit Niebuhr at Bonn in August 1830. 'I... talked with him for three hours', he wrote to a friend, 'and I am satisfied from my own ears, if I had had any doubts before, of the grossness of the slander which called him an unbeliever.'² A review of the translation in the *Quarterly Review*, which referred to 'works... pregnant with crude and dangerous speculation', called forth the wrath of Thirlwall, who replied to it in defence of Niebuhr. In a letter to the Chevalier Bunsen written in 1831 he remarked:

In Germany I hear most persons were at a loss to conceive on what grounds Niebuhr could have been assailed in England as irreligious. That persons of this description would be scandalised by Niebuhr's divergence from the book of Genesis I knew to be an unavoidable misfortune, and I only hoped that his speculations might not fall into their hands. But I had scarcely imagined that the *Quarterly* would have degraded itself by such a stupid and bestial attack as that with which it evaded the more difficult task of reviewing the book.³

¹ Hare was the only Englishman in more than a century to write anything on Luther that is worth reading. His *Introduction of Luther* (1855) is scientifically objective, and for its date a remarkably perceptive piece of work. Hare at the age of ten had first learnt to throw inkstands at the devil at the Wartburg in 1805.

² Letter to the Rev. George Cornish, in *Stimley's Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.* (4th ed., 1891), pp. 152-3.

³ Quoted in J. C. Thirlwall, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

But translation of books on Roman history was not the only means employed by Thirlwall to fall foul of the paragons of Biblical orthodoxy. In 1825 he had had the temerity to translate Schleiermacher's *Critical Essay on the Gospel of St. Luke* (1821). This is far from being Schleiermacher's best work. He was not primarily a historical or literary critic; his book on St. Luke had no lasting influence on the progress of the study of the Synoptic problem in Germany or elsewhere. It is interesting to note, however, that, abandoning the idea of an 'original text' which was supposed to underlie our present texts, he

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in its most virulent form and some of the odious itself to the translator. A good many years Melbourne, himself no mean scholar, was at Thirlwall, whom he recognized to be one of the English Church, for the bishopric of Norway Thirlwall was too strong, and this came to nothing. Later Melbourne returned to the charge in connexion with the vacancy in the remote and impoverished see of St. David's. He was, however, particularly anxious to appoint no bishop suspected of heterodoxy. It took a considerable time, and consultation with the Archbishop of Canterbury, before the Prime Minister's anxieties could be set at rest. The story of what happened when the offer had been made and accepted has passed into history. The Prime Minister received Dr. Thirlwall in his bedroom, after an interview of some length, Melbourne turned to his departing guest and said: 'I have done you a favour by

623 Mr. E. R. B...
Minister of S...

Hansard (752) 27/4/79

Projections of E...

235

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) 146 100
(b) 5 900
(c) 56 700

Estimates as at 30 June 1977

Population tops 23m

235
MAR 1979

Mercury Reporter

AFRICANS in South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana outnumber Whites 4,5 to 1, Coloureds 8 to 1 and Indians 24 to 1 according to population estimates released by the Bureau of Market Research.

South Africa's population reached 23 600 000 in 1978 or 27 400 000 including Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

Slightly over half the Africans lived in the homelands, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the report said.

Johannesburg now has 1 500 000 inhabitants, followed by Pretoria with 728 600 and Wynberg with 697 400.

The Witwatersrand -

Pretoria - Vereeniging area accomodates 1 400 000 or 31 percent of the White population.

Newcastle district has shown the biggest percentage increase in its White population rising by 19,4 percent annually from 7 800 in 1970 to 32 000 in 1978.

KwaZulu is the biggest homeland with 3 100 000 inhabitants followed by the Republic of Transkei with 2 600 000.

Fewer people, less poverty

SIR, — Recently the Administrator of Natal warned that the biggest threat to Natal's future was population growth, and Pietermaritzburg is considering building a second city to cope with its expanding population; hence your leader of August 11 on the rural baby boom is a timely warning of grave trouble ahead, socially, economically and politically.

The chairman of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has stated that too many people for whom education, housing and public services must be provided reduce public savings available for productive infra-structure and reduce per capita income.

Too many children prevents making all literate. The fundamental choice, he said, is between an exploding number of people and an improving quality of life we can't have both now.

The baby boom in the United States has resulted

in the price of a new single family home soaring from R16 700 in 1970 to R53 500 today. Who can doubt that soaring populations are a vital element in the curse of inflation, pollution, unemployment and deterioration of living standards?

Although tradition plays a part, social and economic factors have an important bearing on the fertility of the population. The lower in the social, educational and economic level, the greater the number of children.

This is strikingly shown in a survey done in New York City where the number of live births per hundred families was

about double in those of poor education and on the dole compared to the affluent and well educated.

A survey done in France showed similar results. Coalminers had almost twice as many children per family as members of the professional classes. Hence efforts by a more advanced section to keep pace with the birthrate of a less advanced section can only be defeating to the former, as it tends to a general levelling downwards of the quality of life.

Overcrowding

Exploding populations may create, in the short term, more markets but they also lead to exhaustion of irreplaceable assets, the law of diminishing returns operates, pollution destroys amenities, overcrowding and urbanisation give rise to social frictions and crime, and bureaucracy and government interference flourish.

A country's prosperity does not depend upon great numbers. India's 600 million are infinitely worse off than Sweden's 7 000 000 or Switzerland's 5 000 000.

For our own sake, we should use every endeavour to repair the blunders of the past and raise living and educational standards for all. The Verwoerdian disastrous choice of either poor and White or rich and mixed will result in our becoming poor and still more mixed.

And instead of subsidising breeding, as we now do, let us instead reward non-breeding. For truly the stork is not a bird of good omen.

G.M.

Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet van 1973)

Fewer workers will support a growing number of old people

By Karm Irton
As yet little preparation has been made for the year 2000 when there will be twice as many people over 60 alive as there were in 1970

Diminishing ranks of workers will be supporting an increasing number of aged people — with vast economic, social and medical implications. The medical profession can look forward to dealing increasingly with older people — the demand for paediatric and obstetric specialists being overtaken by the need for those trained in geriatric medicine (geared to the particular needs of the aged).

In South Africa total population is expected to increase from 16.2 million in 1970 to 27 million in 1980 and 48.2 million in 2000. The highly skilled white group is not only dwindling but proportionately less aging, more rapidly in 1970-80, 39 per cent of the white population was under 20, and 10 per cent over 60 compared with black population figures for 1975 which show 53 per cent of the group un-

der 20 and five percent over 60. Predictions for the year 2000 (provided by the Department of Statistics Demographic Division) indicate the situation will then be whites under 20 35 percent, blacks 49.5 percent, and whites over 60 11.75 percent, with black over 60 5.5 percent.

The breakdown of South African population into socio-economic categories shows a small executive class (white) responsible for the decisions and actions resulting in economic growth and the creation of job opportunities for a large base of unskilled workers (black).

The Bureau for Economic Affairs' projection for the year 2000 suggests that a movement from unskilled to semi-skilled labour would have to be substantial to maintain the current position

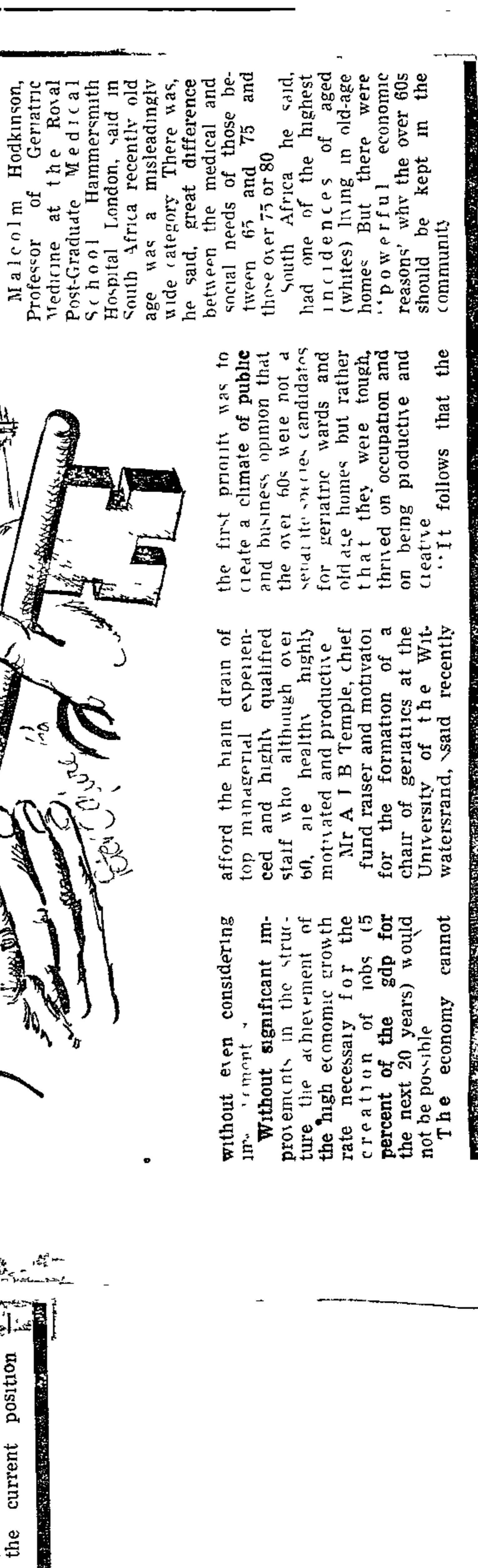
without even considering improvements in the structure the high economic growth rate necessary for the creation of jobs (5 percent of the gdp for the next 20 years) would not be possible.

The economy cannot afford the brain drain of top managerial experienced and highly qualified staff who although over 60, are healthy, highly motivated and productive.

Mr A J B Temple, chief fund raiser and motivator for the formation of a chair of geriatrics at the University of the Witwatersrand, said recently

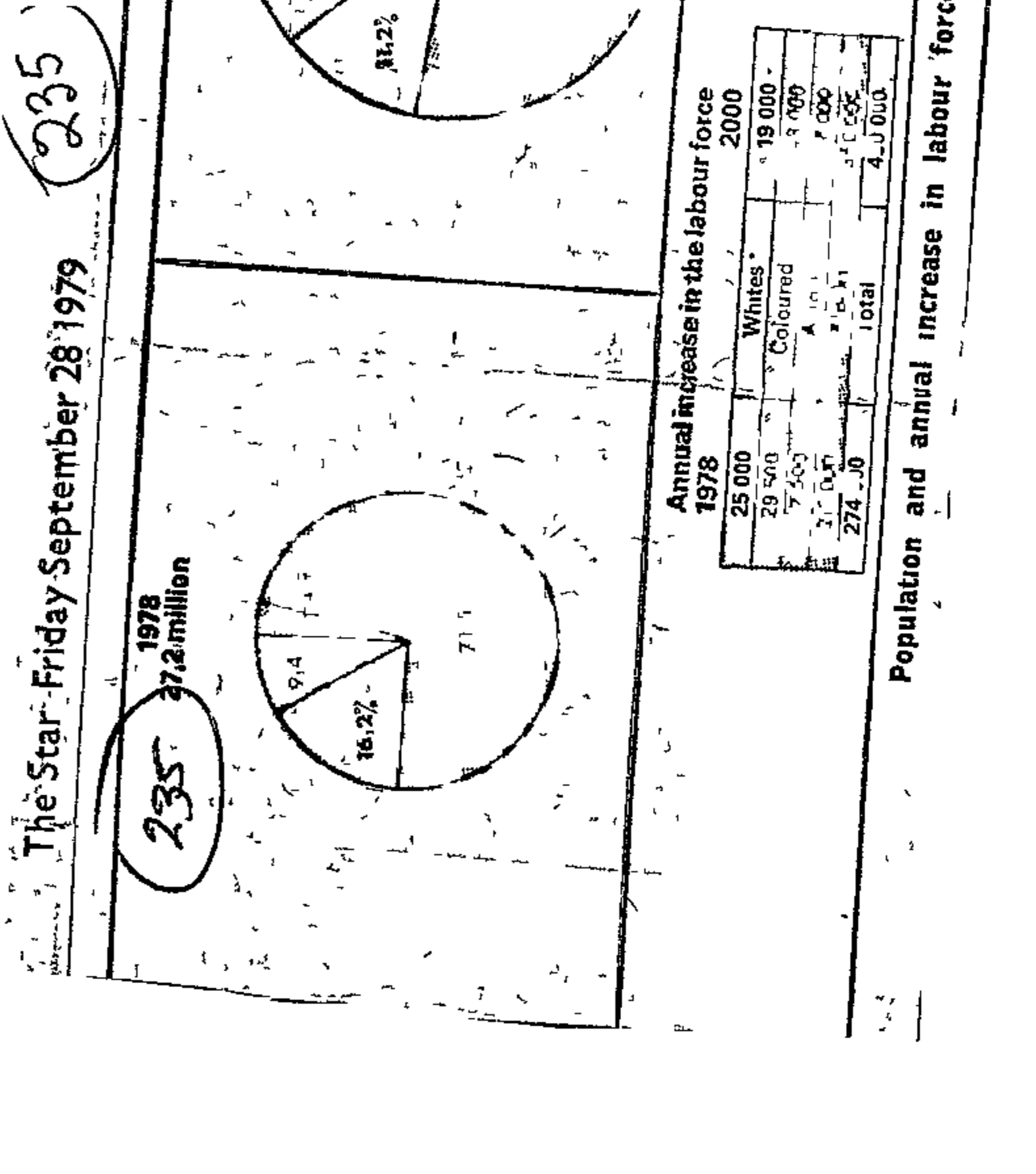
the first priority was to create a climate of public and business opinion that the over 60s were not a social liability. Candidates for geriatric wards and old age homes but rather old age homes but rather that they were tough, thrived on occupation and being productive and creative.

It follows that the



Malcolm Hodgkinson, Professor of Geriatric Medicine at the Royal Post-Graduate Medical School Hammersmith Hospital London, said in South Africa recently old age was a misleadingly wide category. There was, he said, great difference between the medical and social needs of those between 65 and 75 and those over 75 or 80.

South Africa he said, had one of the highest incidences of aged (whites) living in old-age homes. But there were powerful economic reasons why the over 60s should be kept in the community.



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
1 cup cucumber, seeded and diced

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, onion, eggs together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and well. To serve, add dressing to salad;

4 - 6 servings.

---000---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

CT. 16/10/79
**Biggest
census
in May**

PRETORIA — The biggest population census yet undertaken in South Africa was planned for May 6 next year at an estimated cost of about R20-million, the Secretary for Statistics, Dr T A du Plessis, announced at a press conference here yesterday

The last census was taken exactly 10 years ago in 1970

Dr Du Plessis said the new census would reach every South African throughout the land, from flat-dwellers in the big cities to people in the most remote country areas

A total of 30 000 census enumerators would help to accomplish this task

The department had been busy planning the census for the past five years. The first results were expected to be published within three months after the census

Dr Du Plessis said the 1970 census had taken eight years before all publications had been completed. It was hoped to complete the 1980 census within five years

"The Department has opened 21 branch offices in the larger urban areas and they are busy with preparations for the census. In the rest of the country, 300 magistrates are performing this task. These offices will arrange for the actual enumeration by 30 000 enumerators."

Dr Du Plessis emphasized that all the information gathered would be strictly confidential — Sapa

White growth may hit zero by 2000

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23/1/79
MP

Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa could have a zero white population growth by the end of the century and an imbalance of aged people if current trends continue.

This is the view of demographers and Opposition politicians, based on the most recent Bureau of Statistics figures.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party MP for Umhlobo, warned yesterday that provision for the aged — pensions and accommodation — in South Africa was "an absolute disgrace".

In 1970 21% of the white population was between 0 and nine years old. By 1980 this will drop to 20.1%. In the same period those over 65 will increase from 6.5% of the population to 7.6%.

Among coloureds there was a dramatic decrease in the 0 to nine age group — from 32.6% to 23.02%. Those over 65 remained at 3% of the coloured population.

The Asiatic 0 to nine age group decreased from 28% of the population to 26% and those over 65 increased from 1.8% to 2.2%.

The total of white births in 1970 amounted to 88 886 or 23.2 per thousand of the white population. By 1980 this is expected to drop to 74 037, or 17 per thousand.

The growing problem of an imbalance of aged people is illustrated by the decrease in death figures among whites. In 1970 the total was 43 326. This decreased to 35 280 in 1977 — the latest figure.

Mr Oldfield said poverty and distress among the country's aged was spreading and drastic action was needed.

For a start, the means test should be amended to meet current conditions.

Inflation since it was last amended in 1972 was one of the major reasons for the distress, pensions were just not big enough.

Mr Oldfield said that in Durban all old age homes had long waiting lists. Some had even stopped keeping lists. The position was no better in other parts of the country.

The gross unfairness of the means test was obvious. For instance a Durban widow who

was fighting a losing battle to live on half her husband's pension of R85 a month had no entitlement to an old age pension.

This was because anyone with an income of more than R82 a month was disqualified from applying for a pension.

"How can the Government expect an aged person to live on R82 a month. It's impossible and I intend again appealing to the Government during the coming parliamentary session not only to raise pensions, but to drastically overhaul the means test," Mr Oldfield said.

The Progressive Federal Party's financial spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, agreed that the means test was out of date and should be restructured to cope with inflation and price increases.

"The aged in this country are increasing in numbers and they're getting a raw deal."

"In addition to pension increases and a new means test level, the Government should create special investment sources for pensioners where higher than normal interest can be earned," Mr Schwarz said.

WHITE	ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
121	28	15	120	139	49	56
1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.9%	4.4%	2.1%	2.9%
389	115	127	190	276	273	212
4.9%	10.1%	15.8%	6.1%	8.8%	11.4%	11.0%
3118	537	246	845	566	148	66
39.3%	47.3%	30.6%	27.1%	18.0%	6.2%	3.4%
2181	273	239	939	1278	772	749
27.5%	24.1%	29.7%	30.2%	40.7%	32.3%	39.0%
7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
287	122	28	572	161	282	59
42.4%	36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	24.7%	15.1%	18.2%
104	42	13	84	18	76	11
15.4%	12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%
41	41	2	680	167	806	89
6.1%	12.3%	1.9%	31.3%	25.6%	43.1%	27.5%
677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).

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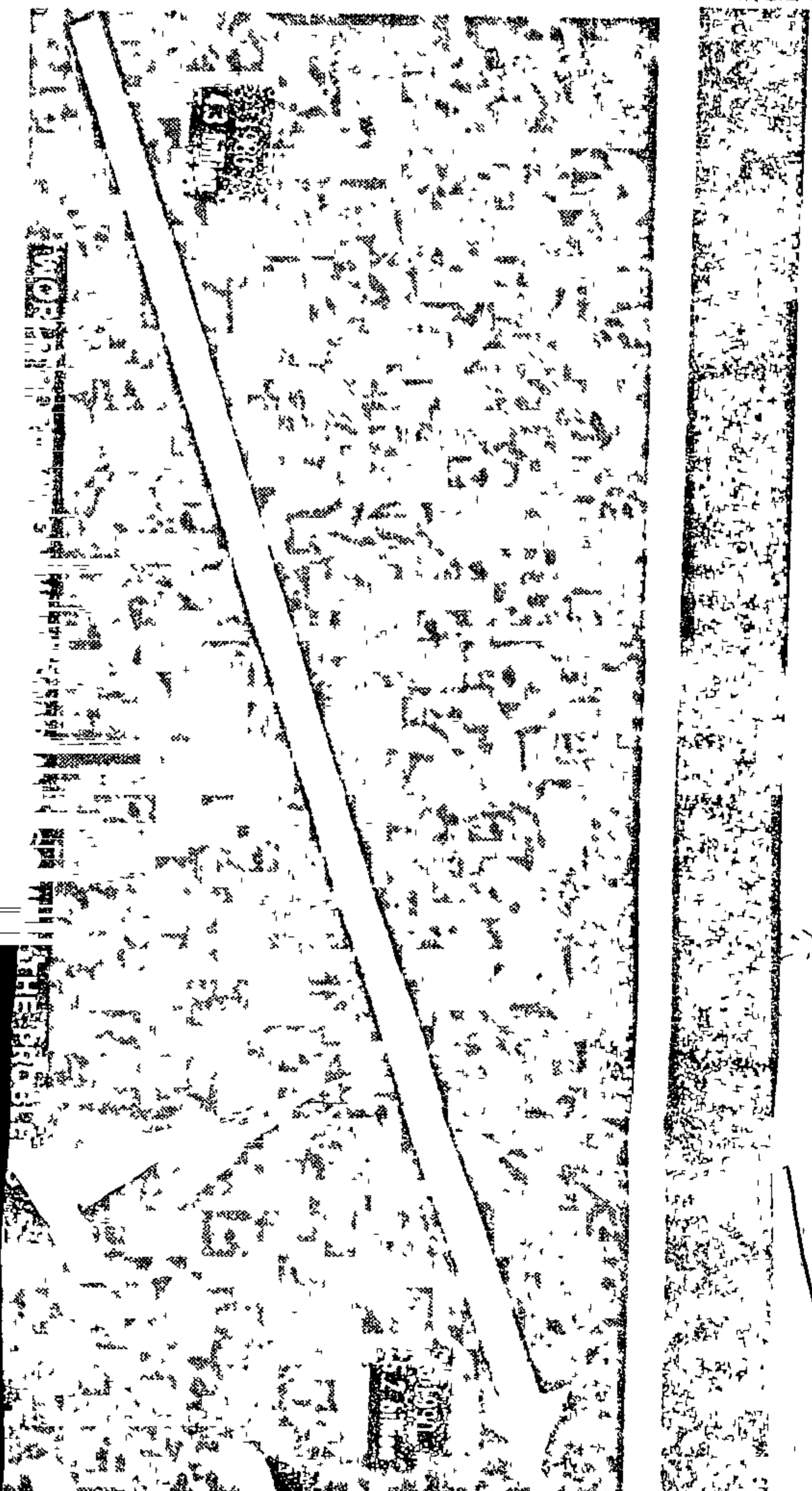
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The Sun Tuesday January 13 1970

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

THE EIGHTIES

Examining the prospects for the world during the next decade, ROSEMARY RIGTER reports on the nightmare which even the most affluent Western nations cannot avoid — unless massive efforts are made now.



UNEMPLOYMENT

By 1990, 400-million more jobs will be needed for the world's population who will join the job market — and already there are an estimated 300 million unemployed in the world.

THE FUTURE

In the Third World now, people eat an average food deficit per person per month of 3.3lb. By 1990, this will have risen to 5.8lb. Already 1,400 million do not have enough to eat.

THE WESTERN WORLD

By 1990 the demand for energy worldwide will nearly double, exceeding supply by about 13-million barrels a day (oil and oil equivalent).



Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, puts the threat in a nutshell. We might think that the '70s put us under more pressure than any period since the Great Depression and World War 2.

But by 1970, he says we may well look back on those years as a decade of extraordinary peace and prosperity.

McNamara's nightmare is that in the '80s, the world will finally run out of time. It will no longer be able to ignore a longed series of irremediable problems. Even if they are faced with courage, life will be uncomfortable for a considerable time ahead. If that is ducked, it will be intolerable. The nightmare has four main elements.

1. **Food** Most of the world no longer feeds itself. The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that already about 600 million children under five die each year from starvation. Most of the world's population is packed up in North America which produces 80 per cent of global grain exports today. Yet to provide a minimally acceptable food supply by the year 2000, these exports will need to be trebled and developing countries will have to double their own food production.

2. **PEOPLE** Except in Asia, Africa, the population boom is declining from the '60s explosive growth of plague, famine or nuclear war, the present 4.3-billion world population will inexorably increase to at least 5.3-billion by 1990. Either we mount a serious attack on poverty — the necessary prerequisite for effective family planning — or the world's population will

235 STAR 15/1/80 NOW for the apocalyptic?

subsidise sometime late in the 21st century at around 30-billion nine out of 10 of them in today's new-born nations. Prudent action now might just cut the total to 8-billion.

3. **JOBS** Few countries are not worried about unemployment. In the rich Western countries more than 18 million adults are drawing the dole. In the Third World one man in three — without the cushion of dole payments — either has no work or is chronically unemployed. The world will get far worse as exports in developing countries, the West's standard response so far — to protect trade, to protect industries and skills — is almost certainly a recipe for disaster for both rich and poor.

4. **ENERGY** Massive price increases for oil created problems in the Seventies. It is inevitable that to be able to pay for the oil to seek alternatives, we must be doing it now and great deference to the countries that have been richer ones. If the price of oil had cut world imports by the amount needed to pay for their increased oil bill, they would now be 3-million more unemployed today in the EEC alone. Instead they maintain those imports, and so helped the rich countries adjust, by more than tripling their borrowing.

mission proposes entails asking producers to maintain a predictable rate of supply while requiring the West to limit consumption more strictly.

To protect Opec interests and enable rational economic planning, the commission suggests steady increases in oil prices, possibly indexed to the cost of manufacturers, possibly based on a basket of currencies rather than tied to the dollar.

As for financial aid the Brandt Commission says aid must increase by about R7-billion a year, to reach the 0.7 per cent GNP aid target in 1985 by the West.

Together with this, the commission urges a doubling of the World Bank's lending and the use of the International Monetary Fund's gold stocks as collateral for loans to the richer developing countries. This means the commission aims to invest \$100 billion in the Third World by 1987.

The West must be prepared to pay higher prices for food, world commodities,

For the longer term, the Brandt Commission focuses on the need to overhaul the system of financing development, to get important projects started and ensure that money is efficiently recycled for world growth. This leads to a development fund, financed by some form of international tax levy, to provide loans for long-term programmes.

But it is not a new idea. Keynes argued for it 30 years ago at Bretton Woods and it is unlikely to be any more popular now than it was then.

However, the pressures for reform are coming from many quarters — ever from industry, even

more ambitious than the Brandt proposals is, for instance, a plan for a Global Infrastructure Fund put forward by Japan's Mitsubishi Research Institute. It generates effective demand within the world amounting to more than R425-billion, a sum equivalent in current prices to the US costs of World War 2.

The Mitsubishi plan argues that the unit of world recession is to stimulate private business in industrialised nations.

The emphasis would be on vast projects involving groups of countries both at the investing and receiving end to develop the sea-bed and untapped energy resources and improve the environment. Calling for \$1 billion a year from the industrialised market economies, it points out that this would amount to only about 3 per cent of the money spent on armaments in 1975. Underlying the plan is more than a concern for world growth, and the need to channel excess capacity into projects which are profitable to the Third World.

It is when it is set on the "engine of dreams" that such funds could make some sense that doubts creep in. But, as with the other proposals for international pump priming, perhaps we should ask what the alternatives to such faith might be.

The Brandt Commission says others argue that there is an alternative in low cost schemes, which must be accelerated. Brandt is arguing that such funds could make some sense that doubts creep in. But, as with the other proposals for international pump priming, perhaps we should ask what the alternatives to such faith might be.

pending catastrophe, and then long-term reforms.

The emergency programme has four key elements: an efficient world food programme, agreements on energy supplies, conservation, and prices, a massive transfer of money through aid and lending to the developing world and a start with reforms of the monetary and financial systems.

If the developing countries are to double their food supply by the year 2000, and in more than half of them population growth outstripped food production in the Seventies, this will have to concentrate on agricultural production, most now done



McNamara Brandt and Nyere refer to a global nightmare, ways to save off the world and Third World rights.

But they will also need help.

It will cost a great deal — say R26-billion a year. About R2-billion of this will have to come from the industrialised countries.

The international energy strategy the commission

18/1/80

STAR

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commission's report will also influence United Nations strategy, now in preparation for the Third Development Decade

But the central question remains: where is the political backing? Economic uncertainties are compounded by political ones

First -- the "great power vacuum", the US is likely to be sorting out its internal decision-making conflicts for

some time, while the Soviet Union will face an agricultural crisis, desperate shortfalls in its economic performance, and an oil shortage as the decade ushers in a new leadership. European electorates regard their governments short-term expedients with increasing scepticism. So where will initiatives come from? Some hopes are pinned on a new German / Japanese / Opec

combination, with the power and the means to channel surpluses to the Third World

But what about the recipients? Unmistakable, the Seventies have seen increasing resentment of Western economic dominance and a distrust of the "Western ideal" of Western liberalism, which is by no means limited to the Islamic world

The temptation is to patch up the existing arrangements. Yet the central warning, from hard-boiled Western economists as well as statesmen of Brandt's calibre is that patching up is a recipe for hardship among the rich, and starvation elsewhere, in an increasingly unstable world -- Sunday Times New Service

series of more than 50 reports over years, starting with details relating how many people live in South Africa where they live, their racial composition and their sex. Specific information then become available on a sample basis before mid-1981. Final data will be published in mid-1982.

While planning the format of the form, the compilers ran three test runs, each time testing questions in the field and revising them both in the field and on the advice of a member advisory panel. But it is nevertheless realistic to expect problems.

Earnings secret

Some husbands for example object to their wives knowing exactly how much they earn. Another problem could be the case of an illiterate person who is required to tell these details to an enumerator.

A more general wariness may come from those who suspect that such information will reach the ears of the Receiver of Revenue. "Under no circumstances will this happen," Smalberger emphasises.

Honesty will be required of farmers, professional people and small businessmen who are asked to state their net before-tax profit or income for the year.

P U I

Professionalism through

- Invest by end three-year Manager
- Contact person of

The census asks that an address supplied by the person filling in the form. This is only so that unclear information can be checked, Smalberger explains. It will not appear on the computer.

On census day, 30 000 enumerators — to be appointed from next month and fully trained before C-day — will distribute the forms in census wards. They will collect the forms within 12 days. Seven hundred coders will then start putting the information into computers and first results will be announced by late August or early September.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda will each conduct a census on the same day to avoid a double count of migratory workers.

to service industries and businessmen. Headed "amenities," it asks how many refrigerators, deep-freezers, stoves, washing machines, radios, television sets, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, caravans, tractors, carts, swimming pools and holiday cottages are owned.

"This should help in planning business strategy," says Joe Smalberger, assistant chief statistician of the Statistics Department's Demography section. "Not only will there be global totals, but the numbers will be broken down into districts. A businessman will know, for example, how many pools are in a certain area."

Another section of the four-part ques-

Form 11

AFRIKAANS OP KEERSY

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1980 POPULATION CENSUS

(taken in terms of the Statistics Act 1976)

NB — Before filling in this questionnaire please read the instructions (form 10) carefully. 2. A 4 PART A Answer this part in respect of every person present at midnight between 6 and 7 May 1980.

- 1 Name — State for each person (Do not forget babies if baby is still unnamed write Baby) (1) Surname (2) First name
- 2 Relationship — E.g. head of family, wife, son, uncle, is to servant, etc. or living alone
- 3 Sex — Mark applicable space with a cross (X) Male Female
- 4 Age — State age in years at last birthday. For babies under one year write 0
- 5 Marital status — State whether never married, married, widowed, divorced or living together. See instruction 2b
- 6 Population group — E.g. White, Malay, Indian, South Sotho, etc. See instruction 2c
- 7 Birthplace — If within RSA state name of DISTRICT. If outside RSA state name of COUNTRY
- 8 Country of citizenship/nationality — See instruction 2d
- 9 Usual place of residence — State full residential address. See instruction 2e. (If the same as the address at the top of this form write HERE.) Also state TYPE OF DWELLING at address on 6 May 1980 e.g. house, flat, hotel, etc. (1) Now (6 May 1980) Dwelling type (2) 5 years ago (6 May 1975)

Afrikaans	Speak	Read	W
English	Speak	Read	W
Black	Speak	Read	W

CENSUS 235 More than heads

The May 6 census will be more than simply a head-count of all South Africans. It will also be something of a consumer survey, collecting a mass of statistics about them. Much of the information will, therefore, be of assistance to industry, business and planners generally.

The additional questions were included after consultations by the Department of Statistics with some 170 business representatives and university professors who were asked to indicate what information they believed would be of value to them.

They appear on the single form (up to four different forms were issued in the last census in 1970) which is to be distributed to all population groups (blacks had separate forms in 1970).

Main aim of the R20 million census — it is the twelfth — is, of course, to count how many people are within the borders of the country on May 6. But use is being made of the opportunity, which comes only every 10 years, to collate a lot more.

One section in particular will be of aid

tionnaire that will assist businessmen is that involving the age distribution of the population. "A chain store that concentrates on teenage clothing will know in which areas the bulk of teenagers live," he explains.

Income figures will also be related to districts giving another breakdown of significance to business.

"In this census we will, for the first time, seek information on the income of the black population," adds Smalberger. "At the Statistics Department we have been inundated with questions relating to this in recent years, but, apart from sample surveys taken by private companies, no official information has been available."

The census will also be something of a transport survey, asking respondents to indicate how they get to work, when they leave home and when they return. Officials believe these statistics will be invaluable in planning transport needs for the major urban areas.

The information will be published in a

series of more than 50 reports over two years, starting with details relating to how many people live in South Africa, where they live, their racial composition and their sex. Specific information will then become available on a sample basis before mid-1981. Final data will be published in mid-1982.

While planning the format of the census form, the compilers ran three dummy runs, each time testing questions in the field and revising them both in the light of the resulting confusion or misunderstood replies as well as on the advice of the 170-member advisory panel. But it would nevertheless be realistic to expect problems.

Earnings secret

Some husbands, for example, object to their wives knowing exactly how much they earn. Another problem could be the case of an illiterate person who is required to tell these details to an enumerator.

A more general wariness may come from those who suspect that such information will reach the ears of the Receiver of Revenue. "Under no circumstances will this happen," Smalberger emphasises.

Honesty will be required of farmers, professional people and small businessmen who are asked to state their net before-tax profit or income for the year.

Those with company cars will be expected to estimate the monthly value of the vehicle to them and to add this to their total earnings. The same will apply to those who have company houses or other tax-reducing perks.

The major problem for the census men, however, will be to count the many thousands of illegal blacks living in the urban areas. Most are not going to want to be counted, fearing the administration boards or the police could use the information against them. The census authorities are insistent this just cannot happen, but their task will be to convince the average black person of this.

The census asks that an address be supplied by the person filling in the form. This is only so that unclear information can be checked, Smalberger explains. It will not appear on the computer.

On census day, 30 000 enumerators — to be appointed from next month and fully trained before C-day — will distribute the forms in census wards. They will collect the forms within 12 days. Seven hundred coders will then start putting the information into computers and first results will be announced by late August or early September.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda will each conduct a census on the same day to avoid a double count of migratory workers.

to service industries and businessmen. Headed "amenities," it asks how many refrigerators, deep-freezers, etc.

The usefulness of the statistics is clearly going to depend on the degree to which the department is able to persuade blacks, in particular, that personal details will not be available for scrutiny by other authorities. The FM does not rate their chances highly against the background of so many years of justified suspicion of government motives.

Moreover, while accepting the convenience of using a general census for wider purposes, an argument could also be made that the collation of this additional type of information should more properly be the task of private endeavour. The country does have a market research industry.

Form 11

MUST BE FILLED IN NOT LATER THAN 09:00 ON 7 MAY 1980
AFRIKAANS OP KEERSY

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1980 POPULATION CENSUS
(taken in terms of the Statistics Act, 1974)

NOTE — Before filling in this questionnaire please read the instructions (form 10) carefully. A separate instruction card will be sent to you.

PART A Answer this part in respect of every person present at midnight between 6 and 7 May 1980.

1 Name — State for each person. Do not forget babies. If baby still unnamed write "Baby".	(1) Surname	(2) First name
2 Relationship — e.g. head of family, wife, son, niece, sister, aunt, etc. or filling alone.		
3 Sex — Mark applicable space with a cross (X).	Male	Female
4 Age — State age in years at last birthday. For babies under 5 years write 0.		
5 Marital status — State whether married, widowed, divorced or living together. See instruction 2b.		
6 Population group — e.g. White, Malay, Indian, South African, etc. See instruction 2c.		
7 Birthplace — If within RSA state name of DISTRICT. If outside RSA state name of COUNTRY.		
8 Country of citizenship/nationality — See instruction 2d.		
9 Usual place of residence — State full residential address. See instruction 2e. (If the same as the address at the top of this form write "HERE"). Also state TYPE OF DWELLING at address on 6 May 1980, e.g. house, flat, hotel, etc.	(1) Now (as of 6 May 1980) Dwelling type	(2) 5 years ago (6 May 1975)

Population Census 80

Afrikaans	Speak	Read	W
English	Speak	Read	W
Black	Speak	Read	W

CENSUS

More than heads

The May 6 census will be more than simply a head-count of all South Africans. It will also be something of a consumer survey, collecting a mass of statistics about them. Much of the information will, therefore, be of assistance to industry, business and planners generally.

The additional questions were included after consultations by the Department of Statistics with some 170 business representatives and university professors who were asked to indicate what information they believed would be of value to them.

They appear on the single form (up to four different forms were issued in the last census in 1970) which is to be distributed to all population groups (blacks had separate forms in 1970).

Main aim of the R20 million census — it is the twelfth — is, of course, to count how many people are within the borders of the country on May 6. But use is being made of the opportunity, which comes only every 10 years, to collate a lot more.

One section in particular will be of aid

tionnaire that will assist businessmen is that involving the age distribution of the population. "A chain store that concentrates on teenage clothing will know in which areas the bulk of teenagers live," he explains.

Income figures will also be related to districts giving another breakdown of significance to business.

"In this census we will, for the first time, seek information on the income of the black population," adds Smalberger. "At the Statistics Department we have been inundated with questions relating to this in recent years, but, apart from sample surveys taken by private companies, no official information has been available."

The census will also be something of a transport survey, asking respondents to indicate how they get to work, when they leave home and when they return. Officials believe these statistics will be invaluable in planning transport needs for the major urban areas.

The information will be published in a

Hansard No 1 col 10/11
7/2/8

235

Births

47 Mr H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Statistics

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured
and (c) Indian births were registered
during 1979, (235)
- (2) how many of these births in each race
group were illegitimate?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (1) (a) (b) (c) and (2) figures for 1979 not
yet available

Preliminary figures for 1978 are—

- (1) (a) 74 585
(b) 65 260
(c) 18 862
- (2) (a) 3 194
(b) 30 956
(c) 2 155

Handover

No

1

col
23/24

235

8/2/80

Increase rate of population

121 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Statistics

What was the natural increase rate per
1 000 of population for each race group in
the Republic in 1979?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Whites	8,7
Coloureds	15,7
Asians	18,2
Blacks	28,0

22

Hansard 2 Ques 101 (68) 13/2/80

235

White persons resident in Republic who
are not South African citizens

182 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Statistics

What is the estimated number of White
persons over the age of 16 years and under
the age of 25 years who are permanently
resident in the Republic at present and who
are not South African citizens?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

17 to 24 years group

43 600

10-million blacks ⁵⁷⁴ _{2 1/30} outside ⁽²³⁾ homelands ⁵⁷⁷

235

Pretoria Bureau

More than half of South Africa's black population still live outside the homelands.

This was established from figures in the latest publication of the Department for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development.

The statistical survey of black development for 1959 stated that figures presented by the various administration boards that over 10 million of the estimated 19.6 million blacks still live in board areas.

Soweto — the biggest town — has an official population of 680 000 followed by Tembisa, near Kempton Park, with 133 870. Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark with 124 565 and Mamelodi near Pretoria with 118 000 residents.

There are 10 towns with more than 50 000 residents and a further 1.7 million blacks living in white towns.

In comparison, only 1.7 million blacks live in proclaimed towns in the homelands.

It is the first time that such extensive statistics on the distribution and development of the black population in the board areas and the homelands has been made available.

Biggest population census ever taken

South Africa is preparing itself for its biggest population census since its first one was taken in 1904. The census, a population count, starts on May 6. It is expected to last 12 days. Everyone is urged to supply correct information.

SOME 30 000 census enumerators will be employed by the Department of Statistics to assist with the countrywide census which will be taken on May 6 this year.

Census 80 will be the biggest population census ever to be held in South Africa since the first national census was taken

in 1904

The census of the total population of South Africa takes place every ten years and this year's census, as was the case with those of 1960 and 1970, will coincide with the call by the United Nations that countries should conduct their population census on each year ending with an '0'. The United States of America for in-

stance will have a census in April 1980

According to Mr Joe Smalberger, of the Department of Statistics, it is of the utmost importance that every member of the population be enumerated.

"It is only in this way that an accurate statistical profile of the country's population can be formed," he said

"With the country en-

tering an important phase in its development, accurate statistics are the only basis on which effective planning can be based. Without accurate figures to work on, planners will not be able to provide the necessary facilities which can result in discomfort and even hardship."

Mr Smalberger said that "Apart from enlisting the help of some 30 000 persons for a period of twelve days, to act as enumerators, the Department is doing its utmost to encourage every person to co-operate in his own interest to ensure the success of Census 80."

Mr Smalberger pointed out that there was no need at all for persons to refrain from completing all the questions on the census forms.

"The Census Act makes it quite clear," Mr Smalberger added, that all personal information provided to the Department of Statistics or any of its enumerators will be kept a secret. There is no way in which any private person or organisation including Government Departments, will be supplied with or informed of any of these personal details — not even a person's address.

"In addition, all enumerators must take an oath of secrecy before they are allowed to assist with the enumeration," he said.

FORMS

Mr Smalberger added that this year's census form differed from those used previously — for the 1970 Census for instance three different forms per household had to be completed but for Census 80 these have been combined into one and a few new questions added.

These questions deal with information on the following: the disabled, transport, sporting activities and amenities

Mr Smalberger said that when the census first was planned, some 170 experts from the

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
153982A	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I
1565290	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I
153547Z	MAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
156633B	ZACHERL	SARINE RUTH	102101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE)
137915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1

AS AT

STU13-9
15016 B.A./LL.B.

and public sector, organisations and universities were approached for suggestions. The questions were then tested all over the country four times before the questionnaire was finalised.

Also for the first time all the different population groups of the country will be enumerated on one form. In the past a separate form was used for the black population.

Mr Smalberger said that since the population census of 1970, the coding and computer facilities of the Department of Statistics have been modernized and he foresees that statistics of the 1980 census will be available much sooner than those of previous censuses.

He added that the first results on the geographical distribution of the population will be released during August of this year and that the first detailed results will be available by mid-1981.

R35
Post
26/3/80

The NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE was developed by Delbecq, not as a Technology Forecasting method and is not considered to be one. It is in many respects, however, similar to the best-known TF method.

(d) Opportunity is now given to the members of the group to explain or voice opinions about each item but prolonged interaction and argument is discouraged. This step for the first time allows participants to voice opinions publicly. With between fifteen and thirty ideas in front of them to discuss in about half an hour, the group quickly disciplines the verbose while giving opportunity to the best of opinion.

UTILISE RAPIDLY AND EFFICIENTLY
SEMBLED GROUP OF PEOPLE.

-range forecasting and corporate planning
-gather and opinions about future events
-experts within the course of a
-and select new ideas, during a
-defining strategic alternatives as well
-sequence of steps, each of which has been
-various steps:
-phrased as a question which will

to target the house-to-house inquisition and act against those who fail to return the form?

Many official bodies assemble their paper work without the employment of temporarily licensed prodnoses Why cannot the Department of Statistics do likewise?

SECRETIVE

ed to select a certain number, usually
x, best ideas and to rank order them, with
points and the lowest rank one point. Thus
d democratically by the group.
the separate groups are collected and if
if required, a second round of voting can be
is a whole. This session is normally found

Census will enroach on privacy

NM
9/14/80
235

SIR, — In the April issue of Reader's Digest the cat has burst from the bag in the form of an article about the population census to be conducted in May.

It is perhaps understandable that the Department of Statistics has given little publicity to the census; its disregard for personal sensitivities invokes comparison with what one hears of Iron Curtain bureaucracy

The form to be completed by each household demands the disclosure of information usually regarded as private — one's income, for example

Enumerators are to call at every house to vet the answers This is the contentious issue Inquiry made of the authorities brings the response that, for reasons of locational familiarity, the enumerators are to cover their own residential areas. Posting the completed form to the Department of Statistics (as in this year's American census) is forbidden

The Department's standpoint seems to be rooted in threats of punishment rather than in consideration for one's reluctance to disclose, probably to a neighbour, matters one thinks of as confidential.

The householder risks penalties if he refuses to talk; the enumerator risks penalties, if he talks.

Salary

The fact that one does not wish a neighbour to know one's salary, the ages of one's family members, and other sensitive items, is from the dictatorial departmental viewpoint totally irrelevant

Again, if it is subsequently found that one's acquaintances know more than they should — what proof can there be that the enumerator is the source of the leakage?

Surely it would be better

The NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE has been used in South Africa by the Human Sciences Research Council as a research tool, by the School of Business Leadership of UNISA as an educational aid, as also frequently by consultants to corporate managements in conducting strategic planning sessions. No specialist know-

(c) The participants are then formed into small groups numbering about five to seven and their ideas are recorded in round robin fashion on large sheets of paper suspended on the wall in front of the group. Each small group can now have all the ideas generated in front of them. In addition the ideas are no longer associated with their originators. In this way influences due to the personality, affiliations, status or quality of oratory of the originators are minimised and attention is directed to the quality of the ideas.

method because it inhibits their source of power.

Delbecq; André L. and Van de Ven, Andy. "A Group Process Model for Problem Identification and Programme Planning" — Prepublication draft, Graduate School of Business, University of Wisconsin.

By Hugh Leggat
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Department of the Interior is to be decentralised to bring its functions almost to the doorstep of every citizen.

From July 1, a reorganisation will start towards the 'deal of putting an office or a representative of the department in every city and town, no matter how small.

Citizen identification and the keeping up to date of details, such as addresses in the population register will take place on the spot where people live and work.

All schools will become involved in arranging for pupils to apply for identity documents when they reach the age of 16.

Notification of births, marriages and deaths will continue to be taken at police stations and municipalities in small centres where there are no regional offices.

Dept decentralisation will assist all citizens

START 17/4/80 235

235

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Schabuse, has announced the decentralisation of the department to bring its functions almost to the doorstep of every citizen.

All schools will become involved in arranging for pupils to apply for identity documents when they reach the age of 16.

Notification of births, marriages and deaths will continue to be taken at police stations and municipalities in small centres where there are no regional offices.

where there were no regional offices local authorities would be used to perform decentralised functions for remuneration.

So as to keep the awareness of individuals in the population register up to date, notification will be sent to the local authorities of the date of their birth and death.

Notification of births, marriages and deaths will continue to be taken at police stations and municipalities in small centres where there are no regional offices.

in the private sector farmers' associations and co-operatives to take charge of address registration in their respective areas.

Centralised systems worked better, effectively and served their purpose. A departmental committee which examined the proposed systems concluded that the present centralised system in South Africa did not ensure that the population register was kept up to date.

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relatively stable business will have less risk avoiding such assurance. A firm that makes a variety of products with higher probability offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one production line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Publicly owned government jobs with greater security are less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms create an excessive demand for those jobs if equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the physical capital, are hired on a similar variety of contracts, though usually with more explicit conditions. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The real interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when the rate on new loans is lower. The firm also uses short-term loans, usually bank loans, of a few years' duration at interest rates that are more sensitive to short-term business conditions than are long-term borrowing rates. These short-term loans are paid off ("laid-off" or "unemployed") when the firm reduces output in transactions.

Every resource used in the firm is available through a variety of risk-bearing, insuring arrangements. Labor seems to make risk sharing arrangements with the employer, probably because of higher costs (less security) for an employee.

Hansard 10

Quis Col

655/656

25/4/80

235

Census forms

*9 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) Whether the South African Police were given access to census forms in their efforts to trace the son of a former Appeal Court judge, if so,
- (2) whether it is the practice for information obtained in a national census to be made available to the Police, if so,
- (3) whether any other bodies have such access, if so, which bodies,

APRIL 1980

656

- (4) whether any steps are taken to ensure that information of a personal nature which is obtained from citizens during a census is kept confidential, if so, what steps?

+The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (1) No
- (2) No
- (3) No other bodies have access
- (4) Yes By giving effect to the secrecy provision of the Statistics Act. All employees of the Department are on appointment sworn to secrecy *

Letters to the Editor

18/05/80

Why tear up *ARC 45*

(235)

the census forms?

I HAVE been most disturbed by Press reports that the returns for the 1980 census are to be destroyed once the statistical information has been abstracted

Why should I waste an hour or more filling in a form, only to have it torn up?

I should imagine it will cost the taxpayers a considerable sum for all this information to be collected, only to have it destroyed afterwards.

In most countries, census returns are preserved as a valuable resource for family and local history — and they are particularly valuable in a country like South Africa, where most preserved records, such as those of the Master of the Supreme Court, are only those of people who had property

The census returns are, in a sense, the 'annals of the poor' and should be kept for future generations.

In most countries, census returns are made available to the public after a closed period, usually 80 or 100 years, after which it is assumed that most of those concerned will have died

The 1851 census returns for England, for example, are in so much demand that even quite small libraries are acquiring microfilm copies, so that that census is proving useful long after those who took it have died

Let us not be so shortsighted in South Africa that we preserve no record of individuals for future generations

S T W HAYES

Melmoth

Shocks in store as

census

adds up races

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S Times
4/5/80

SOUTH Africa takes a good, hard look at itself next Wednesday when the census takers make their rounds — and some of what it finds may come as a shock

In a country where numbers are the daily fare of politics, every community will be watching to see who's up, whose down

The whites, who are declining year by year as a proportion of the population, are likely to find that they are heading for the point known to demographers as "zero population growth"

That is the point where births are balanced by deaths, and where there are no further baby booms in prospect

Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch, one of the country's leading demographers, says white South Africa will reach that point in 20 years

The census will show whether the day is even closer than that

If so, there is bound to be a new outcry for what used to be known as "Botha babies" — especially since white Afrikaners are likely to find that they have almost been overtaken by their coloured Afrikaans compatriots

By MARTIN WELZ

Professor Sadie's estimate is that there are now 2,53-million white Afrikaners, and 2,2-million brown

Some of the brown Afrikaners are drifting across to the English camp but an overwhelming 85 per cent are still Afrikaans

Dramatic

However, Professor Sadie believes that the census will show a dramatic drop in the coloured birthrate — from 47 births per 1 000 in 1960 to 31 this year

If so, the coloured community can now be described as typically middle-class and demographically mature

These figures, in any event, suggest that white Afrikaners are on the verge of an entirely new relationship with the coloured community which will soon be producing almost half the Afrikaans writers, intellectuals, playwrights, and thinkers — possibly with an enormous impact on Afrikaans university and intellectual life

And that would be only one aspect of a broader cultural revolution as an increasingly prosperous coloured community develops new ambitions and captures new roles for itself

As for the English says Professor Sadie, he expects them

to make up 39 per cent of the whites

Afrikaners will be about 56 per cent, and the remaining five per cent will speak European languages, predominantly Portuguese

His figures cast great doubt on the estimates of recent years that the Portuguese-speaking population numbers 500 000 to 600 000. Who is right will be established on Wednesday night

Grand apartheid will be knocked sideways by the census if Professor Sadie is right in his belief that at least half the black population growth is now taking place in urban rather than rural areas and that the black population in 'white' areas is growing faster than in the homelands

Other questions that await the 10-yearly census to be answered are the growth of churches, switches in religions, the movements of people from town to cities and from province to province

Black

Some of the questions are these

- Has turmoil in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk affected its membership among black, coloured and Indian members?
- Are Indians and coloured people flocking to the Transvaal in search of jobs and housing which they cannot find in Natal and the Cape?
- Is the Free State still a fast-diminishing proportion of white South Africa, and is the province still turning 'black' at the same fast rate as in the past?
- Are blacks becoming urbanised as fast as coloured people, and coloured people as fast as whites, and Indians (who are almost completely urbanised)?

South Africa's health and wealth, its education and its work habits, its past and its future — only the census can give the answers

Census will provide valuable traffic data

(235) RDM 5/5/80

Staff Reporter

throughout the day

VALUABLE information on traffic patterns and vehicle dispersion will be derived from questions included in the national population census this year, the Director-General of the Automobile Association, Mr Eric Turk, said yesterday

Respondents will be required to state the locality of their work place, school, and so on, the main mode of transport used to travel there and the time of departure to and from that activity

Mr Eric Turk said that the information obtained would aid those concerned to ensure the smooth flow of commuting traffic by establishing travel patterns and providing for the varying levels of traffic density

It would also serve to indicate the need to relieve traffic congestion by means such as staggered working hours, efficient public transport and road developments

Mr Turk also welcomed the inclusion of a section on the number of vehicles per household, sub-divided into motor cars, combis, bakkies, motor-cycles and caravans

He said "This information will enhance the impressive volume of statistics of the Department of Statistics on the South African vehicle population and will be of considerable value to road traffic planners, the motor industry and organisations which provide services to motorists"

235 UDM

10/5/80

BRIEFS

Voters roll

THERE are 2 324 136 voters registered in South Africa, of whom almost half (1 172 961) were registered in the Transvaal when the supplementary voters list closed at the end of March. This was revealed yesterday in a reply to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), who asked the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlébusch, for the total number of voters. The Cape Province had 694 452 voters, Natal 265 661, and the Free State 191 062.

Weekend Argus

MAY 10 1980

10/05/80

The numbers game

ARGUS
235 222

WITH its immediate acceptance of the Schlebusch Commission's interim proposals, the Government has demonstrated again its refusal to recognise the hard realities of South Africa

The most important reality is contained in the official population statistics. At the last census in 1970 there were 15 340 000 Africans out of a total population of 21 794 000. Whites numbered 3 773 000 and the rest were Asians and coloured people.

You can deduct a few million Africans for the 1980 census (those who live in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and so on) but you will still end up with some 16 000 000 Africans. According to the 1977 estimates, South Africa's trimmed-back African population had grown to 15 789 000 and the whites to 4 363 000. Today, three years later, the gap is wider still as this week's census will show soon.

When it comes to the realities of power, the numbers game counts heavily — but you would never guess it from the Schlebusch proposals. White Rhodesians were never beaten — they were outnumbered.

The State President's Advisory Council will not have a single African member. Instead, it will be made up of whites, Indians, coloured — and Chinese who represent a mere handful of the population.

As for Africans, the most numerous of all South Africans, they will have their own council which 'may' be consulted by the State President's council. Or may not, presumably.

Y

10/05/80 ARMS

GENSUS SNAG HITS RAND

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Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA — Resignations of census enumerators in Johannesburg are slowing the population count down to a crawl.

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics said that 37 enumerators of a total of 1 000 working in the Johannesburg area had resigned because of the 'unfriendly and unco-operative attitude of people living in Johannesburg'.

The problem areas seem to be the high-density living suburbs like Hillbrow.

All over the country people were co-operating very well, with no incidents except for the accidental dog bite.

In rural areas like Springbok, farmers were driving up to 100 km to collect their census forms because the census man had not yet arrived at his farm.

CO-OPERATION

'The co-operation has been fantastic all over the country except in Johannesburg,' he said.

The enumerators have resigned because of dependency.

They have been sworn at, been insulted, some have even been threatened with physical assault, others have had dogs set on them and doors slammed in their faces.

The resignations are causing a delay of a 'few days' in getting census forms out to everybody.

To remedy the situation new enumerators have been trained to take over.

BACKLOG

But because of the loss of enumerators a backlog has built up which has led to erratic distribution of forms in suburbs like Parkhurst.

The spokesman said that steps had been taken to make sure that all the forms in the Johannesburg area would be distributed by Monday.

He could not say what percentage had already

been sent out.

In Pretoria the distribution has reached nearly 100 percent.

What makes the behaviour of people living in Johannesburg even more disturbing is that most of the enumerators are retired people who have been trained to do the census and are augmenting their pensions.

More than one-third of them are women.

The spokesman said the reception enumerators were getting from blacks was good.

'They seem to realise the importance of the census and are eager to help. This is especially so in Soweto.'

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Trouble is
to double

BLOEMFONTEIN — It was estimated that 30 years from now South Africa would have to house double its current population, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Addressing a congress of municipal engineers he said if 80% of this population increase lived in the cities in the year 2010, it would mean that between now and then five million new living units would have to be built in South Africa's urban areas.

If the population increased by 25-million and 80% lived in urban areas, provision would have to be made for 20-million.

"Urban growth is not an evil in itself, but rules for urban growth must be drawn up and adhered to" — Sapa

FIGURES TELL THE STORY

Argus 16/5/80 (235)

EVERY year a huge mass of statistics is released by the Government in replies to questions tabled in Parliament, State department reports and statements by Government spokesmen

These statistics — which range from the trivial to the important — reflect the state of our nation and problems in South African society

From information released during this year's session of Parliament, the following figures were gleaned. Where it has been possible to obtain comparable figures for the previous year, these have been supplied in brackets

Estimated total population of South Africa as at June 30 1979 24 090 900.

Blacks, 16 319 900,
whites, 4 446 000,
coloured, 2 533 000, Indians 792 000.

Estimated number of economically active South Africans on June 30 1979, 9 549 000

The number of people employed by the central government, provincial administrations, homeland governments, the South African Railways and Harbours, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, local authorities, public statutory corpora-

tions, control boards and other statutory bodies. 1 389 223

The number of people who successfully applied to have their race classification changed during 1979 152.

Applications turned down 81.

The number of prisoners on Robben Island: from South Africa, 429, from South West Africa, 53

The number of people under the age of 18 who were detained in terms of security laws during 1979. 42 males and 6 females.

Seventeen were detained in terms of the General Law Amendment Act, 1966 31 were held in terms of the Terrorism Act, 1967 (227 males and 25 females under the age of 18 were detained in terms of the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts during 1978)

The number of people banned under the Internal Security Act. The position at February 8 was 152, 33 of whom have left the country. (A year ago there were 145, of whom 23 had left the country)

The number of actions for damages pending against the State by people detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act or by their next of kin during 1979 32

South African citizens who had their passports withdrawn or were refused passports or passport renewals during 1979 91 (396)

The number of people charged with offences under the Internal Security Act during 1979 34

The number of people

detained as at March 3 this year under

● Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — 49 (65)

● Section 12B of the Internal Security Act — 14 (23)

● Section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act — 1 (6)

● Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — 6 (4)

There were no detainees held in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

People detained during 1979 for interrogation in terms of section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act 81 (320).

The number of people charged for contravening the Immorality Act in the year ending June 30 1979. 355 (295).

The number of people hanged in South Africa during 1979 133 (132)

Cases of armed robbery in South Africa in 1979. 2 558 (3 141 in 1978)

Motor vehicles reported stolen in the year ending June 30, 1979 38 440 (38 050)

Number of vehicles recovered 26 900 (29 876)

Rape cases reported in 1979. 15 232 (15 175)

The value of dagga confiscated by the South African Police in the year ending June 30 1979 R40,4-million (R47,5-million)

Escapes from South African prisons in 1979 1 629 (1 903)

People convicted of offences in connection with drugs and dependence-producing substances in the year ending June 30 1979 20 386.

The number of people killed and wounded by the police during the execution of their duties in 1979

Adults killed, 153 (192).

Juveniles killed, 10 (12).

Adults wounded, 461 (487)

Juveniles wounded, 33 (47).

Firearm licences issued in 1979, 128 227 (118 515).

Applications refused, 3 300 (5 244).

Reports of firearms stolen, 4 725 (4 706).

(To be continued)

Compiled by TOM DUFF

'Breach of census 235 (2) ~~secret~~ secrecy' a mystery

EDM 10/6/80.

By CHRIS MARAIS

A JOHANNESBURG family has been told that information they gave in census forms has been passed on to the West Rand Administration Board for investigation

But after a thorough check by both the Department of Statistics and Wrab officials have come to the conclusion that the family, who may not be named, were potential victims of a suspected blackmail attempt

Early last week the family submitted a signed statement to the Rand Daily Mail on the matter. They said they had an unregistered Rhodesian black living on their premises

On May 29, three weeks after submitting their census form containing this information, three men claiming to be Wrab inspectors visited their premises

The men, according to the statement, belligerently questioned the family maid about the "garden boy"

"During the course of the raid one of the men asked our maid where the 'garden boy'

was who had been included in our census form," the statement said

That night a black man calling himself as "Inspector Hlondwene" telephoned the family and said he and two white inspectors had visited their home after gleaning information from their census form

"He said he was just trying to save us from paying a fine and put the phone down" the statement said

The 'Mail' approached the Department of Statistics and told them about the matter

Mr Andries van der Walt, a spokesman for the department said all personal information given on a census form was covered by a secrecy clause in the Census Act

"Some people have filled in that they are professional thieves. Even information like this we cannot pass on to the authorities"

He said if the incident was true as reported, it would be the first case of a breach of census secrecy since 1904

He referred the 'Mail' to the

department's chief statistician, Mr Neville Gouws

Mr Gouws after being told about the matter, then discussed it with Wrab

"I was told they simply did not operate like that and that they had not been given any census information" he said

The Department of Statistics investigated further. They questioned the enumerator for the area as well as his area superintendent

"The enumerator is an immigrant student who has only been in South Africa for two years. It appears he did not even know that Wrab existed. I am satisfied that the information did not come from him," Mr Gouws said

"Wrab also checked their staff lists and could find nobody called Hlondwene on them

"It seems someone might have been trying to blackmail the family, perhaps later charging them a sum of money to have the case forgotten. The three men who visited them must have been impersonating Wrab inspectors"

By Drew Forrest
South Africa's "most ul-
nerable minority" -- its
40 000 Chinese -- will
soon have parliamentary
representation in terms of
the Constitution Bill

But there is little
enthusiasm for the scheme
among Chinese, and un-
certainty as to how re-
presentatives will be
chosen

According to Mr Steven
Ho, an accountant with the
Argus Group in Johannes-
burg, there is no coherent
Chinese "community" in
South Africa with a clear-
cut political character

"What we have instead,"
he said, "are communities
in different towns, all of
which operate independ-
ently"

This was confirmed by
a Chinese businesswoman
who asked to be identified
only as Caron "The Cape
Town and Pretoria Chinese
are particularly close and
self-reliant," she said, "and
everybody there is active
in the Chinese association
in Johannesburg, that is
not so"

There is no recognised
'community leadership'
and no machinery for the
election of leaders "I
cannot see how representa-
tives to the President's
Council will be elected."

Chinese Bulkewarim ON

STAR 19/6/80

NEWS

Mr Ho commented

There could be no ques-
tion of boycotting the pro-
posed council in spite of
their political disabilities,
the Chinese did not iden-
tify with blacks But be-
cause of their small num-
bers and ambiguous legal
position, they preferred to
remain invisible

"If we move, people

will start to take an inter-
est in us, that is the fear,"
said Caron "The basic
worry is that the laws af-
fecting us will be more
strictly enforced

The Group Areas Act,
which compels Chinese
wishing to buy property
or run businesses in white
areas to obtain permits
from the Department of

Community Development
was regarded as especially
irksome

With increasing contact
between whites and Chin-
ese, the Mixed Marriages
Act had come to be re-
sented

There is anger also at
the refusal of some head-
masters in white Govern-
ment schools to admit
Chinese pupils

Said Caron "White State
schools have been offi-
cially opened to Chinese
But I know of people, for
example in the Bez Valley

area, who have been told
to take their children to
the new Chinese school in
Brampton"

Reassurances made by
the Consul General, Mr Lo
Ming Yuan after the re-
cent visit by the Taiwanese
Premier had raised many
people's expectations, said
Mr Ho

The consul had made it
known that he had "high
hopes of a new legal dis-
pensation for South
Africa's Chinese But con-
tinuing Government inac-
tion was causing wide-
spread disillusionment

Resentment at restric-
tive legislation was run-
ning highest among Chin-
ese in professional and
executive positions

Whites⁽²³⁵⁾ head towards zero growth rate

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's white population growth rate is plunging towards zero, according to figures provided by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria.

A senior official said the decline in the growth rate had been dramatic over the past 20 years — and it appeared the trend was continuing.

These figures were released in the wake of a call by a Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominee this week urging whites to have more children if they wished to make a meaningful cultural "impact" in Africa.

Ds Piet Strauss said at the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Potchefstroom that he feared whites would make up only 12% of South Africa's population by the year 2000.

Another dominee, Ds H F Verwoerd — son of the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd — also suggested this week that whites should have more children to prepare to populate the "white homeland"

suggested by the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs.

He wants to see couples planning to have five children.

However, the statistics underline that for whites, and to a lesser extent other race groups, excluding blacks, the days of big families are virtually over.

The curve of white births per thousand people began to fall fast from 1960 when it was 21.9. In 1970 it was 23.5, in 1975 18.9, in 1978 16.3 and in 1979 16.6.

The amount by which births exceed deaths has also dwindled. In 1960 it was 1.47%, in 1970 1.32%, in 1977 0.89%, in 1978 0.87% and last year 0.88%.

The Department of Statistics believes the steep decline in white births is due mainly to the vast changes in socio-economic circumstances in the past 20 years.

Inflation has forced many women into the labour market necessitating a curtailment of family sizes. Society has become more tolerant of unmarried childless couples.

The active family planning programme of the Department

of Health has also contributed.

Sociologists reckon the chances of a reversal of the trend for tight control of family sizes are virtually non-existent.

The high cost of living for large families is the primary reason.

And if couples want to maintain a fairly high standard of living — and most young couples do — the wife has to contribute to income.

Families of four or five children would frustrate this goal.

The same tendency, but not to such a dramatic extent, is apparent in population statistics for other races.

Births per thousand for coloureds in 1960 were 46.7, but last year this ratio had fallen to 25.7. The Asian figure for 1970 was 33.3 and for last year 22.7.

The figure for blacks is estimated at 40 per thousand. There are no reliable statistics.

Actual growth rates are whites 0.88%, blacks 2.80%, coloureds 1.58% and Asians 1.77%.

The overall population growth rate is 2.23%.

Fear behind call for more babies — Tutu

By MARIKA SBOROS

FEAR and insecurity prompted the call by a white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominee this week for whites to have more babies — because blacks outnumbered whites. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday

Bishop Tutu was commenting on a speech by Ds Piet Strauss of Pretoria East at the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Potchefstroom

'Ds Strauss' call is a horrible one to make at a time when there is a population explosion, and inflation and unemployment are rampant. It is a political call motivated by a deep sense of fear and insecurity because blacks outnumber

whites', Bishop Tutu said

Whites could not hope to gain numerical parity with blacks and when the 'new South Africa' came into being blacks would not judge people on the basis of skin colour

Mr John Rees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations likened Ds Strauss's call to the 'Botha's babies' appeal

In November 1965 Cabinet Minister Mr M C Botha called on white couples to have babies to mark the Republic's anniversary

"Somehow, the fundamental issues facing this country are not being confronted by people who support such an idea

Whites will have to accept that they are a minority in this country and as such will have

to determine their future alongside all the other groups

Dr E Hammer, chairman of the Johannesburg Family Planning Association said it was the policy of the Department of Health to provide a family planning service for all races

Such appeals to one section of the population led to feelings of resentment among other population groups

Ds Willy Botha, a Pretoria NGK dominee yesterday supported his colleague's appeal

"I fear that the Afrikaner nation could disappear if the birth rate among whites continues to decrease," he said

And he added that for white survival "each couple should produce 2,14 children"

Population of city ^{19/8/80} ^{ARGUS} ⁽²³⁵⁾ dwindling

THE 1980 census figures for the Cape Town magisterial district are expected to show a dramatic drop in the number of people living in the area

According to figures in the possession of The Argus, the total population of the area has fallen by 29 percent from 254 471 in 1960 to 179 851 in 1980

By far the biggest part of this drop is accounted for by black population changes. The coloured population in the Cape Town magisterial district has fallen by 41 percent in the past 20 years. This means that 51 238 coloured people have moved out of this area, 34 678 of them since the last census in 1970.

The African population dropped by a staggering 62 percent during the 20-year-old period. In 1960 there were 13 013 Africans living in the district compared with the 4 937 recorded by the 1980 census. The Cape Town magisterial district does not include the townships of Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

The white population in the district fell by 12 percent over the same period.

Mr Isaac Ospovat, city councillor for the central city area, said today the majority of the council were concerned about the loss of people in the centre of the city.

'Even if they go to Mitchell's Plain we are losing the economic benefit to the city centre. We must think about bringing people back to the centre or the whole central business district will be affected,' he said.

'Everybody must wake up to the fact that the only way to revitalise the city is to bring people back.'

According to a 1971 news release from the Department of Statistics, the Cape Town magisterial district comprises the following suburbs: Bakoven, Bantry Bay, Brooklyn, Clifton, Three Anchor Bay, Fresnaye, Green Point, Cape Town, Camps Bay, Matland, Mouille Point, Observatory, Oranjezicht, Paarden Eiland, Sea Point, Salt River, Tamboerskloof, Gardens, Tygerhof, Vredehoek,

Woodstock, South African Railway compound, an unspecified area, and Factretton and Kensington Milnerton, Table View, Pineslands municipality and Bloubergstrand are also included.

South Africa's first experience of a modern day famine — in kwaZulu — may not be its last. But one day food shortages, traditionally confined to rural areas, may strike its big urban areas.

This is one of the warnings implicit in a lengthy report by the Worldwatch Institute. The report by Kathleen Newland on "City Limits: Emerging Constraints on Urban Growth" says that the world's cities are growing at a rate that is probably unsustainable.

The logistics of getting food to Third World-type cities in particular, plus the problems of creating enough jobs and supplying energy to urban conglomeration, "raise serious doubts about their viability."

Today 1 800-million of the world's population live in cities. By the year 2 000 there will be 3 400-million — half the world's population. In South Africa already half the people are urbanised.

South Africa's population is rising by 1-million a year and planners are inclined to talk of having to build "a city every year" to keep abreast of housing and other needs.

To assume that urban living is the answer to coping with population growth in undeveloped regions, is the wrong philosophy, according to the report.

"In most poor nations investment in the agricultural sector brings higher returns — as much as three times higher — than investments in other parts of the economy," says the report.

"Yet the urban economy gets the lion's share of both private and public investment. In many cases, no more than 20 to

Stem tide to cities says study

To create a job in industry for just one man in kwaZulu costs R25 000. And tens of thousands want jobs. But is the creation of industrial complexes — embryo future cities — the right answer. No, says the Worldwatch Institute. JAMES CLARKE of The Star's CARE campaign reports.

30 percent of a country's capital is devoted to the agricultural sector, even though 70 percent of the population may live in rural areas.

"As long as the benefits of modernisation are so unevenly distributed, people are bound to continue to migrate to cities."

The report says the slow growth of industrial employment reflects the high cost of creating urban-type jobs. In the United States it cost R16 000 to create an industrial job for just one man.

"In the black areas of Natal, the creation of 2 500 jobs in 30 industrial enterprises required an investment of nearly 53 000 dollars (R25 400) per job."

"Clearly, with this amount of capital needed, poor countries with rapidly growing populations cannot realistically expect industry to absorb more than a small fraction of their labour force growth."

In developing regions, urban conglomeration are already showing signs of a breakdown with the urban

poor receiving fewer calories than the rural poor — and paying between 10 and 30 percent more for their food.

"As a result, the incidence of malnutrition is now growing more rapidly in cities than in the countryside."

The reliance on imported food from further and further afield and often from foreign countries is increasing the vulnerability of many cities.

The urban bias is not easily checked, concedes the Worldwatch report. But by channelling appropriate investments into agriculture, governments can encourage job creation in the countryside, thus removing the element of economic coercion from rural to urban migration.

"The development of indigenous, decentralised, renewable power sources would also create work in rural areas."

"If rural standards of living can be raised — not just for the elite but for the mass of people — the rural exodus can be stemmed."

The Star

'Lies, damned lies and statistics?'

STAC 12/9/80
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As every schoolboy knows South Africa's population is somewhere around 26-million. How wrong can one be? The preliminary statistics of the 1980 census show it to be 23,7-million — just a couple of million up on 1970. The figures were arrived at by eliminating from the census the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. As we all sup from the same regional bowl one cannot help wondering how much use the "national" census is going to be for the future planning of natural resources development. Even in the expurgated area in which the head count was conducted one wonders just how accurate the exercise was. There were indications — right up to a few weeks ago — that a percentage of people had not been counted. To be fair to the census-takers, it is difficult enough counting a flock of sheep in a fold let alone a human popula-

tion as dispersed and mobile as ours — and which includes many who would not want to reveal their whereabouts for fear of being declared "illegal". Which brings us to Soweto's population figure of 864 000. Can it be? Admittedly the eight-people-a-house figure sounds reasonable. And yet intelligent estimates years ago put the population in excess of 1-million.

Points to cogitate in the preliminary figures are the slow growth rate of whites compared with the rapid growth-rate of blacks. Truly, in a country of minority groups, some are destined to become more minor than others. And, most important is the indication of the very frightening rate of rural population growth. Rural areas are already very stressed but it shows where planning efforts (not to mention family planning) must be concentrated in future.

Census in Soweto may have missed 300 000

12/1/80 STAR

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Staff Reporters

The 1980 census may have missed as much as a third of the population of Soweto, which experts and political figures fear will make the result useless.

The census figures announced yesterday put the population of Soweto at 864 000, while various recent official and unofficial estimates of its population have ranged from 1 to 1,2-million.

Even officials of the West Rand Administration Board have used the latter figures. The Urban Foundation's authoritative recent study also concluded that while no exact figure could be given, Soweto's population was clearly over a million.

The new census figures are "ridiculous nonsense," according to Di Nthato Mollana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten.

"Almost a third of the population of Soweto is living there illegally — and they are not going to be counted in any way," he said.

IMPOSSIBLE

He added that the lack of accurate figures would make proper urban planning in Soweto impossible. "Unless we get the true figures we cannot plan for the future."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs said today the census figures for Soweto did not reveal the true position.

She felt it was possible that the true figure was 50 percent higher than that given by the 1980 census.

Mrs Suzman warned of the dangers of basing future planning on inaccurate population statistics.

Professor Gerhard Schutte of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand warned earlier this year that an inaccurate count could prove to be a "tragic, meaningless exercise."

The outgoing Secretary of the Department of Statistics, Di Tjaart du Plessis, has defended his department's figures. He said they showed that Soweto had 99 000 houses and thus gave an average of 8,7 people in a house.

● Page 15 — Population up 5-m.

STAR 12/9/80 (235)

Population up 5-m in 10 years

There are now 5-million more people in South Africa than in 1970 despite the fact that three homelands became independent in the last decade, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Tjaart du Plessis, the outgoing secretary of the Department of Statistics, told a conference at the Pretoria Press Club that the population had risen by 26 percent from 18 856 000 to 23 772 000.

The population figures for all black groups rose by 31 percent to 15 970 000, whites by 18 percent to 4 453 000, coloureds by 25 percent to 2 554 000 and Asians by 26 percent to 795 000, according to the initial figures released by the Department of Statistics.

Venda, Bophuthatswana and Transkei were not incorporated in South Africa's census.

In the Johannesburg magisterial district there are 435 586 whites, 101 769

coloureds, 51 812 Asians and 947 290 blacks. The corresponding figures for Randburg are 105 641 whites, 3 695 coloureds, 1 323 Asians and 78 957 blacks.

The figures given by the department for Soweto show the population increased from 602 000 to 864 000 in the last decade, while less than 8 000 houses were built in the same period. There are now 91 000 houses in the city.

Dr du Plessis said blacks in metropolitan areas had a growth rate of 26 percent compared with the 32 percent in rural areas.

One of the reasons he gave for this was the development of black towns like Mabopane, Garankuwa and Umlazi which were situated near the metropolitan areas but not incorporated into them.

The white population on the West Rand also

increased dramatically in the last ten years rising from 339 000 to 524 000, with Kempton Park totaling 45 564 in 1970 and 71 505 this year.

The depopulation of the country districts was also very noticeable from the examples given by the department. This affected all race groups and was not confined to the border areas.

Volkstrust on the Transvaal-Natal border had a depopulation of 2 699. Graaff-Reinet in the Cape lost 2 309 residents. The only exception was the acquiring of three Asians who moved to the town in the last decade.

The greatest white population growth point in the country was Natal with an increase of 27 percent. This is attributed to the fact that the province was traditionally English speaking and attracted many immigrants, according to Dr du Plessis.

Newcastle's white population rose from 7 651 to 26 217 in the last 10 years — a growth of 247 percent. The Richards Bay area's population increased from 7 158 to 187 087 in the same period.

Whites in the Transvaal had a population growth rate of 24 percent, the Cape 9 percent and the OFS 4 percent.

The coloured population in the OFS rose by 44 percent in the last 10 years. The Transvaal showed an upswing of 40 percent and Natal 29 percent.

The Cape had only a 23 percent growth rate and Dr du Plessis attributed the varying percentages to a migration of coloureds from their home province.

He said the census figures of the black population groups in white areas increased by only 13 percent since 1970, while the corresponding figures for the national states amounted to 59 percent.

Population of SA now 23,7 m

CAPE TIMES
12/9/80
235

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's population has increased in the past decade by 27 percent to 23 771 970 — exceeding by over five million the 1970 figure, according to the first results of the 1980 census.

Released in Pretoria yesterday by the department of statistics, the figures show the widening gap between the white and black populations,

and a continued drain of the Platteland population to the urban areas

The head count does not include the independent black states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

The white population is estimated at 4 453 273, the coloured population at 2 554 039, the Asian population at 794 639 and the black population at 15 970 019

The white population is growing at a rate of 1,7 percent per year, the coloureds at 2,2%, Asians 2,4 percent and blacks 2,5%

A feature of the latest census figures was the major population shift of blacks away from white areas to the black national states

The Secretary for Statistics, Mr Tjaart du Plessis, said at a press conference last night that the population of the black national states increased by 59 percent between 1970 and 1980, while the number of blacks in white areas increased by only 13 percent in the period

In the same period the white population increased by 18%, the coloureds by 25%, the Asians by 26 percent and the blacks by 31%

Of the white population growth, that in the Transvaal and Natal showed the highest growth rates — Natal's whites increased by 26 percent and whites in the Transvaal by 24%

The growth of the Transvaal's black population also exceeded that of the other provinces by far. This increase was 21 percent with a black increase of 8 percent in the Cape, 9½ percent in the Free State and a decrease of 4 percent in Natal

The coloured population of the Free State increased by 44 percent and that of the Transvaal by 40%. In Natal the coloured increase was 29 percent and in the Cape Province 23%

Dr Du Plessis said the depopulation of the platteland continued. In 1970 86,8 percent of all whites lived in urban centres and this increased to 88,9 percent in 1980

A feature of the population spread of the black population groups is a major move away from white areas to the national states

The number of blacks in white areas has increased by only 13 percent in the past ten years, with an increase of 59 percent in the black states

The white population of the Cape increased by only nine percent

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36-m in cities by 2000: Prof

SOUTH Africa's urban population would increase to about 36 million by the year 2000, Prof Andries Oosthuizen, director of the Institute for Urban Studies at RAU, told the FCI convention in Johannesburg yesterday.

of urbanisation

"These frustrations are aggravated when compounded with poverty and racial cleavages," Prof Oosthuizen said.

It was in the interest of industry to have a sympathetic approach to the problems of urbanisation and to ease the process of transition for its workers. —Sapa.

of influx on the pattern familiar in the rest of Africa.

"But for them transition will be less severe than in the white cities, where the capitalist system will dominate and break

down cultural affiliations."

Major problems of adjustment were being experienced by migrants to urban areas.

"This arises from the breakdown of the formal social control mecha-

nisms of the rural society and the replacement with formal and impersonal structures such as the police and legal systems

"Frustrations and the sense of marginality and impermanence are often felt at the early stages

up two-thirds of that population.

"A two-track model of urbanisation is occurring in South Africa," Prof Oosthuizen said. "Urban centres in black areas are experiencing a high rate

Blacks would make

skill content, and skilled labour, requirement than labour intensive operations factors in the economy which are leading to a more capital intensive form of development than is necessary are also contributing to making the shortage of skilled labour worse.

A large share of the blame lay with Verwoerd-style apartheid, which if fully implemented would have meant not a situation of between 0.5m-2m unemployed, but between 6m-10m unemployed "dependent."

ing on definitions. Government adherence to the myth of the reversal of the black influx to urban areas explained why "it is not by accident that the tax system rewards capital investment and penalises employment."

The Rieker proposals on influx control — pegging Section 10 rights to the availability of work and housing — could only overcome the ideological constraints of the past if "land will be available and administrative obstruction will be absent for the provision of housing by those who want to provide it at their own expense whether for employees or for themselves."

This gives added significance to experiments in mass low-cost housing (there is a pilot project underway in Natal).

Nattrass spoke on the problem of SA's reliance — in part because of the local operations of multinationals seeking global economies of scale — on imported technology. Any reduction of this reliance would depend on "the deliberate development of a South African oriented technology certain to yield very high returns in the form of an increase in the future rate of job creation." This would require increased grants for research, the creation of research and development institutions which while largely financed from public funds "would be available to investigate the particular problems of the private sector", and the possible introduction of a tax on imported capital equipment.

Both Nattrass and O'Dowd coupled arguments for decreased or re-emphasised State intervention in the market with calls

for an increased planning role for the private sector. O'Dowd, in fact, added a rider to the effect that small business could do far more than big conglomerates to reduce unemployment, "and it therefore becomes important to search out and remove those institutions which inhibit the development of small business."

Government restrictions on black entrepreneurs should therefore fall away, and it was logical to have "two companies acts, one for companies quoted on the Stock Exchange with all the provisions to protect shareholders and the other containing only the minimum provisions necessary to protect creditors in the presence of limited liability."

As much as O'Dowd was for the deregulation and restructuring of business and labour legislation Nattrass was for decentralisation and consultation with the private sector. "Public policy decisions taken in consultation with the private sector are more likely to be based on accurate information and less likely to result in negative government action."

JOBS CREATION FM 24/10/80 Pressing priorities

The debate on how best SA's planners can create jobs in the face of an endemic skills shortage, coupled with rising black unemployment, continues. A seminar held by the SA Institute for International Affairs last week featured two prominent speakers on aspects of the problem — Anglo's Michael O'Dowd, and Professor Jill Nattrass of Natal University's economics department.

O'Dowd argued that since the Thirties, and until the Seventies, SA's industrial sector has "consistently absorbed labour at faster than the rate of growth of the population." From 1970-1979 the annual pattern changed, and "jobs increased only 2.25% while the population increased at 2.5%." There were two main factors.

Firstly, the recession caused by the oil crisis led to two years of near zero economic growth, because of constraints on internal expansion, and the contraction of the economies of SA's traditional trading partners. Secondly, population growth created a bulge so that "between 1971 and 1976 the number of blacks in the age group where people become work seekers for the first time was growing at an annual rate of over 5.5%. This exceeded the labour absorption capacity of the economy even in its best years."

Future shortage?

Nonetheless, certain projections hold that by 1987 the labour force will be growing at 1% a year against a historical rate of labour absorption of 3.25%. O'Dowd said that, if so, those investors "acting as if they faced a prospect of labour scarcity" were probably right.

To back this, he noted that the rate of labour absorption of coloureds and Asians between 1975-1979 was substantially greater than that for Africans — and "these people had access to training for most skilled jobs and also a better level of education than the average African."

The unemployment problem, therefore, really came down to "education and training bottlenecks." And since "capital intensive operations normally have a higher

'20 Sowetos needed before year 2 000'

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736

By PATRICK LAURFENCE
Southern Africa Editor

NOT one, but 20 black cities the size of Soweto would have to be built between now and the end of the century, Mr Andre la Grange, a senior research worker at the influential Pretoria-based Bureau for Economic Research, said yesterday.

Mr la Grange was commenting on news reports that a black city as large as Soweto was being planned north of Bronkhorstspuit.

Many of the new cities would be situated on or near the axis running from Rustenburg in the west to Middelburg in the east, if present plans for balanced economic growth were fulfilled successfully.

In terms of recent policy announcements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the new objective is "balanced growth" along already established development axes, of which the Rustenburg-Middelburg axis is a prime example.

The plan aims at steering a

middle course between further concentration of activity within the four major metropolises - PWV (Pretoria-Pitwater-rand Vereeniging), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and Cape Town -- and the birth of a largely futile attempt to deflect growth into the "black homelands" or along their borders.

According to Dr "Flip" Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, about 21-million additional blacks will have to be accommodated in South Africa and the homelands before the end of the century.

The choice is between 20 Sowetos or 40 Mdantsanes (Mdantsane is a rapidly-growing black township near East London).

Dr Smit, who is one of South Africa's foremost demographers and who has advised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on problems arising from black urbanisation, favoured the 40-Mdantsanes option.

Population projections by Professor J I. Sadio of the

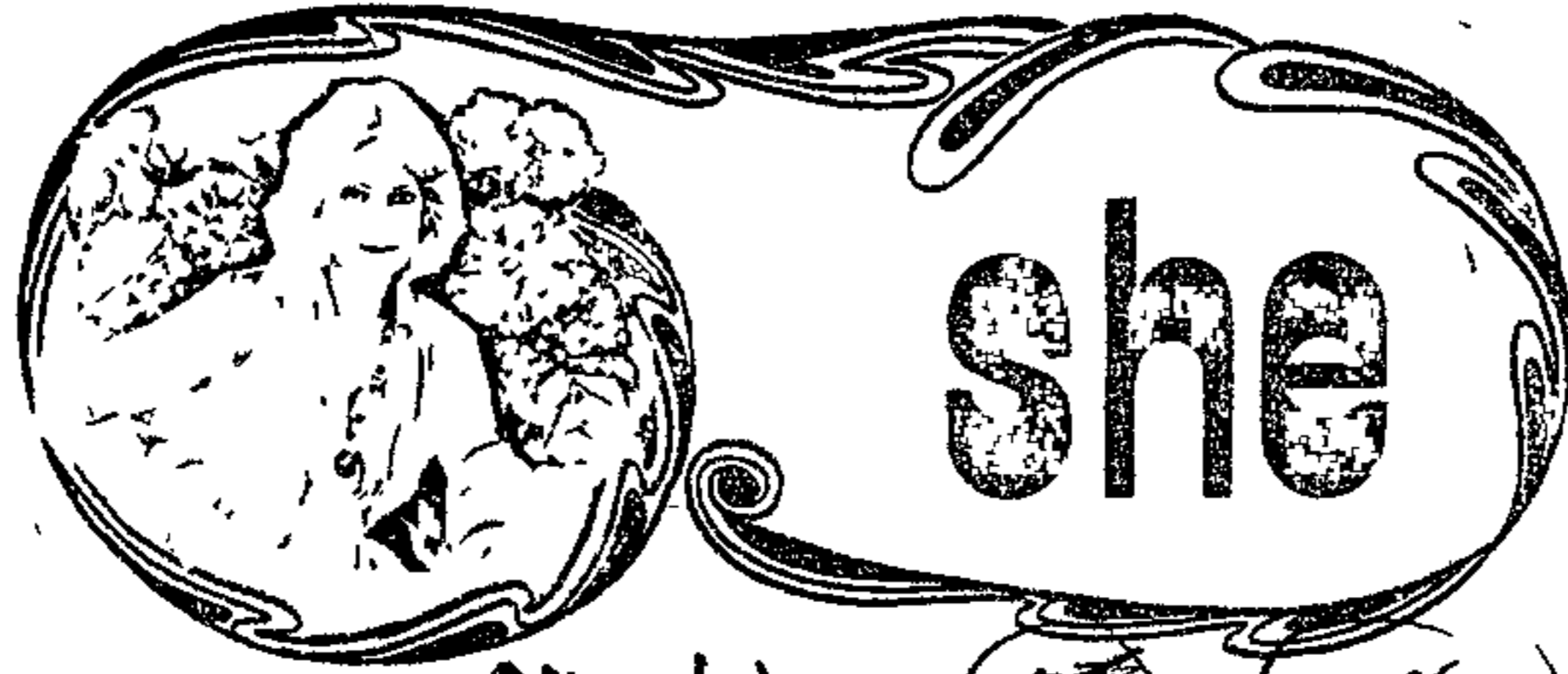
University of Stellenbosch, illustrate the rapid growth of the black population. By the year 2000 there will be 37.7-million blacks constituting 73% of the total population, against 14.3 million and 10.4% in 1960.

The implications for urban planning of these figures are contained in another calculation: by the end of the century 75% of blacks will live in urban areas, against about less than 50% in 1970.

Reflecting on the prospect of 20 more Sowetos in the next 20 years, Dr G M E Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, stressed that it was not enough merely to plan for the development of white and black cities along development axes.

Attention should also be given to the establishment of "common co-operation areas" where joint planning for the white and black cities could be carried out, he said.

Decisions would have to be made about shared cultural and sporting facilities as well as "common problems and functions," Dr Leistner added.



Black women are perpetual minors

The black woman is at the bottom of the social scale in South Africa

Not only is she the lowest paid (often unpaid) worker in South Africa, she has to bear the brunt of the tension, frustration and humiliation of the whole severed black family unit as well, said Mrs Sibongele Nene, talking on the Changing Role of African Women in South Africa.

Mrs Nene isolated the law, written as well as customary, as the most important factor in the evaluation of the present role of the African woman.

Under the Natal code, for example, Zulu women are perpetual minors, in conflict with statutory and common law which regards all women who have reached the age of 21 as majors.

Zulu women can only attain a status of majority through proof of good character, thrift, education and the ability to be independent, with the power of decision lying with the commissioner and a co-operative male guardian.

"As minors, black women only have powers of acquisition of property (movables), but may not buy title or land. Part of their earnings are subject to claim by the head of the household for household maintenance. What part is a completely arbitrary decision, subject to the

whims of the husband or guardian. In many cases women have to hand over their whole salary — even professional women, like teachers."

All black marriages, explained Mrs Nene, are automatically out of community of property, unless an antenuptial contract is drawn up.

As far as economic involvement is concerned, black women have traditionally been an integral part of the rural agricultural economy.

Modernisation is putting men into agricultural positions, particularly as more and more land is going into sugar production and less into other food production.

As landholders, men obtain the free labour of their wives, who work their lands in exchange for being provided with a home and food. Polygamy is thus a beneficial practice to the enterprising black man.

From the public sector the career-minded black woman receives little incentive as it practices sex discrimination in terms of pay and promotion. Female factory workers, for instance, are limited by law to two hours of overtime work a day or 60 days a year.

Possibly as a result of their situation, black women seem to be very active supporters of church groups, yet the orthodox

church is the most discriminatory institution in this country with regard to the political hierarchy within.

"Unable to enter into a wide job market and constrained in their millions by inadequate education, the black women cluster around domestic related or caring professions.

With their communities deprived of amenities and facilities for improved quality of life, they find themselves isolated in little women's groupings which mainly pursue religio-recreational purposes."

It is truly a tribute to the black woman, concluded Mrs Nene, that in spite of her deprived status, she plays the most constructive part in encouraging the education of the black youth of this country, while the black male does not seem to realise that the tsotsies are his own alienated children.

Black women are in a time warp

STAR
1/12/80
235
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According to the first sentence of a new book, "The African Women's Handbook on the Law," "the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be black and to be a woman." The book is compiled by Carole Cooper and Linda Ensor for the South African Bureau of Standards and offers advice on how to overcome obstacles a black woman encounters in everyday life.



By Jaap Boekkooi

The jokers who ask you to turn your watch back 20 years when approaching Jan Smuts from the north, or 200 years when slumming it at an HNP rally, would have less fun positioning South Africa's black women in history — smack in the Dark Ages.

Mrs Average Black South Africa goes through life with the odds piled against her. Throughout her life she is regarded a minor by her own society, unable to make her own decisions or to control her

Carole Cooper and Linda Ensor for the South African Bureau of Race Relations. Much of it is based on research by Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

ADVICE

With 40 pages of candid advice on how to negotiate the obstacle course which every black woman experiences, it deals with the pass laws, housing, and leases, marriage, divorce, children and the death of a husband; how to make a will, avoid hire purchase traps, and exert workers' rights.

The book's theme is in its first sentence which recalls the saying that "the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be

destiny, and regarded as a child in need of care by a man.

She cannot buy a house when married in community of property, and often loses all possessions when her husband dies and his heirs take all.

Then she may be sent off into the sticks to live in a kraal with her late husband's relatives

If she falls pregnant while single she cannot usually prove fatherhood which results in drawn-out haggling by two families who have to work out a compromise

In the Transvaal and Natal — black women NEVER have the right to marry.

PERMISSION

The law states that in these provinces a black woman must obtain permission from her guardian to be married whatever age she may be

Even when she gets married hers can be a Jekyll-and-Hyde existence Her husband may already have another wife by customary law, and although a civil law marriage now is the "civilised" thing to do she is likely to lose inheritance rights to the other woman.

Survival becomes a mental Marathon, especially now that The System has added complications like homelands, citizenship, origins, endorsements out, guardianship and the famous Section 10, which totally govern the lives of our urban black women

For years the pressing need has been for a simple book telling black women how to survive in this jungle of red tape, and now we have one

It is called "The African Woman's Handbook on the Law," compiled by

black, and to be a woman. This applies particularly to African women . . ."

And similarly the worst thing a black woman can lack is the so-called Section 10 rights which govern her domicile, and the various forms of marriage which can bar her from buying a house

In laws and lovers come a close second The booklet warns women against attempts by in-laws to take her property away after her husband dies, tells them where to go to discuss paternity, and claim maintenance for a child born outside marriage It explains why such a child should always be registered in the mother's, and never the boyfriend's, name — it will affect the child's succession, guardianship and residential rights.

BENEFITS

One section deals with how to draw up a will and avoid the lean times a widow can go through if her husband dies intestate It explains how to find out whether the husband belonged to a pension scheme (by checking pay slips for deduction) and if he did not, how to get some benefits from his employers through a bonus scheme or lump sum payment.

The other plague of many black households — repossession of goods by hire-purchase sharks — is explained and solid advice given how to avoid it

The advice is sometimes whimsical, by virtue of the circumstances The book advises about clerks at the Commissioner's Offices who are "often rude to women". "Keep on pushing your case and do not be frightened off"

On homelands "Even if you have never been to a homeland and have always lived in urban areas, the law still says that you have a homeland . . . it is decided by the language you speak"

And plain speaking on deserted wives "If your husband owns the house, you can stay in it until he kicks you out . . ."

POPULATION — GENERAL

3 AUGUST 1981 — 6 NOV. 1981

~~25 APRIL 1980 — 6 NOV 1981~~

Jomet

findings Wrong

—engineer

In an attack on what he called "a lack of realism" in planning, Mr Ron Heydenrych of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers has claimed that Jomet's estimates are "seriously wrong".

Jomet is the body charged by the Government with finding a future transport strategy for metropolitan Johannesburg.

Its preliminary report "Grossly" underestimates the area's population, said Mr Heydenrych. By the end of the century, Jomet estimates Soweto's population to be just over 1-million. It is already much higher than that, he claimed.

STRATEGY

Jomet estimates the present population of greater Johannesburg to be 2.1-million of which 600 000 live in Soweto. Its strategy is based on the region having only 3.2-million by the year 2000.

Mr Heydenrych said: "If we take the rate of growth as low as three percent the Jomet population will reach 5.25-million by 2000.

"At a more realistic growth rate — say five percent, which is well below that of core cities in the rest of the developing countries, we can expect 8.5-million." His estimate is 500 000 more than London.

JOMETRAPHY WITH THE SEEDS OF JOMET

By James Clarke

Johannesburg is on the brink of a period of unprecedented explosive population growth. It will reach the size of London in a surprisingly short time — even if the Government's decentralisation plans succeed to the full.

If greater Johannesburg grows five percent — slightly less than metropolitan areas in the rest of the developing world — it will have a population of 8.5-million in 19 years — slightly more than London today.

Reacting to The Star's "A New Way" debate on metropolitan status for Johannesburg, a top civil engineer has launched a stinging criticism of "wishful thinking" among planners.

While supporting the Government's "cities in the veld" plan, Mr Ron Heydenrych, of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers, said the decentralisation plan would fail to avoid the inevitable.

He sees explosive growth hitting not only Johannesburg but Durban and Cape Town — and possibly Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

In June he delivered a technical paper calling for a London-sized Johannesburg under autonomous metropolitan government.

Mr Heydenrych, in consultation with colleagues, has expressed CAPE's debate, saying many of the views expressed so far have been unrealistic.

In the last 30 years of enormous efforts to decentralise industry and workers the Government has managed to provide only 200 000 jobs, he says.

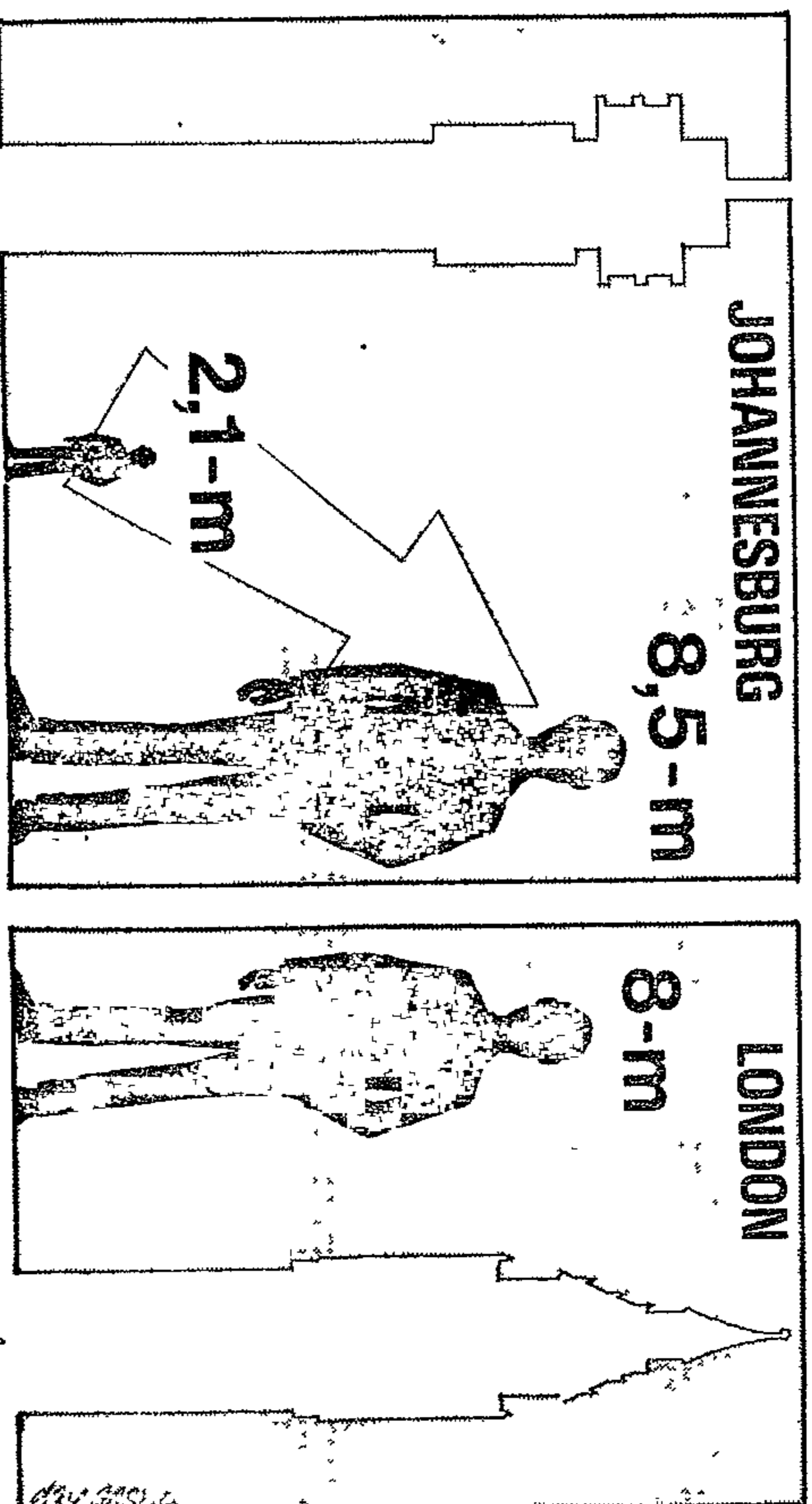
In 40 years of decentralising and building 26 new towns Britain has managed to house only 2-million away from core cities.

"We have to cope with 15-million more urban dwellers in less than 20 years," said Mr Heydenrych in an interview.

Mr Rob Pullen, of the Prime Minister's planning office, has said the Government intends spending R300-million in the next 10 years building an industrial-based city at Bronkhorstspuit.

"Other decentralised cities are planned at Atlantis (Cape) and at Richards Bay.

"But in new cities it costs R1 000 a person for services (roads, water supplies, and so on), R10 000 to R15 000 a person to create a job (but let's say R2 000 a person if one includes the cost of pensions) and R1 000 a person for the cheapest house



City too populated is set to explode

So at best the Government's R300-million at Bronkhorstspuit will decentralise only 150 000

"If the private sector then maybe the figure could be doubled.

"This is depressingly few when compared with the need to find homes for 1.5-million urban people. Mr Heydenrych said he

did not believe residential apartmented would survive this century.

"We cannot look for formal or primary or secondary industry to provide more than a small proportion of future jobs.

"Most of the jobs, if future must come from a city-generated general business activity such as commerce," he said.

The rural option — making rural living so attractive people would not opt for city life — would help only minimally.

It will be more economic to add to existing infrastructure such as in Johannesburg than to start from scratch.

WRAB has announced it will build 30 000 houses in three years — that is

as many as Bronkhorstspuit will build in 10

"The increasing wealth of Soweto will make this possible. The upward mobility of blacks will doubtless cause some to want to move into the suburbs.

"Unless we have some realistic view of the future, and hence a strategy. "If it is necessary to set for coping, we will con-

tinue to respond on an ad hoc basis. I have set aside areas for potential site and service development, and I believe it is surely this must be planned now."

"The alternative is to find large Crossroads type squatter camps springing up which we will either have to accept or bulldoze

STAR
3/8/81
9355

The 1853 constitution, which granted stipulated the following franchise criteria as a voter and to stand for election to the Cape Provincial Assembly, a man must earn £50 a year, be supplied with board and lodging with a combined value of £25. For

Council clear of £4 000 members qualifications Political rights of Cape Muslims

Changes in government Parliament the Cape participation legislative qualifications stiffened a share African economic introduction sign his education participation and inven

1890 to 1900, shows that more than 70% of the Cape Muslims who would have qualified on the income and property qualifications would have been disqualified on the education test.⁷⁴

Though the constitution introduced in 1853 provided scope for Cape Muslim participation in Cape politics, there appears to have been reluctance on their part to do so. Marais suggests that the 'coloured' voters, the majority of whom would have been Muslim in Cape Town, "were so much an adjunct to European

education, income, etc
Final data
Data similar to the sample results, but more detailed and based on the processing of all census returns

(2) As at any census, a measure of under enumeration occurred. The extent of this under enumeration is being investigated. Details of the findings will be published in each census report

129 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Statistics

- 19/8/81 235
- (1) (a) What information extracted from the 1980 population census has been published to date and (b) what (i) are the anticipated publication dates for further information and (ii) is the nature of such information,
(2) whether any shortcomings have become apparent in the 1980 population census, if so, what shortcomings?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a) Population of each district by population group

(1) (b) (i) Detailed geographical data November 1981
Sample tabulation data November 1981
Final data September 1982
These dates are not publication dates, but dates on which the computer tabulations will become available to users. Publication of results is a lengthy task scheduled for finalization by mid 1985

(1) (b) (ii) Detailed geographical data
Population of cities (including suburbs) towns and rural areas by population group and sex
Sample tabulation data
Data based on a five per cent sample of the census returns covering all the questions included in the census questionnaire, such as age, occupation, level of

130 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) What (a) was the cost of the 1980 population census and (b) is the anticipated cost of the 1985 population census,
(2) whether it is anticipated that the information sought in the 1985 population census will differ from that of the 1980 population census, if so, in what respects?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a) R19.5 Million

(1) (b) R21.6 Million

(2) The statistics based on certain 1980 census questions are subject to slow change and will be valid until the 1990 census results become available. Others (e.g. geographical distribution) are subject to rapid change in a rapidly developing country such as South Africa and only such questions will be included in the 1985 census questionnaire

from £25 to £75; it further the voter's ability to and occupation.⁷³ The bearing on the political A quick glance at the wills 's Office, for the period

74

Exodus of the jobless thins Transkei

21/8/81
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235
1003

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA. — Illegal "immigration" to South Africa contributed to a sharp decline in Transkei's population growth rate between 1970 and 1980, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Prof Thomas was commenting in an interview on the squatter crisis and the conflict of will it has precipitated between South Africa and Transkei over which should accept responsibility for black squatters in South Africa.

In the decade 1970-1980 Transkei's resident population grew by 1,7% instead of the anticipated 2,7% appropriate to a "Third World" country like Transkei, Prof Thomas said.

One of the reasons for the decline was the "illegal" exodus of Transkeians to South Africa, which had led to the rise of settlements like Crossroads in the 1970s, he added.

Prof Thomas, who recently delivered a detailed paper on Transkei's economy to the Economic Society of South Africa, made it clear that emigration from Transkei was rooted in unemployment.

According to the "most conservative" estimates, Transkei, with a de facto population of about 2 700 000 and a labour force of about 900 000, has at least 120 000 unemployed.

The estimate is based on the assumption that 200 000 Transkei peasants are able to earn a living from the land.

The pressure on people to leave Transkei and enter South Africa unlawfully was compounded by the fall in the number of migrant labourers recruited for contract work in South Africa, Prof Thomas said.

Growing

Available statistics on migrant employment suggest a recruitment peak of about 425 000 men in 1978 followed by a decline to about 345 000 in 1979 and 1980.

The number of unemployed in Transkei was growing by 700 000 a year.

Even Transkei matriculants found it difficult to get paid work and the Public Service Commission was receiving about 50 applications a day.

On the prospect of further cutbacks in recruitment of migrant workers, Prof Thomas said. "Any further reduction in legal migrant employment outside Transkei will be directly reflected in either more open unemployment inside Transkei or increased illegal labour emigration."

Meanwhile Transkei social workers were taking details yesterday from the last 50 squatters still in Umtata, prior to helping them to return to Cape Town to join their families or to collect their possessions.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Mantanzima, has promised assistance to squatters who were "unlawfully dumped in Transkei" by South Africa and who want to return to Cape Town.

It was not clear from his original statement whether the promised assistance will extend to helping returning squatters who face charges of illegally entering South Africa.

Durban to resemble a crammed Jo'burg

Star 29/8/81

235

DURBAN — A population like that of the Johannesburg metropolitan complex in an area a quarter of the size. This is the daunting picture of Durban in the year 2000.

The composition of the Durban population, according to the town planning section of the city engineer's department, is expected to be 1 700 000 blacks, 700 000 Indians, 434 000 whites and 114 000 coloured people.

Drastic changes are expected to take place in earning powers.

Whites are expected to contribute a mere 15 percent of the total and blacks just under 60 percent (33,77 at the moment). Many experts believe this could well sound the death knell for residential apartheid.

"The Government has opened the door. They can't go back," said a spokesman for the city engineer's department.

HOUSING

The town planners listed the housing of the numerically small coloured community as a major problem.

Lower-income housing for Indians will be provided chiefly in Chatsworth (220 000), Phoenix and Phoenix North (230 000) and Newlands West (60 000). The Cato Manor area (30 000) will provide upper-income accommodation.

The remainder of the population will be housed in the existing areas of Merewent, Isipingo, Effingham, Clare Estate, Parlock, Shallcross, Central Durban (mainly Grey Street), Westville and Reservoir Hills.

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Black population

1/9/81
235

THE black population of the national states had grown by 44,7 percent between 1970 and 1980, Dr Koornhof disclosed in the Assembly.

He said blacks in white areas had shown only an 11,6 percent population growth

The numbers in the black states had grown from 7 431 200 in 1970 to 10 751 500 in 1980. In 1970 46,7 percent of blacks lived in the national states and by 1980 this had risen to 53,2 percent

These figures would grow steadily for the black national states. The growth had also been a result of resettlement and border changes -- Sapa -

Disaster if population growth not curbed—LOUW

Argus 19/81 235 2/1

Provincial Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA was heading for a disastrous state of affairs unless rapid population growth was controlled, Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, said today.

Opening a community health centre at De Aar, he said South Africa's population was 4,5-million in 1904, 21-million in 1970 and 23,8-million in 1978.

At this rate, the population would reach 48-million by the year 2000, and 72-million only 20 years later.

'Although South Africa is the major food producing country in Africa, there is no doubt that unless our population growth is controlled, and all families educated and aided to have the number of children they can afford to feed, clothe and educate properly, a disastrous state of affairs will be the inevitable result.'

Everything possible should be thrown into the struggle to turn the tide against the population explosion.

This was only one of the purposes of a community health centre.

The first were in operation in Albertinia, Lamberts Bay, Calitzdorp and Paarltdorp, and after the De Aar centre a sixth would be opened this year at Beaufort West.

These would bring about closer co-operation between State, provincial and local health services in a single centre.

They would help shift the emphasis from expensive hospitalisation to primary health care at the local level, and also play a vital role in preventive medicine.

An important feature would be care for elderly people at facilities more accessible to them, Mr Louw said.

259,000 permanent residents - but not SA citizens...

Parliamentary State

There are 259,200 adult whites who are permanent residents in South Africa but who have not taken out South African citizenship.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, in reply to a question asked by Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP, Umbilo).

AW/15 3/7/71 (233)
In an interview Mr Watterson said the figures were amazing.

It must be abnormal for a country to have such a large number of non-citizens as permanent residents. One cannot but feel that there must be some difficulty with the country that causes these people not to take citizenship, he said.

Mr Watterson said that if all these people took out South African citizenship it could have a substantial effect on the political balance in the country.

The number of people involved was equivalent to the number of voters in 20 constituencies.

Mr Watterson said it was a bit much that in a country such as South

Africa that so many people do not have the general franchise, particularly when they form the group responsible for governing 26-million people.

He appealed to the Government to give every encouragement to this group to take out South African citizenship.

Population crisis looms as women fill more jobs

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ance sheet.⁴⁹ However, not all
influenced, since mainly non-current
are involved, and many ratios do not
tors.⁵⁰

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RPM
9/9/81
235
Mall Reporter

shows the effect on the EPS of American
e required to capitalise interest in
34 from 15th December 1979.

THE increase in the number of white women taking jobs was a major cause of the decrease in South Africa's white population growth rate, says the latest newsletter of the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra).

OF THE FASB'S NEW RULING

And it warns that the use of white women to alleviate the manpower shortage would cost a "dear price" in the form of a declining white birth rate, the ageing of the white population and the enhancement of economic and political crises

Between 1970 and 1977 the white birth rate decreased by 26.7% while that of coloureds showed a decrease of 24.4%

Peak

However, the white birth rate had subsequently decreased by a further 3.5% while that of coloureds had risen, the letter said

In addition, the white birth rate was already below "replacement rate", while the population growth of other races was being maintained

The number of white births had reached a peak in 1973, when there were 90 500 births. In 1979, the figure was 73 000.

Sterilisation was also a cause of the diminishing white birth rate, the letter said.

About 30 000 white women — as opposed to 25 000 black women — were sterilised between 1976 and 1979 in State hospitals.

Most white sterilisations were, however, done by private doctors — at a rate of about 70 000 a year.

The letter said the average age for whites was currently 30 years and eight months.

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comp
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	Interest costs	earnings	much ...
It warned that by the year 2020 the average age of the white population would be 39 years and eight months — which meant a corresponding rise in the mortality rate	4 %	
"If one takes cognisance of the fact that there are 600 000 women in the labour force and that there is great pressure on others to join, together with the continuation of the family planning propaganda for whites, a complete breakdown of white growth cannot be ruled out," the letter said.	1	
Stagnating	6	
While the black labour force was growing steadily, the "stagnating" white labour force still had to create job opportunities and provide training.	1	
And whites still had to man the technical and highly skilled posts in the country, which meant they could no longer be used to manage black administration and services.	10	
For these reasons, Sabra supported the training of blacks for skilled and technical posts.	3	
"The heavy administrative burden on whites has led to a state of affairs where they cannot even manage their own civil service and there is a danger that they will lose the heart of their self determination," the letter said	2	

296, 83%, to a minimum

decrease of less than 1%.⁵¹ Obviously,

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	<p>Tax Planning for ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)</p> <p>Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy</p>	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
14 September	21	<p>REVISION</p>			
21 September		<p>REVISION</p>			

Coloured by far biggest city group

235 Angus 10/9/71

Staff Reporter

COLOURED people and Asians — a minority 30 years ago — make up nearly two-thirds of Cape Town's estimated population of 945 400, according to statistics issued by the City Council.

The retiring Mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner, said in a report yesterday that 30 years ago, white people outnumbered coloured people by 194 050 to 180 000.

Ten years later there was 'a dramatic switch in the ratio'. By September 1960 the coloured population had overtaken the white, to lead by 265 879 to 191 816.

The latest population estimates for the city are 552 880 coloured, 268 980 white, 111 230 black and 12 310 Asian people.

BIGGEST

'About a quarter of the Republic's coloured population live in the Cape Town municipality.

'Excluding black people, Cape Town has the biggest population of any city in South Africa

'According to population totals for 1979, Cape Town's population was 786 610, as against figures of 632 200 for Johannesburg, 396 800 for Pretoria and 377 571 for Durban.'

The report says the city's valuation is R3 383 756 898 — R47 879 083 above last year's figure.

The council's expenditure during the current year will be R290 376 270.

- acquiring assets and liabilities
- acquiring shares
- interest payable on acquisition

14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

160

Five who fled
to SA held

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Five
white Zimbabweans who
sought asylum in South
Africa have appeared in
court after being handed
back to Zimbabwe

All five pleaded guilty
to contravening the Immi-
gration Act and have
been remanded in cus-
tody. They are Abbie
Hoffman, Kenneth Car-
rick, Robert James Car-
rick, Paul Steven Hey-
mans and Edward Regi-
nald Stevens

They were arrested by
South African immigra-
tion authorities and retur-
ned

235

Population facts that must be faced

Changes in population structure have far-reaching socio-economic and political implications for any country. But in South Africa there is a "surprising ignorance" even in official circles, about these changes.

"Information about demographic structure changes gets through to policymakers, planners and the general public very gradually," a worried Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and a leading population and urbanisation expert, said in a speech delivered in Bloemfontein recently.

"On top of that there is generally a tendency to project the past into the future and plan according to that." And the pitfalls of this hit and miss approach are wide and deep.

The facts that South African planners have to face up to were bluntly outlined by Dr Smit.

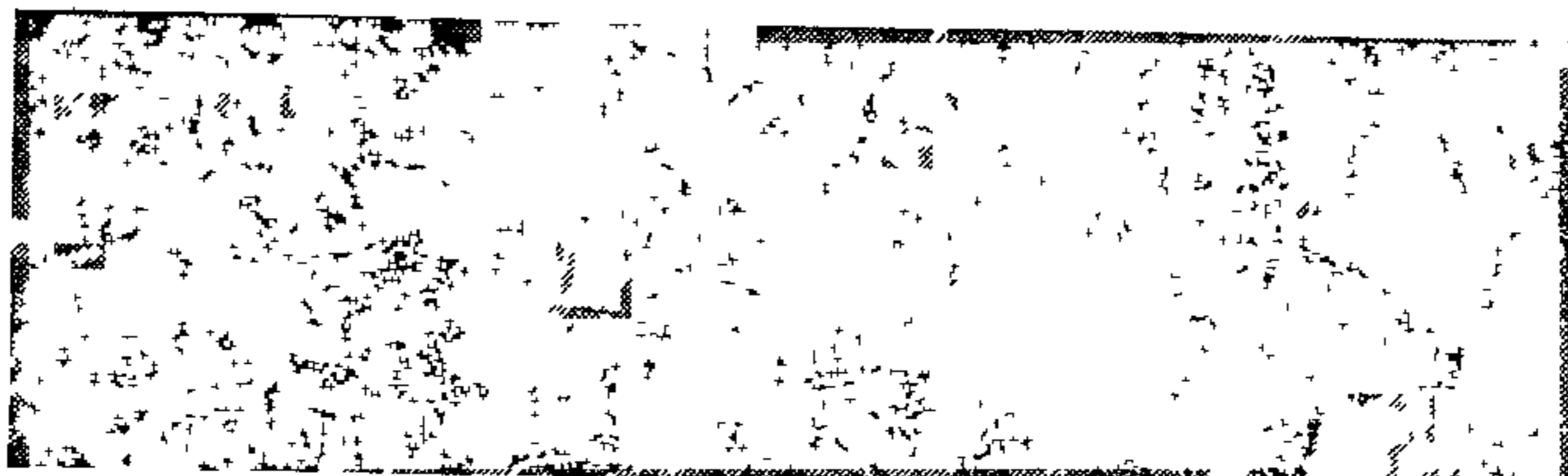
● Today whites make up less than 19 percent of the total population of South Africa and are fast moving towards zero population growth. In 20 years' time whites will make up only about 11 percent of the population.

● In the 1970s the number of white children under five years dropped in actual numbers for the first time since 1933, just after the Depression.

● The number of white babies born dropped from 90 500 in 1979 to about 71 000 last year which will have an enormous influence on the number of white primary school teachers needed in the 1980s.

● The number of white pupils will drop considerably after 1985 so that "soon there could be a redundancy of white primary teachers".

● When the need for white primary teachers



drops "it would be a mistake not to use this opportunity to make up the huge shortfall of coloured and black teachers".

● The white birth rate reacts strongly to political and socio-economic factors. In 1960/61 — at the time of Sharpeville and

Planners and policymakers are ignoring far-reaching changes in population structures and thereby running the risk of costly planning errors, a leading demographer has warned. Anthony Duigan reports.

the change to Republic — a great surplus of unskilled workers in an "unenviable position" for a country to be in.

The fact is that blacks, coloureds and Indians have to be trained as quickly as possible to fill executive positions and whites cannot undertake the planning and administration for other population groups as happened in the past, said Dr Smit.

The coloured population has moved out of its expansion phase and coloured births are now showing an absolute decline in numbers. But the natural increase of coloureds is still high and in 1977 their births were actually higher, in absolute numbers, than white births.

By the year 2000 about the same number of white and coloured children will be in school — in spite of the fact that coloureds will number 3.5-m of the total population against 5.2-m whites. This is an indication of a growing trend among blacks and coloureds — the increasing youth-orientation of the population which has deep socio-economic implications.

As far as the Indian believes,

population is concerned its births have been declining since 1972/73 and the number of Indian pupils is expected to drop from 1995.

The high black birth rate will remain for a long time and possibly even increase, Dr Smit said. It was difficult to say at this stage how urbanisation will affect black population growth but indications are that births will increase during the first phase of this process.

The black population has all the properties of a young one — almost 44 percent under the age of 15 years with this percentage higher in the homelands.

This puts an enormous strain on the economically active portion of the population — where every 100 economically active white men must produce enough for himself and 87 children, the black man is responsible for 162 children.

"Unless birth rates drop drastically the black population will find it very difficult to raise its general standard of living," Dr Smit warned.

At present only about 19 percent of black women used contraceptives against 58 percent of whites and 51 percent of coloured women. According to present low projections the current 4-million black pupils will increase to 7-million in the next 20 years, Dr Smit believes.

ster 14/10/81 235

(235) (177)

More jobs the top priority — Horwood

SOUND economic growth remained one of South Africa's highest priorities, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in Cape Town yesterday

It was estimated that South Africa's population could total about 45-million over the next two decades, said Mr Horwood, who was opening the SA Championship Wine Show at Goodwood in the Cape

At the same time the present economically active population of about 10-million would probably increase to 18-million.

Strategy

"By then our economy must have grown to such an extent that it can provide about 480 000 new job opportunities annually. Another estimate is that our average real economic growth rate must be about 5% a year to meet this requirement," Mr Horwood said

South Africa would have to follow a strategy which recognised the importance of creating job opportunities

Although the wine industry was experiencing a surplus of production, the longer term prospects were more favourable, Mr Horwood said

With improved production, marketing and packaging methods, the improved quality of the wines and the growing market among blacks, surpluses might become a thing of the past — Sapa

Lower birth rate, better health make whites live longer

235

Star 22/10/81

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Whites are becoming older on average than members of other race groups because of better health, a lower birth rate and a longer life expectancy, Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, told the science committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Apart from a period of increase during the depression, the white birth

rate had been declining since the beginning of the century, he said. It now stood at about 17 per 1 000, with a mortality rate of 8,2 per 1 000.

Blacks, in contrast, were just passing the peak of a population explosion and had a birth rate of 39,1 per 1 000 and a mortality rate of 11 per 1 000. The coloured population's birth rate, which used to be 47,5 per 1 000, was now 31 per 1 000, with a mortality rate of 10,3 per 1 000.

The Asian birth rate, which used to be about 44

per 1 000, had dropped to about 20 per 1 000 with a mortality rate of 6,1 per 1 000.

Declines in the coloured and Asian birth rates could be ascribed almost entirely to the improved economic circumstances of the two communities, Professor Sadie said.

There was no way in which whites could expect to improve their numbers ratio in the country's overall population, even if immigration were stepped up. Currently the annual increment in the white

population was only 48,8 per 1 000 and that of blacks 57,4 per 1 000.

Professor Sadie said cultural factors had become an important determinant in fertility. It had been found, for instance, that breast feeding tended to postpone the advent of fertility thus slightly reducing the breeding potential of breast-fed children.

Also women who entered the labour force were markedly less likely to have a large number of children, the professor said.

Black millions will 'flock to cities and towns'

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RDM 22 10 81
Mail Correspondent

A MASSIVE migration of blacks to towns and cities — leading to an urban black population of 20-million by the year 2000 — has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council.

"Political emancipation", socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major "white" metropolitan areas, Dr Smit said.

Urbanisation would also have to play a key role in development of the national states, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in SA.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable.

While only 38% of the present black population lived in the ur-

ban areas, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanisation which meant that an estimated 75% would be living in towns and cities by the turn of the century. This meant that about 20-million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the turn of the century.

Dr Smit questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high Western standards in the provision of black housing.

Housing

Conservatively estimated, there was a shortage of 160 000 houses and about 100 000 hostel beds in "white" South Africa.

Because of the high birth rate among blacks they manifested all the "demographic characteristics" of a youthful population with 43% under the age of 15. In the national states the percentage was higher. This placed a tremendous dependency burden on the economically active section of the population. Unless the birth rate was reduced drastically blacks would find it difficult to raise their standard of living.

ECONOMIC PROJECTION

Future shock

FM 30/10/81

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By the year 2000, on conservative estimate, the population of South Africa will have grown to 45m. In the next two decades, real expenditure on food and housing on the one hand, and on physical capital on the other, will have to exceed that of the past two decades by 2.4 times. And expenditure on education in the next 20 years will be three times that of the past 20.

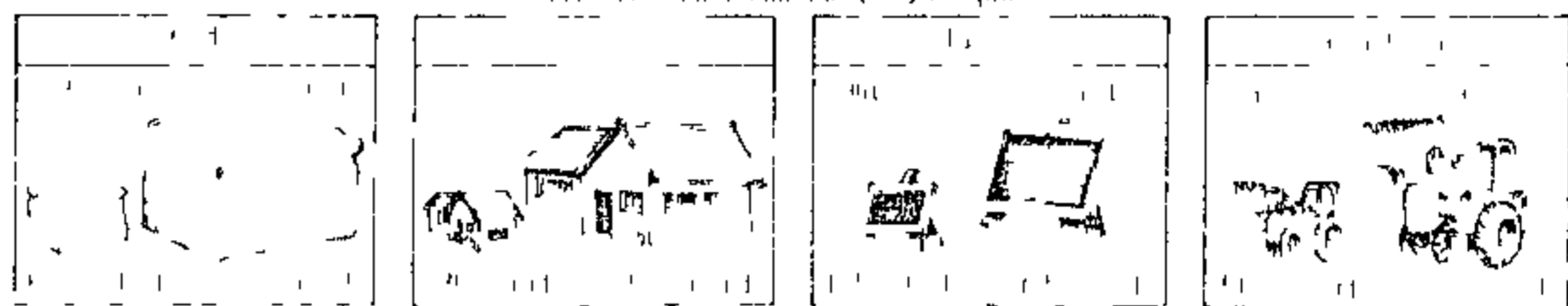
These facts emerge from the latest Mercabank-funded *Focus*, compiled by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at Pretoria University, and devoted on its 10th anniversary to an examination of the socio-economic priorities facing the country. "The social structure of South Africa," it begins, "is being transformed at a breathtaking rate. This transformation is characterised by at least three basic elements, namely the rapid growth of the mainly black population, the even more rapid urbanisation of this population, and the lack of industrial skills and opportunities of the growing urban black labour force."

By 2000, about 66% of the total population will be urbanised, and between 20m and 26m blacks will live in the cities, as opposed to 9m today. Total expenditure on food will more than double to R25 billion (1980 prices), over two thirds of which will represent black expenditure.

The focus of housing provision will shift squarely to the black market, where by the end of the century almost 200 000 units will be required annually, compared with 100 000 today, and the 20 000 units completed annually in the Seventies. This covers an existing backlog of over 500 000 units. In the year 2000 almost R6 billion will be spent on housing, nearly 63% of it on black residential units, compared with R1.5 billion and 16% respectively today.

Almost 9m children will be at school at the turn of the century, and nearly 80% of

TOWARDS 2000



them will be black. Assuming an overall quality of education similar to that now enjoyed by whites, the total bill will rise to about R10 billion against the R2.3 billion spent today.

The maintenance of current propensities to save would allow net annual real investment to increase to about R16 billion in 2000 more than double today's figure. It is also "considerably in excess of the requirements of an economy characterised by a growth rate limited to 4.5% by the availability of skilled labour, and a stock of infrastructure which requires relatively minor additions during the Eighties."

This surplus investment capacity could be devoted to expanding the infrastructure of the less developed areas of southern Africa. And a projected annual growth rate of 4.5% over the next two decades "will adequately cover" the expenditure scenarios envisaged. But if government continues to be held responsible for the support of the welfare of the public on the same basis as hitherto," warns *Focus*, "it appears that both the educational and housing scenarios may provide serious fiscal problems."

This basis is that in 1980 the public sector funded almost a quarter of all housing expenditure, and over 80% of all education expenditure. But at least two speakers at the seminar staged to introduce *Focus* voiced the belief that this would, or should, not happen. Stellenbosch University's Professor Jan Sadie foresaw the housing burden on government doubling to 5% of state expenditure in 2000, compared with the 11% envisaged by *Focus*, and the implication was that increasing standards of living would provide the means of private residential financing. "The social responsibility of the private sector," he added, "is squarely in generating economic growth."

Syncom's Andre Spier was in broad agreement that an expanded private sector should provide for its own physical and human capital needs. Education like

health and housing," he said "will progressively cease to be a government responsibility" and added that the real bottleneck in the SA economy was its lack of skills.

Focus deliberately avoids addressing itself to the political implications of its 'best case' scenario. But one thing is certain - they will complicate, if not subvert, its neat linear projections.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 2338

6 November 1981

No 2338

6 November 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 95 of 1981 South African Citizenship Amendment Act, 1981

No 95 van 1981 Wysigingswet op Suid-Afrikaanse Burgerskap, 1981

POPULATION - GENERAL

1982 - JAN. - NOV.

1983 - JAN. - DEC.

(235) Sunday Times 1/1/83

Poles are queueing to get into S Africa

By IAN HOBBS in London and NORMAN CHANDLER in Johannesburg

THOUSANDS of Poles — including doctors, nurses and other specialists — are seeking a new life in South Africa to escape Soviet oppression, diplomatic sources said this week.

More than 4 000 have applied to the South African Embassy in Vienna, and staff there say that the figure could reach 5 000 by the end of the month.

Recruitment of Poles by South African companies — particularly Escom, Sasol, mining houses and car assemblers — continues in Vienna tomorrow.

The first information secretary at the embassy, Mr Walter Kruum, says that an average of 150 applications a day are being received.

Other South African embassies in Europe report moderately increased applications from Poles who are already in the West.

Mr Kruum said that the South African Government had taken a decision late in September — when it appeared that the communists would be increasing their pressure on the Polish trade union, Solidarity — to let Poles into the country in the event of trouble there.

A spokesman for the immigration section at the Vienna embassy said "Poles are still escaping to Austria and the prospects in South Africa seem attractive to many of them."

Jamming

"This week a large group of doctors, nurses and other medical staff were among hundreds of people jamming the embassy."

The embassy official said "All sorts of potential employers in South Africa are telephoning us to say they would like to help and giving details of job possibilities."

"We expect many private companies to send recruiting teams in the next fortnight."

"So far, more than 500 Poles have arrived in South Africa, and most of the first batch have been employed by Escom."

"They are hard-working and diligent," a spokesman said yesterday.

● Meanwhile, 10 970 whites left Zimbabwe in the first 10 months of last year to settle in South Africa, according to official Zimbabwe government statistics released this week.

Fishing fleet stranded

By PETER KENNY, Windhoek

POLAND's fishing fleet off South West Africa — hit by crew defections to South Africa — appears to be temporarily stranded because of a lack of finance.

The last of the 11-strong fleet operating off the SWA coast left the South African enclave of Walvis Bay on Christmas Eve.

A spokesman for the fleet's agents, Mr Harald Dennewill, said the mother ship, the Zulawy, was due into Walvis Bay this week, but had not arrived.

Processing

The police commander in Walvis Bay, Major Andries Wiese, confirmed that the 73 Polish seamen in Walvis Bay seeking asylum would be moved to Pretoria on Wednesday for further processing.

But their final fate is still unknown.

The first sailors began jumping ship on December 21. By December 23, 83 sailors had walked off, but four asked to return the same week.

This week another six asked to return to their ships.

The 73 sailors, who are still "camping" in the recreation hall of the Walvis Bay police station were treated to a New Year's Eve dinner with food supplied by the Red Cross and meat by a local butcher.

A wealthy may facilitate

rose Mar

in Sweden
from rich to poor



Big move to cities despite influx policy

By DON MARSHALL

A MASSIVE process of urbanisation is taking place in South Africa in spite of Government efforts to encourage jobs and to use influx control, according to a report issued last night by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

The shift to the metropolitan areas was particularly noticeable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging Area, according to an analysis of the provisional 1980 Census data undertaken by two members of the HSRC, Dr P Smit, an HSRC vice-president, and Mr P C Kok, a research officer.

Their report shows that 41 percent of the total white population of South Africa lives in the PWV area, which

comprises only one percent of the country's surface area.

It also shows that 43 percent of South Africa's total population has settled in the Transvaal — 53 percent of the white, 40,7 percent of the black, 13,1 percent of the Asians and 8,5 percent of the coloureds.

Power

"The economic and political power shift to the Transvaal continues," the researchers say in their report.

Of the total population of South Africa, 53 percent are urbanised. The report shows that 81 percent of whites living in South Africa are urbanised while 91 percent of the Asians, 74 percent of the coloureds and 38 percent of

the blacks live in urban areas.

Last year's Census indicates a sustained shift of the population from the Cape and Free State to the Transvaal and Natal.

The independent black states of Transkei, Boputhatswana and Venda were excluded from the Census, but the analysis shows that 40,4 percent of the black population live in the other national states while 59,6 percent are still resident in white South Africa.

The homelands of QwaQwa, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele show the greatest growth between 1970 and 1980, 514,51 percent, 204,12 percent and 414,96 percent respectively.

Crucial shift of platteland population to PWV area

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter.

Ghost towns on the platteland are becoming a possibility as South Africans stream to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging metropolitan complex.

Shrinking populations — notably among whites — are the order of the day in rural areas while metropolitan areas absorb the growth.

This has led to the closing of schools, reduced medical services and a deterioration in the quality of life on the platteland. Government planners and academics believe

The Government is particularly anxious about the white exodus from the vital security area of the north-western Transvaal. According to a Government institution, some smaller towns in this area could become ghost towns.

The spectre of deserted settlements is ever present as absentee landlords buy up farms. One farmer may own as many as eight farms.

According to provisional figures of the

1980 census about 89 percent of whites live in urban areas. In 1970 the proportion was 87 percent.

More than 91 percent of South Africa's Indians are urban dwellers, compared with 86,7 percent in 1970.

More than 77 percent of coloured people now live in urban areas compared with 74 percent in 1970. For blacks the urbanised section of the community has risen to 38 percent from 33 percent in 1970.

The PWV region accommodates 41 percent of South Africa's white population, 1,8-million people.

In many rural areas population has declined considerably. For example the population of Hanover dropped from 2 865 in 1970 to 1 899 in 1980. Areas such as Beaufort West, Reitz, Graaff-Reinet, Trompsburg and Volksrust showed similar trends.

A number of the fastest-growing areas are in the PWV region. These include Pretoria, Kempton Park, Alberton and Randburg.

Planners believe it is not only the platteland that is suffering due

to the huge economic pull of the PWV. Other metropolitan areas of the Cape Peninsula, Durban — Pine Town and Port Elizabeth — Uitenhage are being stunted by the overwhelming drawing power of the Transvaal megalopolis.

Although these centres will continue to grow, the pace will be limited as they struggle for capital and skilled manpower, says experts.

The population shift to the Transvaal and Natal and away from the Cape and Free State threatens the present delimitation system which allocates more seats in Parliament to the Cape and Free State in relation to their populations, the Human Sciences Research Council reported this week.

"You can't prevent growth," a Government source ventured, despite a national policy of channelling growth through deconcentration and decentralisation, as spelt out by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha in his Good Hope plan last year.

Planners believe any attempt to curtail the growth of the PWV would harm the national economy. They point out that even a totalitarian regime in Russia failed to prevent urban sprawl in Moscow and London's green belt policy failed to contain that city.

● Page 4: Drift to cities empties dorps.

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19/1/82

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

Drift to cities empties dorps

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Stu 19/1/82

Copyright 1982

At Rossouw in the Eastern Cape you can buy a stand for R5 in Pretoria, you would be lucky to get one for R20 000 that is urbanisation

Money and skills are flowing inexorably from smaller to larger centres as urbanisation increases

Successful governments have tried to tackle the problem, but their efforts have resembled those of Canute trying to stem the tide

In the 1940s the Smuts Government believed there were too many people in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging (PWV) area

In the 1950s the Tomlinson Report said there were too many blacks in the big cities - notably the PWV complex - and jobs had to be created in rural areas for blacks

NEW LINE
The 1960s and 1970s, decentralisation attempts flopped hopelessly. The late 1970s saw a return to more realistic thinking by the Government, and the birth of decentralisation along development axes

Whether this new line will succeed where the others failed is still open to debate. But it shows recognition that South Africa's dynamism comes from the

are so few pupils Black pupils are ready and eager to fill the gap, but a dog-in-the-manger attitude by so-called white locals has obstructed them

White children now attend boarding schools in the nearest larger town

The only substantial building remaining in use in some of these dorps is the Ned Gererk - often an elaborate and historical structure

INCENTIVE
Houses, in many cases more than 100 years old, are literally crumbling because residents lack the incentive to restore them

Equivalent houses in the cities would be lovingly restored by the growing population class

HALCYON DAYS
In Dordrecht, for example it began when the price of wool fell after competition from synthetic fibres. The halcyon days when wool fetched "a pound a pound" are long forgotten

Elsewhere, farmers' costs have rocketed but profits have failed to keep up. The big profits, it seemed are made somewhere down the distribution line by the middlemen in the cities. This led to impoverishment and the exodus of skilled plateland people. This exodus led to more stagnation, and further exodus - squeezing the plateland of its human resources



A FARM IN ELOFF STREET PERHAPS?

UNSKILLED
Coloured artisans from the Cape are helping to build Secunda. And when that is completed, they are unlikely to return to the Cape. The Transvaal will probably remain their home

The new migration has little parallel to the urbanisation of the Great Depression in the 1930s. The rural victims then were often ignorant and unskilled, and helped to fill the city slums

Today's new migrants are often highly qualified and skilled, and merge easily into their new environment

An example of this trend is the motor industry, traditionally located in the Port Elizabeth area. During the recession, artisans lost their jobs and made their way to

tend to be women who left their professions to raise a family, and have become a little rusty at their skills

The cities, on the other hand, have the best qualified people with the most up-to-date knowledge

HOME PRICES
The PWV is where town planners are needed, because that is where the development is. This is not all to the good of the PWV

For one thing, the trend will ensure that house prices continue to rise in line with the demand

Housing shortages will continue to be especially serious for blacks, coloured and Indian people who are also heavily involved in urbanisation - though influx control has apparently limited black incursions

The standard of housing is bound to become lower as prices rise and land becomes scarce

And the problems associated with intense urbanisation - crime, loneliness, suicides - will continue to increase

Huge shift to the cities

Cape Times
19/1/82
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HSRC report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A massive process of urbanization is taking place in South Africa in spite of government efforts to decentralize jobs and to use influx control, according to a report issued last night by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

The shift to the metropolitan areas was particularly noticeable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area according to an analysis of the provisional 1980 Census data undertaken by two members of the HSRC, Dr P Smit, an HSRC vice-president, and Mr P C Kok, a research officer.

Their report shows that 41 percent of the total white population of South Africa lives in the PWV area, which comprises only one percent of the country's surface area.

It also shows that 43,9 percent of South Africa's total population has settled in the Transvaal — 52 percent of the whites, 48,7 percent of the blacks, 14,1 percent of Asians and 8,5 percent of the coloureds.

Of the total population of South Africa, 53 percent is urbanized. The report shows that 81 percent of whites, 91 percent of the Asians, 74 percent of the coloureds and 38 percent of the blacks are urbanized.

Sustained shift

Last year's census indicates a sustained shift of the population from the Cape and Free State to the Transvaal and Natal.

"The white population increased most rapidly in Kempton Park, Bellville, Alberton, Pinetown, Randburg, Boksburg, Pretoria and Newcastle. The coloured population showed the biggest growth in Wynberg, Kuils River, Bellville, Kimberley, Alberton, Malmesburg, Vredenburg and Randfontein," says the report.

Socio-economic forces, a rise in the level of education and a greater mobility on the part of blacks will compound the government's problem in revers-

ing the flow of work seekers to the cities, Dr Smit said last night.

Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, director of economic affairs at the Federated Chamber of Industries, said last night that the report indicated a massive process of urbanization in spite of efforts by the government to develop jobs and to use influx control.

Third World problem

"We are caught with a Third World problem and we must learn to accept it and plan for it with schemes that make for stable urban communities, such as housing and schools," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

Mr M de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said last night that the failure of the government's moves towards decentralization had already been acknowledged, if not openly, then certainly tacitly by the new decentralization proposals released last year at the Prime Minister's business conference in Cape Town.

The HSRC report shows that while only 37,8 percent of the black population was urbanized at the time of last year's census, it is predicted that 75 percent of blacks will be living in cities and towns by the year 2000.

This means that 21-million blacks will have to be housed in urban areas in the next 20 years.

Greatest movement

Meanwhile, the shift of whites from the platteland to urban areas has continued, with the greatest movement recorded in the central Karoo, the southern Free State and the north and north-western Transvaal.

The independent black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were excluded from the census, but the analysis shows that 40,4 percent of the black population resides in the other national states while 59,6 percent are still resident in white South Africa.

HOMELAND POPULATION (235)
The populations of the KaNgwane, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele homelands increased between 200% and 500% between 1970 and 1980, according to Flip Smit, vice-president of the HSRC. During the same period the overall population of the homelands rose by 66%.

FM 22/1/82

URBAN MOVES (235)

Human Sciences Research Council reports that the urbanisation process is taking place on a large scale despite the government's efforts to decentralise jobs and use influx control to curb the flow to the cities. It shows, for example, that 41% of the total white population lives in the PWV area, which comprises one percent of the country's surface area.

FM 22/1/82

23/1/82
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COM

There's nothing wrong with the

By HOWARD PREECE

MAYBE The Great Trek was a mistake.

Much concern is being expressed in some quarters at the rapidly growing population concentration in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Verereing area. Professor J L Sadie, the distinguished economist at the University of Stellenbosch, has even suggested that it might even be necessary to introduce some form of "economic influx control."

The object would be to try and check the migration to the PWV and to take some strong but unspecified actions to shift some people back to the Cape and other force even to effectively direct some people back to the Cape and the general platteland.

What prompted this was the report issued by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

The report, by Dr P Smut and M P C Kok, found that 41 per cent of South Africa's white population was living in the PWV area, which accounts for only one per cent of South Africa's surface area.

It disclosed that 43,9 per cent of the total population had settled in the Transvaal — 52 per cent of whites, 48,7 per cent of blacks, 14,1 per cent of Asians and 8,5 per cent of coloureds.

Dr Smut and Mr Kok concluded "The economic and political power shift to the Transvaal continues."

There are political and economic reasons why this trend is being opposed in some quarters.

Professor Sadie warns, for example, that one of the dangers of what he sees as excessive development taking place in the urban north of

majority of people living in the PWV area

the country is a military threat.

"It seems silly," he says, "to put all one's eggs in one basket in the north, which is, after all, closer to the potential enemy and possible terrorist attacks than, for example, Cape Town."

A steadily depopulating platteland would also, Professor Sadie says, be an invitation to terrorism.

These fears are broadly shared by Dr Smut and Mr Kok and, among others, by some Nationalist analysts.

But the whole decentralisation argument runs a great deal deeper.

Dr Frans Cronje, the chairman of both SA Breweries and Nedbank, says that South Africa's population is expected to increase by 20-million over the next 25 years.

This, he says, will create enormous organisational problems in existing cities. Urbanisation in South Africa will be accelerating much faster than desirable unless direct action to check

it is taken.

In these circumstances, says Dr Cronje, it would be wrong to allow industries to go where they wanted.

"I think a very strong case can be made for decentralisation and steering the development of the new urban centres to the areas indicated in the new (decentralisation) proposals," he told the Prime Minister's Good Hope (Carl-Town) conference in Cape Town last November.

Dr Cronje added, however, that the majority of the population in any new cities that were developed would be black.

He argued "Surely this gives the country a great opportunity from the outset to reduce to a minimum discriminatory and restrictive practices in labour, business and social services in these new cities."

It is clear from those views of Dr Cronje that politics in its widest context is of crucial importance to the whole decentralisation issue.

This caused Mr Harry Oppenheimer to make some cautious remarks at the Good Hope conference.

He said that provided decentralisation and regional development was carried out on a sound economic basis it deserved the full support of the private sector.

But, Mr Oppenheimer said, "common sense must tell us that the existing metropolitan areas will continue to grow rapidly, that it is there that the most important and fruitful field for co-operation between the Government and the private sector will exist."

Decentralisation, he warned, could not be a substitute for solving socio-economic problems in the urban areas.

That is really the question-mark that must be against the report of the Human Sciences Research Council.

The fact that 41 per cent of the white population is living in only one per cent of the country's surface area seems an extraordinary crowding

at first sight. But look at Australia, for instance.

The overwhelming majority of the population lives in a few big cities — Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Canberra — while hundreds of thousands of square kilometres are almost uninhabited.

The so-called "Golden Triangle" in Western Europe — Belgium, Holland, the Ruhr, northern Italy and northern France — has a colossal concentration of wealth and people.

That pattern can be seen in most developed countries or areas.

It is in the nature of the modern economy.

In South Africa people flocked in thousands to the Witwatersrand from the end of the last century in the wake of the biggest gold discovery in the history of the world.

From that a huge allied industrial and commercial base grew.

But in comparison with most other large industrial conurbations in the world the PWV area is certainly not excessively congested.

The whole structure and strength of the South African economy could be put at risk if Professor Sadie's "economic influx control" ever materialised with the full implications of that concept.

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E-Post 23/1/82

Tackling urbanisation problems

FORECASTS say that by the turn of the century, 75% of the country's black population will be urbanised, requiring the construction of homes for 21 million people — the equivalent of one Soweto a year, beginning right now

There appears to be consensus among politicians, economists and social scientists that a two-pronged attack is necessary — one prong attempting to keep as many people as possible on the land and the other aimed at dealing with the large numbers who will inevitably arrive in the big cities

The debate raging in South Africa now is about which prong should be emphasised and what methods should be used

The Nationalist Government's attempts to deal with the problem — a phenomenon common to every Third World country undergoing the process of industrialisation and modernisation — has ostensibly been to promote agricultural and industrial development in the "homelands", while maintaining rigorous control over the admission of black South Africans to the urban areas

Both strategies have so far been dismal failures

The Government has spent only a fraction of the amount necessary to provide employment for those

resident in the "homelands". Industrial decentralisation has, up to now, been largely shouldered by the private sector and the effects of rigorous influx control have been disruption of family life, militancy, insecurity and the criminalisation of a large section of the population

More to the point, it has failed miserably in its proclaimed intention as in some urban areas the "illegal" population rivals the "legal" population

Meanwhile, the 10-year virtual moratorium on housing development in black urban areas, (they were, after all, only temporary sojourners), has led to a housing crisis that will be impossible to solve, in even the medium term, other than by "survival" strategies

The Government's response to the impending disaster has been ambivalent, on one hand accepting some of the implications of urbanisation and on the other, attempting to whittle in the teeth of the gale, with what many regard as an unhealthy pre-occupation with its decentralisation programme

"There appears to be an inability, among some people in this country, to accept urbanisation as a reality and as an inevitability," observes Professor David Dewar, head of

This week's Human Sciences Research Council's analysis of the provisional 1980 census figures has again sparked fierce debate over the problems of urbanisation and the Government's response. The issue dominated much of the last session of Parliament and can be expected to do the same this session, as the country's white legislators wrestle with what has been called a "demographic time bomb". For sheer size the problem takes some beating — even by Third World standards. Political Correspondent BRIAN POTTINGER reports:

UCT's urban problems research unit

"There also appears to be an inability to appreciate that urbanisation is not necessarily terrifying"

The Government's main response to the crisis, has been to emphasise the need for further agricultural and industrial development in the "homelands", through greatly enhanced decentralisation incentives, the creation of regional co-operative economic projects and "disincentives" for the urban areas

Last year, Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, both announced acceptance of "self-build" and site-and-service schemes for dealing with the country's teeming urban homeless

At the same time, steps

were taken to make it easier for the private sector to become involved in the building of homes for their workers in black urban areas

But the full implications of urbanisation are obviously still not accepted by the Government, as many experts point out, because of ideological constraints

The concern over the urbanisation drift in Government circles, was echoed this week with the presentation of the HSRC analysis of the 1980 census figures, which showed a massive northward population drift and a concentration of people in the PWV complex

Several Nationalist newspapers, greeted the news of the increased urbanisation with grim prophecies of doom for South Africa, which included warning of eco-

nomie degeneracy in the rural areas of common South Africa, a lowering of living standards in metropolitan areas, large-scale squatting and even degeneration of the "white" languages and culture — especially Afrikaans

Professor Dewar described the observations as "typically off-beam" and said not only was the process of urbanisation inevitable, but it embodied much that was creative and beneficial

"It sounds as if we now have *stads gevaar*, instead of *swart gevaar*, observed one Opposition spokesman

A number of experts and politicians have understood the point that many of the country's most pressing problems cannot be solved without political changes

Efforts at keeping people away from the metropolitan areas, can only be

effectuated if a viable agricultural base is built up in rural areas

The homelands are too small for this and the only other choice would be the establishment of a huge number of smallholdings for black farmers in common South Africa — much as is being done in Zimbabwe now

Such a step, without dramatic consolidation, would sound the death knell for Grand Apartheid

Any serious attempt at land reform within the homelands, to create a peasant land-owning yeomanry, is likely to be strongly opposed by the traditional chiefs, whose main source of power, derives from the allocation of land

Without the support of the chiefs, the homeland Governments would fold and along with it the apartheid vision

Industrial decentralisation — although widely accepted as a healthy and necessary move — is regarded with some suspicion by the private sector, as being a ploy for gaining greater credibility for the Government's homeland policies

Also, many of the decentralised areas will entail joint cross-border regional projects with sovereign and independent "homelands" — something that might discourage

entrepreneurs

In its assault on the housing problem, the Government would win widest support from the community itself and private sector, if it introduced freehold title for blacks in urban areas — but such a move would again deny the essential tenets of Grand Apartheid

One of the best ways of tackling the massive unemployment problem in the urban areas — again a common Third World problem — is to legalise and encourage the "informal" economic sector, the small trader, hawkker, backyard mechanic

But such a step would cut right across the two basic requirements set by the Government for the admission of blacks to urban areas — housing and recognised employment

Scrapping those provisions, which are reinforced by the Riekert report, would all but destroy the Government's influx control mechanism, with profound implications for its political policies

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entrepeneurs

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CONTRADICTIONS inherent in government policy were highlighted by this week's bombshell analysis of the 1980 population census

This is the view of Professor A G Schutte, professor of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, on the Human Sciences Research Council report

The report revealed that
● 60 percent of all blacks lives in "white" South Africa
● 43,9 percent of South Africa's total population now lives in the Transvaal

● 41 percent of South Africa's white population now occupies one percent of South Africa's total surface area in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal (PWV) area

Figures on population distribution in South Africa were always interpreted in terms of a fear of black predominance," another top sociologist said

"This is a sad commentary on our attitudes, and I believe overwhelming black dominance should not be seen as a problem, but rather as a challenge," said Professor H van der Merwe, director of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Intergroup Studies

Professor Schutte described the statistics on the homelands and on the (PWV)

Pointer to flaws in Nat policy

(235) S. Times
24/11/82

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**

area as "fascinating"
"As far as the homelands are concerned, it does not come as a surprise that these places are overpopulated

"Obviously it is the outflow of the Government's homeland policy to repatriate many of these people, and in that way safeguard jobs for the chosen few in the towns

Invisible

"Homeland statistics are also an explanation for what I term the 'invisible people' — those who have disappeared off the face of official statistics"

Professor Schutte said that the HSRC report appeared to be concerned with the population concentration in the PWV area

"In a modern industrial country it would not cause great alarm and is a common feature in areas such as the Ruhr and the Liverpool-Manchester belt in the United Kingdom

"But political and strategic concerns receive heavy emphasis in South Africa, and therefore it is seen that the relocation of industry to the homelands is to uphold segregation

"As far as the data can be trusted, it highlights the contradictions inherent in the the Government's political policy The whole thing is ideological"

The HSRC report — compiled by Dr P Smit and Dr P C Kok — urges planning to be undertaken for the increase in the black population in the national states and homelands

"Urban planning and land

consolidation must be a priority," the authors say

They acknowledged that boundary changes, consolidation and "the possibility of an undercount in 1970" were probably responsible for the increase in population in the independent homelands

One feature of life in the homelands was that people were moving from "the heartlands to the borders, and certainly to near the white development regions on those borders"

According to the HSRC report, population redistribution is providing "an indication of the economic growth of provinces and regions as opposed to areas that are stagnating or falling behind economically"

It concludes that shifting populations could have a big bearing on political representation in Parliament, and particularly insofar as the Cape and the Free State is concerned

Dwindled

"In addition, even greater disparity is developing between the number of voters in rural and urban constituencies," the authors state

"The population is converging increasingly on the four large metropolitan areas For example, 41 percent of the total white population lives in the PWV area — which covers only one percent of the country's surface area

"Magisterial districts with large-scale increases of blacks include Witsieshoek, Kempton Park and Vanderbijlpark"

The report says 696 000 whites lived on the platteland, but by 1970 the numbers had dwindled to 499 000 Thousands more left in the ten years till 1980

"The 1980 census showed that 88,7 percent of the total white population were living in urban areas," the report stated

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Star 9/21/77
A total 237
strategy to
repopulate
borders

By Hannes Ferguson
Farming Correspondent
The drift from South
Africa's strategically vi-
tal border areas was
reaching disaster pro-
portions and called for
"a total strategy," ex-
perts said in Pretoria
today

At a symposium held
by the Human Sciences
Research Council it was
emphasised that depo-
pulation had many
causes

A re-population policy
could be effective only
if it covered both eco-
nomic and social fac-
tors

It should aim at im-
proving the quality of
life for the farming
population in outlying
areas

Dr W L de Kock said
that between 1970 and
1980 the rural white
population of the Pot-
gietersrus district had
declined by 22 percent,
that of the Soutspanberg
by 21 percent and that
of Waterberg by 17 per-
cent

EMERGENCY

In Free State border
area figures were even
worse Fouriesburg had
lost 47 percent of its
farmers, Wepener 44
percent and Ficksburg
33 percent

Depopulation is
reaching an emergency
stage along strategic
borders, Dr de Kock
said

It was a natural that
farming areas should
lag behind urban cen-
tres in their growth
Businesses in small
towns could not com-
pete with larger shops
in the cities. But this
tendency had got out
of hand with even
public services tending
to be curtailed
creating depressed
areas

Corrective action by
the community itself
suitably reinforced by
the State, was the only
way out.

More whites in Pretoria by year 2000 than in Johannesburg

E. Post 20/2/82

235

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PRETORIA — Pretoria's white population would exceed that of Johannesburg by the turn of the century, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Dr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria East Afrikaanse Sakekamer, he said the anticipated annual growth of the city's white population was between 2% and almost 4% a year and would total between 660 000 and 982 000 by the year 2000.

The annual budget for the Transvaal, which stood at about R1 500 million, was only exceeded by two government departments — Finance (R5 350 million) and Defence (R2 465 million).

"The Railways and the Post Office have not been taken into account and, as autonomous bodies, I have not included them as government departments. If they were included, Transvaal would be fifth on the list."

Dr Cruywagen said Johannesburg's budget was bigger than that of Natal and the Free State and the joint budgets of Pretoria and Johannesburg, exceeded those of both provinces.

He added that the budget

of any of the province's big departments such as Education or Hospital Services was more than the Free State's total budget.

Other statistics given by the Administrator included:

- About 56% of the country's schoolgoing children were in pre-primary, primary, secondary and special schools in the Transvaal early in 1981.

- It cost R580 000 to build a primary school and R1,3 million to build a high school in 1975-76. In 1981-82, the cost had risen to R1,8 million for a primary and R4,4 million for a high school.

- Between 1977 and 1982 a total of 49 primary and 24 high schools were approved.

- The 67 hospitals in the Transvaal had admitted over 900 000 patients in 1980-81, treated nearly six million out-patients and casualties and operated on 293 000 people.

Dr Cruywagen said the administration's expenditure on education had increased from R87,8 million in 1969-70 to R448,2 million in 1981-82. During the same period, hospital costs had gone up from R61,3 million to R419,6 million, and roads and bridges from R69,6 million to R225 million. — Sapa

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Millions more blacks will stream to cities

By Carolyn Dempster

Within the next two decades South Africa will have to accommodate an estimated 13 million blacks in its urban areas

This was one of many startling projections to emerge during a day-long workshop on "The Process of Urbanisation" held in Johannesburg this week.

Five top academics — all experts in the field of urbanisation — addressed an audience of businessmen, researchers and marketing representatives in an attempt to clarify the process of urbanisation as it is happening in South Africa and to give fair predictions for the future

DIFFERENT

Urbanisation, particularly black urbanisation in the South African context, was markedly different when compared, to trends in other developing countries, it was stated

After nearly a century of economic growth and industrial development, nearly two-thirds of South African blacks were still rural dwellers, while only 10 percent of whites and Indians lived on the land

"This makes it clear

that by far the majority of people who will move from the country into towns and cities over the remainder of this century will be black," said Professor Jill Natrass, professor of Development Studies at the University of Natal

LEGAL SYSTEM

Whereas urbanisation usually accompanied industrialisation, in South Africa urbanisation was taking place despite industrialisation and was accompanied by an increase in the number of people living in rural areas, she added

At the roots of these differences were the racial nature of the South African legal system, the social and political framework and the structure of the economy

The legal restrictions on the right of blacks to enter and settle in towns such as influx control and the Black Urban Areas Act had hampered the course of permanent urbanisation. But at the same time it had perpetuated the system of migrant labour.

According to Professor Natrass one of the urbanisation patterns emerging was the resettlement of "illegal" urban blacks in rural

high-density villages. Faced with the prospect of no land to farm and no economic opportunities the men had no alternative but to return to the cities as migrant workers

Between one million and one and three quarter million blacks fell within the category of "oscillating migrants," calculated Professor Natrass. This made it extremely difficult to predict future urbanisation trends as official statistics did not include the "ill-gals"

Because of the drain of primarily young men to cities, standards of living in the rural areas had decreased rapidly and the gap between economic opportunities in the cities and the rural areas had widened.

PRESSURES

The young men were not only attracted to the cities by economic opportunities, but were also no longer able to live off the land

Economic pressures leading to migration and urbanisation were also unusual in the South African context. The highest concentrations of black people were spatially dislo-

cated from the industrial areas — the majority of blacks lived in areas that produce very little. To improve their opportunities they had to migrate over vast distances

Increased mechanisation in white rural areas also meant the resettlement of just under one million blacks between 1971 and 1977. With no alternative but to move to either the impoverished black states or overcrowded rural areas, the men probably opted for migrant labour, pointed out Professor Natrass.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Professor F Oosthuisen, Director of the Institute for Urban Studies, Market Research Africa and Urban Management underlined Professor Natrass's statements by saying that the movement towards black urbanisation could not be stopped, only directed, and perhaps the tempo could be influenced

One of the choices now facing South Africa, as with other developing countries, was an even higher migrant influx, a low standard of living, unemployment and housing shortages.

NGK council wants controlled squatting Urban drift inevitable, says report

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Sta 5/3/82

Own Correspondent

The federal council of the Ned Geref churches has asked the Government to allow limited and controlled squatting

At a meeting of the council in Pretoria yesterday the Reverend E C D Bruwer of the council's migrant labour committee said in his report that no one could insist that people stay in the rural areas. There was massive unemployment there and urbanisation was inevitable.

"The city is the only place where work is to be found," he said, "and potential work-seekers from the rural areas should have the right to bargain on an equal basis for a job."

With this in mind "attempts should be made to counteract the detrimental effects of migrant labour," the report said

And it was suggested that the best way to do this was to allow for a more human, and legal, process or urbanisation

It was pointed out that, in the past, people who should have been regarded as natural immigrants to the city were looked upon as transient workers, mainly for political reasons

And the migrant labourer, because he was not allowed to integrate himself fully into the urban area, remained part of two worlds. This made him susceptible to manipu-

lation and confusion

The new labour dispensation although praiseworthy had not helped the migrant labourer (or any other black worker for that matter) to unite these two worlds the report said

In addition, because the natural urbanisation process had been inhibited for so long, there was a housing shortage. Even the new dispensation in this regard had helped only the new black middle class.

BRUNT

It was the unemployed and unskilled workers who bore the brunt of the resultant high rents and housing shortages. In fact the council was told, even if these workers were allowed to rent a house, they would not be able to afford it

"Provision has to be made for the urban poor," Mr Bruwer's report said.

It was within this context that squatting should be viewed. Squatting had become the "most normal bridge" between familiar rural life and urban life for the uneducated and unskilled. It was also a way to secure the wholeness of family life

It had to be considered as an alternative to the migratory labour system to enable these people to grow into urban life as immigrants

Thus, limited squat-

ting in prescribed areas where a proper infrastructure had been provided seemed a way out, it was suggested to the council

The federal council then accepted the report's recommendation that it praise the Government for its new labour dispensation but it also noted that problems remained unsolved and called for discussions with the Government about these problems.

In the light of this, it was requested that limited and, controlled squatting be allowed

It was also proposed to establish a labour bureau for the Ned Geref Kerk in South Africa to help keep in touch with the developing labour situation

The Reverend D P Keta, of the Evangelische Geref Kerk in Afrika, then called for the federal council to appoint a committee to examine the causes of migratory labour and to find ways to abolish it.

The Reverend D P Botha, of the Ned Geref Missionary Church, added that the impression was often created that the NGK was not concerned with the plight of people caught up in situations such as the demolition of Crossroads

He said that his church, for one, was willing, and wanted, to help but a means to help but a means to help was needed

POST

AGRICULTURE

Will South Africa lose the eastern Free State by default?

Throughout 160 years of periodic border disputes between South Africa and Lesotho, effective farm occupation has always been the key factor.

Now a situation is developing where the rural depopulation in the so-called "Conquered Territory" is prejudicing South Africa's rights to the region.

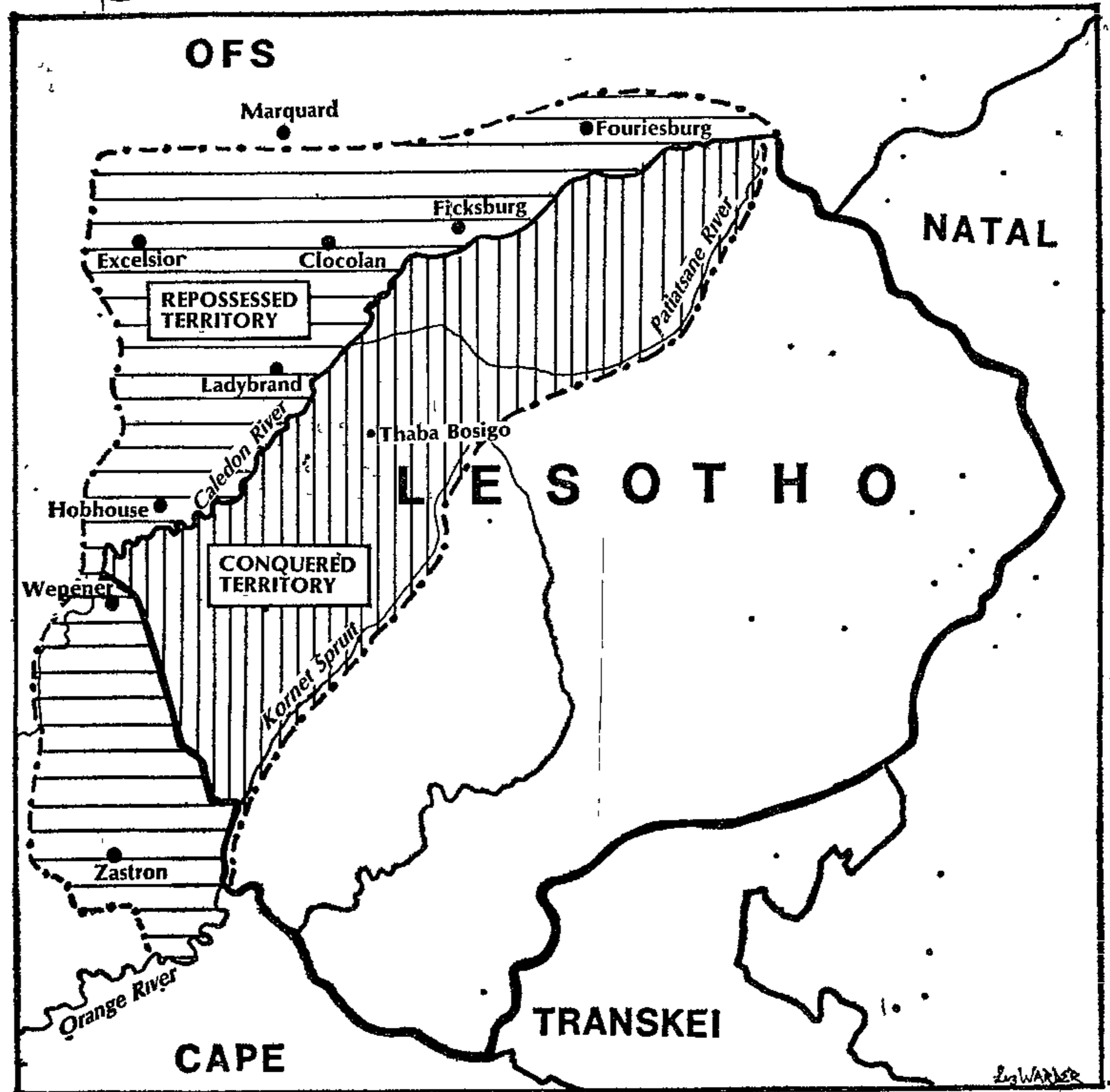
The same factors that operated elsewhere to drive farmers to the cities, operated here as well, only more acutely so. The era of cheap food policy coincided with repeated droughts and administrative neglect. Stock thefts are an added curse — despite the efforts of the combined stock theft unit of the South African and Lesotho police forces.

The upshot has been an alarming decrease in the number of white farmers.

Between 1970 and 1980, the Ficksburg area lost 33 percent of its farmers, Clocolan, 25 percent; Fouriesburg, 47 percent; Hobhouse, as much as 61 percent; Ladybrand, 27 percent; Wepener, 44 percent, and Zastron, 33 percent.

In 1970 their numbers had already declined from what they were in the 50s.

This steady erosion has not left the towns unaffected. Ficksburg was the only town in the region to gain in white population — as much as 22 percent. All the



others lost Fouriesburg, 28 percent, Ladybrand, 14 percent, Wepener, 23 percent; Zastron, 15 percent; Hobhouse, 34 percent.

As the farming population shrunk shops and garages had to close down, doctors and nurses migrated elsewhere, courts and police stations reduced staff, railway stations and schools were downgraded, municipal staff became redundant.

Hobhouse, which

used to have a proud junior high school with almost 300 pupils and sporting the historic Gorraskop as its emblem, saw its school reduced to a small primary one with 31 pupils. Newly built hostels were closed in 1974. Some optimist stuck a note to the girls' hostel door reading "Closed until better days arrive again."

The ratio of whites to blacks dropped sharply. In 1951 whites made

up 40 percent of the population in the towns and 19 percent on the farms. In 1970 the percentages had dropped to 23 and only 11. The rot has since increased.

From the dawn of modern history — which in these parts began around 1800 — farm occupation has been the crucial factor in determining the ownership of the region.

The term "Conquered Territory" is actually a misno-

mer. The districts of Fouriesburg, Ficksburg, Clocolan, Ladybrand, Hobhouse, Wepener and Zastron should rather be called the "repossessed territory."

From before 1800 up to the days of the Voortrekkers, wars of annihilation — the difaqane — swept through the entire region.

Bushmen were relentlessly hunted down and murdered by the Koranna, a Hottentot tribe. The

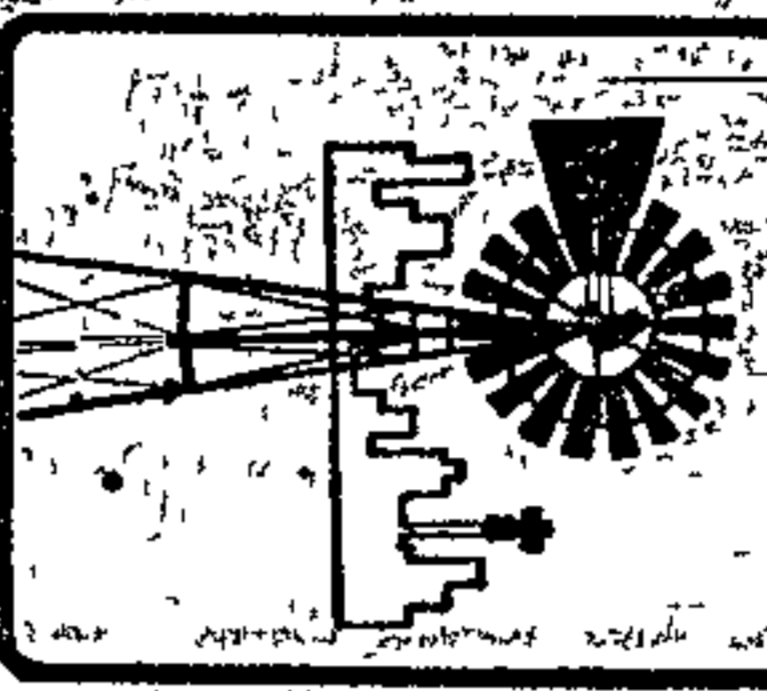
Rural depopulation threatens

Koranna then clashed with the first black tribes moving in from the north, mostly of Tswana origin

These in turn were almost destroyed by the Zulus and their later Matibele offshoot. Moshweshwe, the leader of a Bakwena group known as the Bamaketeli, moved to the impregnable mountain stronghold of Thaba Bosho, safe from the marauding impi of Shaka and Mshikazi. There he started to gather round him the remnants of the dispersed tribes, trying to weld a Sotho nation out of them.

Meanwhile white farmers had trekked from the south, settling in vast empty spaces. Some of them bartered cattle for land from groups of Bushmen. When the Voortrekkers swelled the ranks of white farmers, the Basosho were still confined to the mountains round Thaba Bosigo.

Hannes Ferguson Farming



Cape Governor, Sir George Napier ordered them out of the region in 1843, purporting to act on behalf of the white population, he ceded the area to Moshweshwe, who promptly occupied it with kraals and cattle.

The so-called Warden line of 1849 substantially followed the Napier demarcation of 1843. The line ran roughly from Golden Gate to Clarens, Fouriesburg, Marquard, Excelsior, Hobhouse and then along the lower Caledon River.

After British military action against Moshweshwe in which British troops were twice defeated by the Basosho, the British Government withdrew from the whole of the present Free State, which was made an independent republic by the Bloemfontein Convention of 1854.

The republic inherited the Warden line indicating the boundary of Moshweshwe's territory. Then, encouraged by his successes against the British, Moshweshwe turned against the Free State. Provoking a war by systematic stock thefts across the border line and sending growing bands of squatters to occupy lands far inside the Free State border, he was successful again. Hundreds of farmhouses were destroyed and thousands of cattle stolen from farms.

deep inside the Free State borders but war led only to a stalemate and a peace treaty confirming the Warden line in 1858. But thefts and incursions continued. President Brand had to resume military operations in 1865. By now the Free State was better organized and the Basosho were driven back to the Caledon River. The territory, the whites had occupied before 1842 was now

The Great Trek had brought order and safety, however. Now Moshweshwe could venture out of his fortress. At that stage the white farmers in the region along the Caledon River and down to the Orange river were caught in the political conflict between the Voortrekkers and the British Government. In 1842, pretending that the Voortrekkers were still British subjects, the

The Star
18/3/82
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SWA'S Rights in eastern Free State

This repossessed area between the Warden line and the Caledon River, Rivierzigt line, later wrongly termed, the Conquered Territory.

Advancing beyond the Caledon River the commandos then occupied more territory as far as Korneispruit in the south and the Patatsane river in the north. This was pure conquered territory, which was subsequently formally ceded by Moshweshwe in the treaty of Thaba Bosigo of 1866.

The Free State then adopted a policy of white settlement in the newly conquered territory east of the Caledon River. It defaulted, however, by not acting in time to establish effective rural occupation. Instead, the Volksraad deliberated at length in Bloemfontein Land commissions were to visit the area and stake out farms. But there was no strong border force to prevent Basotho incursions by stock thieves and squatters.

The land commissions were faced with large numbers of Basotho who made effective survey of farms almost impossible. The Basotho took advantage of the inertia of the Bloemfontein government by moving into their old kraals, gathering crops and generally turning the occupation scheme into a farce. The peace treaty of Thaba Bosigo was reduced to a scrap of paper.

Sixty years later, in Europe, Professor Karl Haushofer was to teach that in geopolitics, rural occupation was 10 points of the law. This exactly summed up the Free State experience in 1866.

Eventually, President Brand decided to march again. New military tactics were employed by the boer commandos and all important fortified positions, even deep in the heart of Basutoland, were taken and destroyed.

In this situation Moshweshwe was persuaded to request British protection, which was granted. When President Brand refused to withdraw, Britain imposed an ammunition blockade on the Free State.

In the end the Free State had to evacuate the conquered territory between the Caledon River and the Korneispruit-Patatsane line. This area included 142 farms with a total area of 183 000 ha. They had been incompletely settled, however, if they had been fully occupied, the Free State would have been able to press its claims to the conquered territory.

In the subsequent agreement of Alwal North (1869) the Free State was allowed, on a temporary basis, to keep the territory (west of the Caledon River-Rivierzigt line) which included the districts of Wepener and Zastron.

The new border, which practically was the old border before 1842, became the internationally recognised boundary between the Free State and Basutoland/Lesotho.

After independence in 1966, Lesotho resurrected its claims on the repossessed territory. Wrongly calling the area a "conquered territory" the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Jonathan, even approached the United Nations Prime Minister Dr.

Verwoerd replied that his government had not the slightest intention of conducting any negotiations in connection with the so-called "conquered territory" of the Free State.

There the matter rested. It could be there because effective white occupation of the repossessed territory was supposed to be beyond any dispute.

Yet as Dr Verwoerd spoke, the basis of the white occupation of the repossessed territory was already being eroded.

Dirk Uys's cheap food policy had started to destroy the profitability of grain farming in what used to be called the "granary" of South Africa — the districts of Clocolan and Ficksburg. Ruling maize and wheat prices did not allow smaller farmers to build up any financial reserves to meet the recurrent droughts. They still do not.

A rural development policy was absent. It still is.

Meanwhile, planned, decentralised, economic activity, was considered unnecessary. It still is — no economist takes the Government's current regional planning intentions seriously.

A positive policy to repair public services in the face of rural depopulation had not even been discussed. Recently there has been some discussion but the whole idea was discarded when the Government rejected the Steyn Commission report.

That is why farmers accuse the State of defaulting on its border obligations.

The Free State Agricultural Union fears that the evacuation of the repossessed territory will continue, lending credence and justification to further Lesotho claims.

Chief Jonathan does not need Haushofer to tell him that rural occupation is 10 points of the law. The Basotho have known this since the days of the first difagane.

It's a very "thin red line" of white farmers now, living among large numbers of Basotho.

And the rising tide of stock thefts cannot be shrugged off. We know what it means. The Agricultural Union says that the South Africa/Lesotho combined stock theft unit, has long ago ceased to be on top of the situation.

Will South Africa can sovereign rights to the repossessed territory in the end become a scrap of paper, just like the peace treaty of Thaba Bosigo . . . by default?

The Star
18/12/82
Page 3

235 White South African citizens 30/3/82
 351 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister
 of Statistics

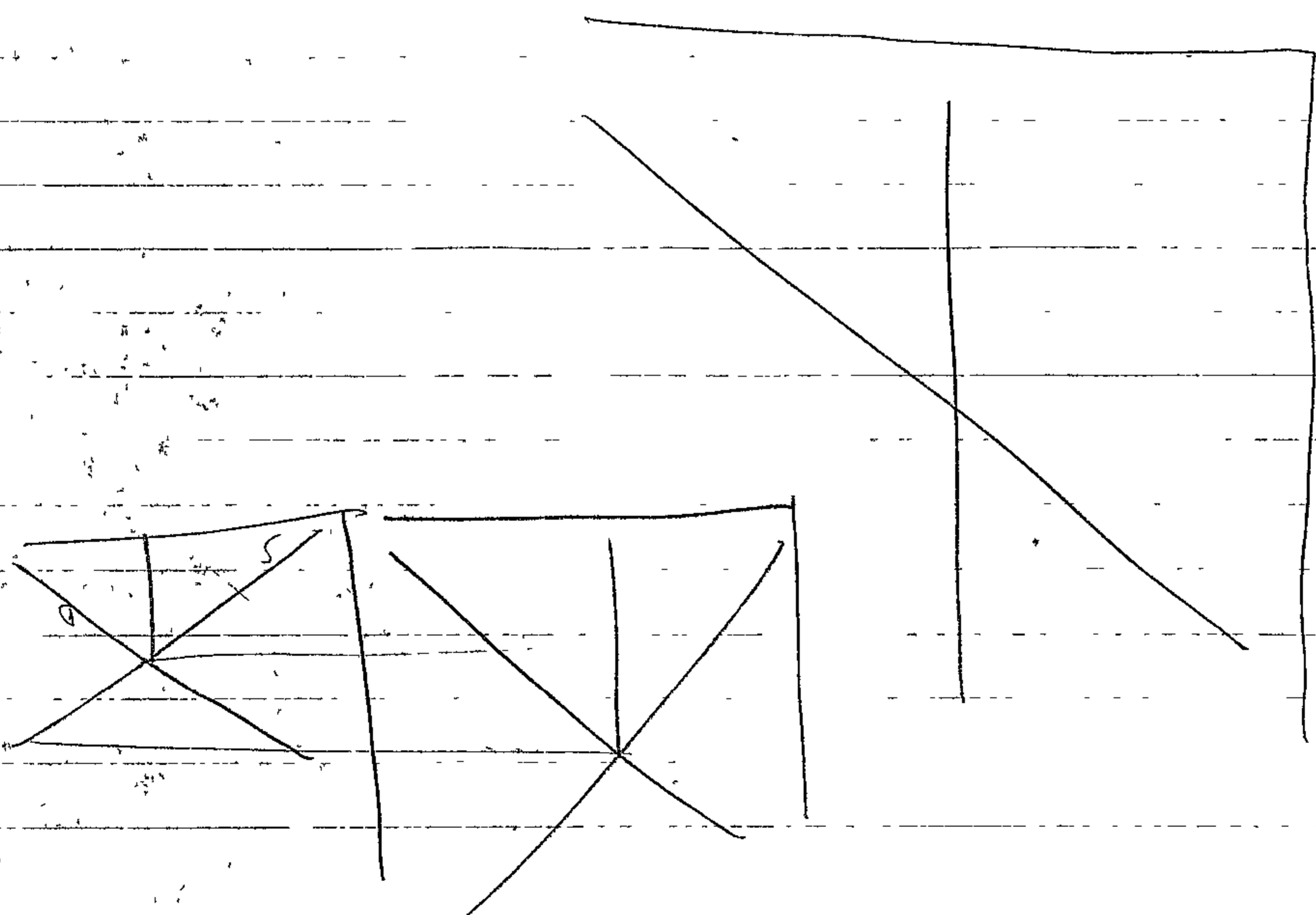
- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1981,
- (2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (1) 4 238 000
- (2) (a) 397 000

(b) (i) and (ii)	
Zimbabwe	23 560
Other Countries in Africa	32 860
West Germany	23 600
Italy	17 140
Netherlands	19 520
Portugal	47 120
United Kingdom	176 280
Other Countries in Europe	36 240
Countries in Asia	5 880
Countries in North and South America	8 660
Australia and New Zealand	4 880
Other and unspecified	1 260

(Countries with numbers smaller than 10 000 are not shown individually) Projections based on 1980 Population Census



735 EDM 24/4/82

White group is well on the way to zero growth

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's white population is well on the way to zero growth, according to latest official figures.

In 1978 the birth rate even dropped below the minimum needed to maintain a steady population figure.

As a proportion of the total population, it is shrinking dramatically.

Dr J M Lotter, director of the Human Sciences Research Council's Social and Demographic Research Division, said the recent sharp drop in white fertility started in the sixties and reached 2,07 in 1978.

The minimum fertility rate is 2,1 if a decline in population is to be prevented.

Figures released by the central statistical services show South Africa's whites form substantially less than 20% of the population — and the percentage is declining rapidly.

The country's population — excluding Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda — was estimated at 25 591 000

in 1981, compared with 24 639 000 in 1979 — an increase of 952 000.

Between 1979 and 1981 the white group increased by 118 000 to 4 603 000 — but when the net gain of more than 50 000 from immigration is taken into account, the increase was minimal.

In the two years the black population increased by 703 000 to 17 479 000 — about six times the white increase.

The coloured population increased by 99 000, to 2 871 000, and the Asian population by 32 000, to 838 000.

Although whites outnumber coloureds and Asians by 1 094 000, the coloured/Asian population increase was 13 000 more than the white increase of 118 000.

The mid-year estimates show, too, that the Zulus far outnumber the other nine black groups.

The Zulus alone number 5 867 000. This is 1 264 000 more than the white group.

In the three years under review the Zulu population increased by 338 000 — nearly three times the white increase.

are, perhaps dissatisfied, ment is, an excuse they

Whites 'shrink'

CAPE TIMES 27/4/81 Own Correspondent 2351

PRETORIA — South Africa's white population is shrinking dramatically as a proportion of the total — and is on the way to zero growth, according to latest official figures

According to the Human Sciences Research Council's social and demographic research division the sharp drop in white fertility started in the sixties

Between 1979 and 1981 whites increased by 118 000 to 4 603 000, but when the net gain of more than 50 000 from immigration is taken into account, the increase was "minimal"

In the two years the black population increased by 703 000 to 17 479 000. In the same period the coloured people increased by 99 000 to 2 671 000, and Asians by 32 000 to 838 000

The mid-year estimates show, too, that among the black population the Zulus far outnumber the other nine black groups. The Zulus are the biggest single population group — 5 867 000. This is 1 264 000 more than the whites

The next biggest black group is the Xhosa, which increased by 177 000 to 3 084 000

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Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Cape Province

Officials: Secretary: G. Munsook

8001

CAPE TOWN

Address: 309 Exchange Buildings
28 St George's Street

Telephone: (021) 437674

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980	2 500	2 500	2 500
1979	1 000	1 000	1 000
1978	1 000	1 000	1 000
1977	1 000	1 000	1 000
1976	1 000	1 000	1 000
1975	1 000	1 000	1 000
1974	..	..	..
1973	2 936	2 936	2 936
1972	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..
1970	..	..	..
Total			

HOTEL, BAR AND CATERING TRADES EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

Urban blacks: Govt policy detailed

CAPL Times 28/4/82 (235)

Political Staff

THE failures of past government policy on urban blacks, the complexities of dealing successfully with urban black aspirations and the hardline attitude now being adopted by the government have been spelt out by one of the triumvirate of men with powers over the lives of millions of black South Africans

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, speaking at Stellenbosch last week

end, conceded that past government policy on urban blacks had stagnated and that the solution to the problem was complicated by whites fears for their own security

"Any change in the status quo will therefore have to be considered with due regard for the self determination rights of whites," said Dr Morrison

He also outlined how the government had placed all its hopes of meeting black political aspirations through local

government and through links with their homelands or independent states

Urbanization had become a reality in South Africa and surveys had indicated that by the year 2000, about 75 percent of the total black population in greater South Africa would have moved to the urban areas

He said that it would be cosmetic to attempt to solve the problem of the urban blacks using unrealistic measures and would lead nowhere

Saying that the government could be proud of its implementation of the homeland policy, he admitted that in dealing with the urban black, the government had "not made such good progress"

"The truth is that our policies were somewhat stagnant because we believed that the black was here temporarily and that he should exercise all his rights in the homelands

It is apparent that now that we have created the national states, we must now do something about the urban blacks, his political and social needs

He referred to the present structure for urban blacks without offering it as the final solution"

"But although community councils give urban blacks meaningful political rights at local government level it is a fact that something must also be done to give them political rights at national level

"This is an extremely difficult problem because blacks vastly outnumber whites and would totally dominate whites in a unitary state or under a

Westminster system of government

"In order to ensure the survival of the white it is therefore imperative that other effective and meaningful structures be created for urban blacks

It is National Party policy, but also of critical importance not only to whites, but also to blacks living outside the boundaries of the national states, that they remain bound to their national states politically and in other intergral way

This bond must have meaningful content and be of value and this is where a confederation of states offers a solution

But Dr Morrison said that in its present form the system was unsatisfactory because of the claim by urban blacks that so far independent states and self governing states had no direct way of controlling functions that affected urban blacks in South Africa

"To succeed with a confederation it is imperative that all participating nations have equal status and this can only be achieved through taking independence"

1975	..	
1976	..	
1977	1 500	
1978	..	
1979	..	
1980	10 000	

Address: P.O. Box 2678
Cape Town 8000.

Officials: General Secretary: Jan Theron

Area of Operation: National

Founded: 1947

Registration: No

Recognition: Fattis and Monis
Langeberg Co-op
Western Province Preserving
I & J Fish Processing Section

S.A. Milling
Meadow Feeds
Epol

The African Food and Canning Workers Union was established as legislation prevented the existing Food and Canning Workers Union from representing all workers. The Unions state that the interests of the workers in the Food Canning Industry would best be served by a single union open to all workers. The Union decided in 1979 to remain unregistered rather than register as a separate union. "Our objective as a Trade Union is to unite all workers in the food industry, in order to press for better living and working conditions for our members. Any legislation which makes our task more difficult, whether by creating racial or other divisions between workers or trade unions, or by lending encouragement to the formation of a weak and fragmented trade union movement, is against our interests and the interests of the trade union movement as we see it." (1) Industrial relations legislation has "created and enforced divisions along racial lines between white, coloured and African workers and trade unions.....Certain important categories of workers are excluded, such as workers employed in 'farming operations' (a term which is not defined) domestic workers and workers employed by the State. Regarding 'farming operations' this term has been held to include large establishments packing or processing food products which our Unions might organise. Further because, the constitution of a registered unions must be approved by the Registrar, the Registrar is in a position to lay down to a Union which industries they may cover and whom they may organise.....As Trade Unions we place great value on our autonomy to draw up our own Constitution to follow the policies we consider appropriate and to run our Unions and to act in our members' interests without interference by the State. We further believe that our members' interest are best protected by encouraging their active participation in the Union" (2).

Due to the seasonal nature of the Industry it is difficult to assess exact membership. However membership for both the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the Food and Canning Workers Union (See p. 163) is estimated at + 24 000 for 1980/81

(1) and (2) Memorandum of Objections to Draft Bill submitted by the two unions to the Director General, Manpower Utilization in South African Labour Bulletin 7(1&2)

SA black birth rate declining

235
CAPL TIMES 29/4/82

Staff Reporter

A GRADUAL decline in the fertility rate among black South Africans, in contrast to black Africa as a whole, has been noted from a Human Sciences Research Council survey

The council report in its latest newsletter ascribes this to the fact that an increasing number of urban blacks are practising family planning

Its research has shown that in the past two decades fertility among Indians and whites has declined. Coloured fertility has shown a dramatic drop

The newsletter says fertility trends are often attributed to economic factors. Yet the year 1964, in which the fertility rate all over Europe started to drop, was one of full employment

West Germany, the country with the lowest fertility, has the lowest unemployment figures in

Europe and is one of the world's most prosperous countries

The council's newsletter says South Africa showed a decline in fertility during a time of "satisfactory growth" in the per capita net national income. But the decline may have been accelerated by economic problems in the second half of the Seventies

Council research has shown that in South Africa, the entry of white women into the labour market has affected fertility rates. However, the link between a woman's occupational status and her fertility "is more complicated than is often assumed"

The council predicts that fertility will be further reduced in the future by changes taking place in the United States and Scandinavia, in the status of women, such as their increasing independence and the larger number who remain unmarried

Presumed defunct.

Membership				Year
	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
				1970
				1971
				1972
				1973
				1974
		..		1975
		128		1976
		149		1977
		149		1978
				1979
				1980
Total				

Not just security 235

In the last six years, only one house has been built in the northern Transvaal town of Messina, it was recently announced

White depopulation of SA's border and rural areas has long been a cause for concern — largely because of the security problems besetting the country

In February this year, for example, it was the subject of a conference held by the Human Sciences Research Council, at which the SADF contended that the border regions were in fact so under-populated that insurgents could march, unchecked, to the heart of SA from any point along the northern border.

How serious is the depopulation trend? Certainly, the total number of SA farmers has decreased from 100 000 in 1965 to today's estimated 66 000. And in some parts of the northern Transvaal, up to 50% of farms are not fully occupied by white farmers.

Of course, "natural" drift to the urban areas of SA has been a historical phenom-

enon, in line with a worldwide trend

Tomato farmer Johan de Villiers, vice-chairman of the Soutpansberg District Agricultural Union, tells the FM that the worst has "bottomed out." He confidently expects things to improve, especially now that Escom has set up a power station on the Limpopo to supply electricity to farmers in the area. Irrigation is crucial. "Things are going nicely. Border farmers are fully occupied except for some problems further away from the river, like the drought, and cattle disease from Zimbabwe, which could be a problem," he says.

Generally, farmers ascribe the rural exodus to economic conditions — not security

De Villiers explains that depopulation of the border area "had a lot to do with falling cattle prices" of about a year ago, and also the drought. The "security situation" had

Regl
Foun
Area
Offt

Comaught road
Cravenby Estate
Elsies River

nothing to do with it, he argues. In Messina, particularly, falling copper prices "had an effect on the population and the loss of copper miners accounts for many who left"

However, De Villiers reckons that the situation has turned round and he sees development potential in new coal and diamond mining in the area. For the farmers in this area, he says, the big problem is distance from markets.

Flip du Plooy, secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), tells the FM that "due to the worsening economic situation and the drought, we have learned that a few farmers are leaving again — but it is not an exodus." The "problem area" is the "whole border area from Messina to Zeerust," in the western Transvaal.

Du Plooy says the TAU will meet the provincial administration at the end of May to discuss the situation.

Although government spent R37m in financial assistance to farmers last year in an effort to stem the flow, "R37m is not much — it is a very big area." Adds Du Plooy: "Worthwhile infrastructural development is absolutely essential, it has to be done."

According to Du Plooy, the main reasons for encouraging farmers to stay in the bor-

der areas are, firstly, their contribution to food production and the development of infrastructure there, and secondly, "you can't have a better line of defence than the people who are willing to stay. Less than 1% are afraid of the terrorist-military situation."

Thirdly, farmers and organised agriculture see development of this sector as "necessary for providing jobs for blacks."

And, lastly, "if agriculture is supported, it will aid decentralisation."

Snowball effect

SA Agricultural Union economist Johan Willemse concurs with the latter view. "If government was to adapt its decentralisation programme to locate factories near farming areas, it could have a snowball effect on agriculture. Industry must be taken to where the inputs are, for example, meat and wool processing plants." There seems a strong likelihood that agriculture will, in fact, now be taken into account in the deconcentration programme.

Willemse identifies other areas where "many farms are depopulated." These include the border regions of the Transvaal, OFS, eastern Cape and northern Cape along

the SWA/Namibia border. Apart from the low meat price until about a year ago, says Willemse, a major worry is cattle theft where farms are contiguous to the homeland areas. Farmers are, however, prepared to take these risks, provided that farming is a profitable business, he says.

An additional adverse factor in some areas is uncertainty over borders with non-consolidated bantustans, which farmers have been concerned about for years. This uncertainty means that "as soon as people hear that a border farm is available, they don't want it."

The bottom line in the depopulation debate seems to be profitability. As Willemse explains, there is basically an oversupply of agricultural produce for domestic consumption despite the dwindling number of farmers. "There is no real reason to produce more," except if it is done for export.

However, prohibitive transport costs are the main reason why this is not done. For example, the price of a ton of maize on the international market is between R118 and R128. In SA it costs R134. To export, the SA ton adds R45 in transport and storage costs to the price. The same trend applies to deciduous fruit, says Willemse.

Memberships

243 235 *Housand Q. Col. 810*
Tembisa: population - 811
12/5/82
597 Mr B B GOODALL asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development



811

WEDNESDAY,

- (1) What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Tembisa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) what was its annual population growth for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 51 138
(ii) 24 980
(b) 75 389
- (2) 1977-'78—None
1978-'79—2 359
1979-'80—7 797
1980-'81—3 595
1981-'82 (28/2/82)—1 947

(235) Hansard Q 61.
Inanda population 1041
11/6/82
727 Mr R A I SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Inanda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was its annual population growth for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

As the Inanda Newtown Township was only established during 1980 the following figures can be furnished

- (a) The position as at 31 December 1980 was as follows—
- (i) (aa) Male—2 145,
 - (bb) Female—2 505, and
 - (ii) Children—11 897
- (b) From 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981 the population growth was as follows—
- Male—484,
 - Female—596, and
 - Children—2 957
- For the period 1 January 1982 to 3 June 1982 the growth was—
- Male—23,
 - Female—28, and
 - Children—79

The total number of people to date is
20 714

NEWS

71,5m in SA by AD 2020

235

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — By the year 2020 Southern Africa is expected to have a population of 82 million of whom 71,5 million will be in South Africa

This is the latest estimate of the Population Reference Bureau, a private Washington organisation. Its projections on world population trends were read into the Congressional Record by Senator Bob Packwood, who is deeply concerned about the steady increase in the world's population.

The bureau estimated the mid-1982 population of the world was 4 585 million — and that it would double in 40 years.

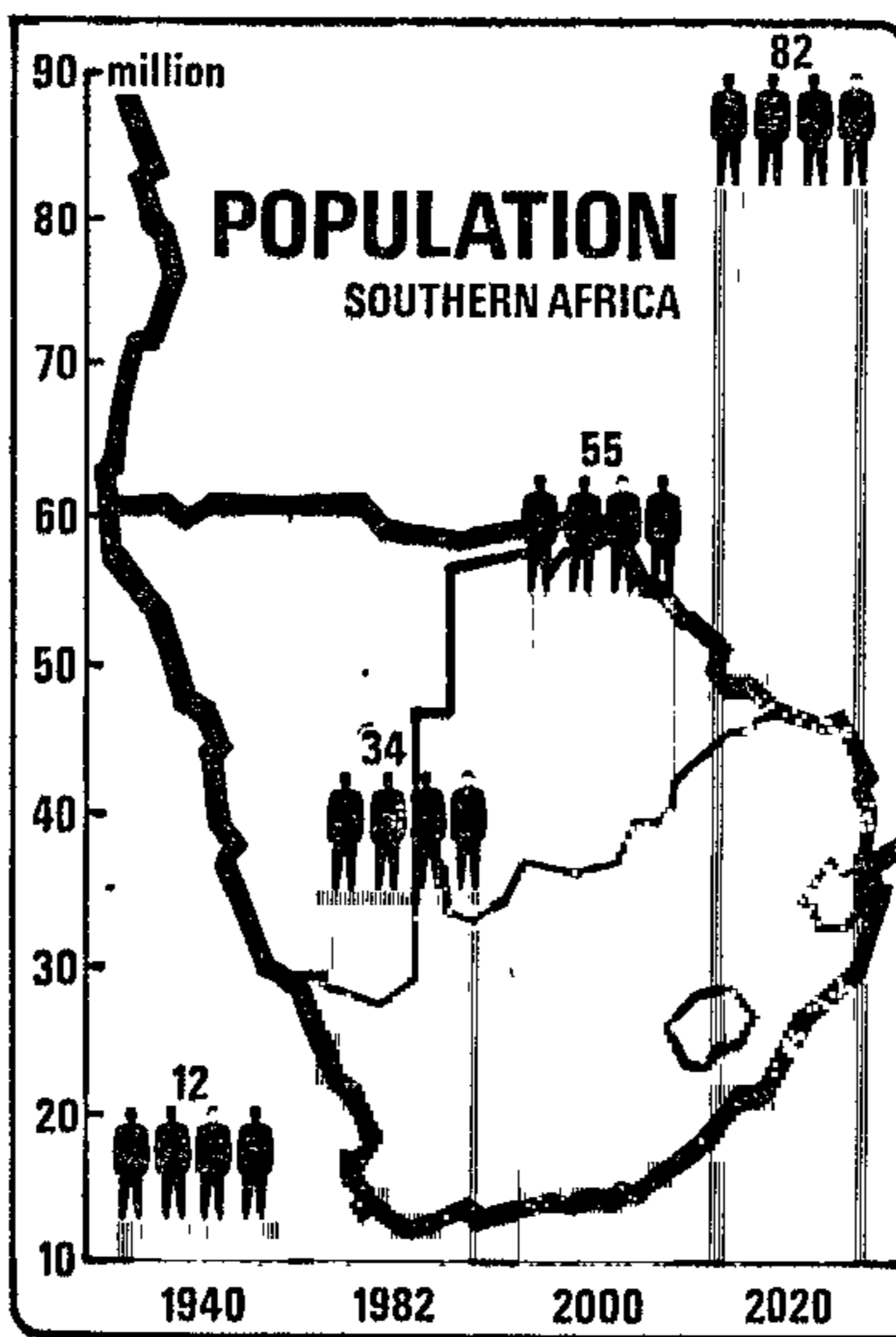
Referring to Southern Africa the bureau said the total population of South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana in mid-1982 would be 34 million.

It had increased dramatically from an estimated 12 million in 1940 and would increase even more dramatically in the future, climbing to 55 million in 2000 and 82 million in the year 2020.

The bureau gave the following population figures for each country

SOUTH AFRICA 10,3 million (1940), 30 million (mid-1982) 48,9 million (2000), and 71,5 million (2020).

BOTSWANA 400 000, 900 000, 1,6 million and 3 million (2020).



LESOTHO 700 000, 1,4 million, 2,2 million and 3,3 million.

NAMIBIA 400 000, 1,1 million, 1,8 million and 2,9 million.

SWAZILAND: 200 000 600 000, 1 million and 1,7 million.

The region's natural increase was 2,5 percent, with South Africa and Lesotho below average with 2,4 percent each and the rest above with 2,8 percent for Swaziland and Namibia and 3,3 percent for Botswana. Botswana led South-

ern Africa with an infant mortality rate (the annual deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1 000 live births) of 183. South Africa had 96, Lesotho 115, Namibia 120 and Swaziland 135

South Africa led Southern Africa with a per capita Gross National Product of R2 290, followed by Namibia with R1 410, Botswana with R910, Swaziland with R680, and Lesotho with R390.

The African average was R770.

BLAST CENTRE BACK TO NORMAL

Crime Reporter

IN the aftermath Friday's killer explosion at the Cape Town Centre life returned to normal today while police hunt for the saboteurs continued

A round-the-clock effort by teams of women had most of the debris cleared by today's

Armed security guards patrolled the foyer of the building which houses the President's Council and which Mr. Mr. Younghusband, 26, draughtsman, died when an explosion ripped through a lift shaft about 3 pm on Friday

The blast occurred on the sixth floor but lift doors on 10 floors were blown out

CEILING

By today a suspended ceiling on the sixth floor, which collapsed during the blast, had been stored

Across the passage the opposite lift shaft frame still bore marks and scratches from the blast and the carpet on the floor was badly scuffed

Office workers, who seemed unconcerned they streamed into the building

Yesterday police emergency rescue teams rushed to the Cape Town Centre after a bomb threat but it was found to be a hoax

The building manager, Mr. A. Crook, said today

(Contd on Page 3, ...)

OFFICE

lay's

devas- Friday's red on floor but debris cleared nailed lift door-

lift able

vacua- corey blast

the lift doors and in each lift had been removed and everyone

Mr Crook was unable to estimate the cost of the damage to the building but it appeared the

had "not been chaotic" and he was impressed by the manner in which people left their offices.

SA population 71,5-million by 2020—report

ARGUS
18/6/82

235

Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — By the year 2020 Southern Africa will have a population of 82-million people — of which 71,5-million will be in South Africa.

This is the latest estimate of the Population Reference Bureau, a private Washington organisation. Its projections on world population trends were read into the congressional record by Senator Bob Packwood, a Republican from Oregon who is deeply concerned about the steady increase in the world's population.

The bureau estimated the mid-1982 population of the world was 4 585 000 000 — and that it would double in 40 years.

Referring to Southern Africa, the bureau said the total population of

South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana in mid-1982 would be 34-million people.

It had increased dramatically from an estimated 12-million in 1940 and it would increase even more dramatically in the future — climbing to 55-million in the year 2000 and 82-million in the year 2020.

The bureau gave the following population figures for each country:

South Africa, 10,3-million (1940), 30-million (mid-1982), 48,9-million (2000) and 71,5-million (2020).

Botswana 400 000 (1940), 900 000 (mid-1982), 1,6-million (2000) and 3-million (2020).

Lesotho: 700 000 (1940), 1,4-million (mid-1982), 2,2-million (2000) and 3,3-million (2020).

Namibia: 400 000 (1940), 1,1-million (mid-1982), 1,8-million (2000) and 2,9-million (2020).

Swaziland: 200 000 (1940), 600 000 (mid-1982), 1 000 000 (2000) and 1,7-million (2020).

NATURAL

The region's natural increase was 2,5 percent, with South Africa and Lesotho below average with 2,4 percent each and the rest above with 2,8 percent for Swaziland and Namibia and 3,3 percent for Botswana.

Botswana had the lowest infant mortality rate (the annual deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1 000 live births) of 83, followed by South Africa with 96, Lesotho with 115, Namibia with 120 and Swaziland with 135.

The 500 000 whites who never were

23/6/82 Star

By [unclear] Boekkom
About 545 000 whites in South Africa have gone "missing" during the past decade, first figures from the nationwide 1980 census show.

They are from the Portuguese speaking community, which surveys put at 600 000 since the influx after the 1978 revolutions in Mozambique and Angola.

The 1980 census indicates no more than 57 000 Portuguese speakers.

After an investigation requested by The Star, the central statistical services of the Prime Minister's Office planning department (the former Bureau of Census and Statistics) says its figures are backed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths and the Department of Immigration.

LANGUAGE

The latter discloses that during the supposed influx, only 11 586 residence visas were issued to Portuguese settlers.

Census figures from 1980 show there are now 53 793 Portuguese citizens here and 55 820 born in any part of Portugal, Madeira or Angola and Mozambique.

About 57 000 people in South Africa use Portuguese as their first language and an-

other 8 500 (mostly from later generation or in multilingual marriages) speak it as a second language.

Claims have been made that one out of seven white South Africans is Portuguese, but the figure is only one in 75.

The muddle was worsened by the fact that there were 443 064 whites in Mozambique and Angola in 1970 (Portuguese census) but South Africa was supposed to have taken more than 500 000 Portugal claimed to have received 800 000.

Portuguese refugees in transit through SA between 1974 and 1980 totalled 163 086.

SECOND

The latest figures indicate the Portuguese as the second biggest immigrant community here after the British.

The figures are generally supported by demographers. Professor J. L. Sadio, of Stellenbosch University, said: "When I first heard the story of 600 000 Portuguese in South Africa I burst out laughing. Among whites the census probably has not more than a two or three percent error."

"The claim of so many Portuguese settlers was obviously made for commercial gain."

Baffling case of the ²³⁵ vanishing Portuguese ^{24/6/82 Stan}

By Jaap Boekkool

What lies behind the man-made myth that 600 000 Portuguese are living in South Africa, when the latest census shows there are only 57 000?

It is a whodunit to baffle even Sherlock Holmes

Nobody admits to remembering exactly who triggered what market researcher Mr Wally Langschmidt calls the biggest hoax pulled in South Africa

"We could never find out what organisation or person did a survey which claimed the 600 000, but we knew that only between 0,5 percent and one percent of whites were listening to the country's only Portuguese radio station" said Mr Langschmidt, retired chairman of the Market Research Africa

ANONYMOUS

An anonymous undated "survey" on the Portuguese community was sent out by Sapa in 1978 and repeated claims that one out of seven South African whites was Portu-

guese. The survey said the Portuguese community spent R120 million monthly on food

Even if the figure of 600 000 Portuguese settlers were accepted, that was a fanciful claim. It meant that each Portuguese baby, child, toddler and adult ate R200 worth of food a month

If such a food bill were applied to the actual Portuguese community of 57 000, each person would eat up more than R2 000 a month, presumably in caviar, truffles, maitre d'hotel and French champagne.

The main beneficiary of the inflated population figure seems to have been Radio Paralelo, the local commercial station owned by Music Radio

Soon after the supposed influx of white refugees, from Angola and Mozambique, Radio Paralelo advertised that among the 600 000 Portuguese it had captured 350 000 adult listeners

Asked to comment on this Mr Issy Kirsch, managing director of Paralelo (plus

Swazi and Music) Radio said "Whether we were the main beneficiaries of the claims made on behalf of the Portuguese is not something I can discuss with you on the telephone

"I cannot remember who made the first survey, but we made use of some of its figures in a brochure we issued. I think a Mr Costa and an airline were involved"

Whatever Paralelo's peak listenership might have been, a recent All Media and Products Survey figure showed only 2 000 listeners a day switched to it

Advertisers have been aware for some time that the radio station's population claims should be taken with a barrel of salt

"Advertisers would only have had to look at research done into listenership. Otherwise the question is one of 'let the buyer beware,'" said Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers.

Other media did not always beware — the 600 000 figure was

repeated for years. One Johannesburg newspaper even claimed that 400 000 Portuguese lived in this city, at a time when Johannesburg's total white population was 450 000

There will still be argument on the size of South Africa's second-biggest white foreign minority group — the British are the biggest by far and the Germans number 20 000 fewer than the Portuguese

Because of the many ifs and buts in the 1980 census, allegations of undercount, and the presence of well-hidden illegal immigrants, the Number Two spot is in doubt

Stellenbosch University's Professor J L Sadie, who was consultant to the census, says in the case of the Portuguese he estimates the count error as no more than two or three percent and the number of illegals as between 3 000 and 5 000.

The census has proved one thing — that the one-in-seven-is-Portuguese story can be relegated to the hoax archives



Towns like this might be in their death throes

Tribune Reporter

MANY small South African towns no longer have a reason for existing and will have to be left to decline into mere residential centres, a Stellenbosch academic said this week

Dr Izak van der Merwe, director of the university Institute for Cartographic Analysis, said the towns had an important economic role to play in the old horse and cart era, but time had passed them by.

Distances had been shrunk by good roads and the car.

He said many of the country's smaller towns were declining, and if present trends continued it was possible some could end up as ghost towns

Solution

The only solution to the problem of small-town decline was an un sentimental integrated policy, based on considerable research which urgently needed to be done in terms of which some lucky towns would be designated growth areas and aid poured in, while the rest were left to decline for the good of the others.

"Of course this is a very sensitive issue. Every little town wants to grow or at least keep things as they are. But that just can't be."

"I am worried that, without a co-ordinated plan, we could see large areas of the Karoo, the northern and eastern Cape, and the southern Free State, becoming sterile. In terms of the health and development of the country, we just can't allow this to happen."

Interest

A paper on the decline of the small town he delivered recently at the university, and which is due to be published in a journal of the Human Sciences Research Council, has attracted considerable interest, including at the higher levels of government planning.

Town and out!

235

TIME HAS PASSED THEM BY AND NOW THESE DORPS MUST DIE

In this paper he says nearly 22 percent of all South Africa's towns declined in population from 1970 to 1980. The average decline in the 136 towns involved was 37,5 percent

One hundred and eighty-nine towns — nearly 35 percent of all towns — had a drop in white population, with an average decline of more than 25 percent.

He writes that the decline of the small town has already reached "crisis levels" on the Platteland. It adversely affects the internal structure and func-

tioning of the towns in terms of their services, facilities, economic basis and the socio-economic compositions of their populations.

He says there is no easy solution to the complex problem and it needs to be given high national priority.

And the "hard reality" will have to be faced that not all the towns can be helped.

He told me many of the places were already "malfunctioning" as proper towns and all this meant a drop in the quality of life in the rural area.

Soweto leader hits census conclusions

235 (235) 235 2004 6/7/82

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

A STRIKING feature of the 1980 population census is the large increase in the number of blacks in the homelands, says an article by a leading Government statistician

The survey also showed that the population was ageing fast and that there had been an increase in the number of unmarried couples living together

Mr Neville Gouws, chief statistician in the Demographic Statistics Division of the Department of Statistics, wrote in the magazine *Publico* that the increase in blacks in the homelands between 1970 and 1980 was 69%, while the black increase in "white" South Africa was 23%

But, yesterday Dr Ntatho Motlana, the Soweto civic leader, criticised the analysis, saying that it was "completely unnatural and farcical"

Dr Motlana also criticised another finding — that the population of Soweto

increased from 602 000 in 1970 to 869 000 in 1980

Everyone, including officials of the administration board, knew that Soweto's population was about 1 500 000, Dr Motlana said

He described the conclusion as "most misleading" and said it was a pity that statisticians wanted to promote "what is politically convenient but economically disastrous."

The main reason for the apparent increase in homeland population was the excision of large parts of "white" South Africa, which were then incorporated into the homelands.

A township such as KwaMashu in Durban was incorporated into the KwaZulu homeland which, theoretically, led to an increase in the population of KwaZulu

When the Nationalist Government started to enforce the Squatters Act, millions of blacks were evicted from land they had acquired in the days of Paul Kruger

They had no choice but to settle in the homelands. The critical housing shortages in the urban areas also forced black workers to seek accommodation in homeland areas while still working in urban areas, Dr Motlana said

Mr Gouws said that there had been an increase in the average age of the population.

The white median age rose from 25,1 in 1970 to 28 in 1980. The median age for Indians was 21,2 in 1980 compared with 18,7 in 1970, and that for blacks increased from 18,2 to 19,6

According to Mr Gouws, the number of white couples who showed their marital status as "living together" increased from 6 156 in 1970 to 16 630 in 1980.

The average growth rate for all population groups was 33% — 20% for whites, 28% for coloureds, 30% for Indians and 38% for blacks, the survey showed

235
27

INDUSTRIAL development programmes proposed by the Government could worsen urban drift and environmental destruction and lead to the collapse of South Africa's rural economy, according to Professor John Hanks, director of the Natal-based Institute for Natural Resources.

Writing in the latest issue of the executive journal, *Leadership*, he criticises the euphoria that greeted the Prime Minister's industrial proposals last year as showing a lack of awareness of the economic and ecological significance of rapid urban growth.

IRONY

The Government's proposals provided incentive for industrial development outside metropolitan areas at "the concentration point". Ironically, in spite of influx control, the Government's industrial proposals would merely speed up urban growth, Professor Hanks said, and create slums and shanty towns.

This phenomenon had started outside many South African towns.

"With most rural areas experiencing massive un-

Rapid urban growth 'is greatest single threat to stability'

employment and deteriorating environmental conditions and with new emphasis being given to the development of the concentration points, rural to urban migration is bound to accelerate," Professor Hanks predicted.

PRESSURE

"Rapid growth of this nature must inevitably put extreme pressure on

sanitation, water supplies, health care, food and shelter, and there will never be enough jobs to cope with the stress."

While pressures such as these would be building up in the cities, population growth would be worsening the strain on natural resources.

Unfortunately, it was only when environmental

indicators such as overgrazing, soil erosion and deforestation were translated into unemployment, poverty, inflation and malnutrition that politicians took notice.

THREAT

Yet these factors were directly associated "and there can be little doubt that the resulting spiral of land degradation has

produced a situation, which deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa."

Deforestation, he said, destroyed water cycles and led to an increase in dirty and insufficient water and inadequate sanitation.

The recent outbreak of cholera in South Africa was a warning that water supplies in our rural areas are far from adequate and bilharzia, typhoid, cholera, dysentery, gastro-enteritis and hepatitis are some of the diseases that could, when coupled with malnutrition, reduce many people to demoralised useless human beings.

NEGLECT

"The Government's proposals for industrial development must go hand in hand with rural development", Professor Hanks said "For too long rural development in South Africa has been neglected, a most unsatisfactory situation."

"The country needs a positive rural land use strategy and a sincere commitment to rural development by the Government and the private sector. It is a matter of survival."

ARGUS 30/7/82 (235)

16,9 million blacks in SA population of 24,8 million

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The first of three preliminary reports on the 1980 Census was released here yesterday and according to the latest statistics there are 24 885 960 people living in the country

Included in that figure were 16,9-million blacks, 4,5-million whites, 2,6-million so called coloured people and 821 320 Indian people

Of those, 18-million lived in the so-called "white" areas while 6,8 million lived in the black national states

There were more South

African men, 12,6-million, than women, 12,2-million, according to the statistics

The first census report on the geographical distribution of people represented a five percent sample of the census returns gathered in 1980

SOWETO

The central statistics services division of the Office of the Prime Minister has processed only one out of every 20 returns.

About 8,3-million people live in the Transvaal — 5,6-million blacks, 2,3-million whites, 228 220

coloured people and 115 560 Indians, according to the census

Johannesburg had a population of 703 980 — 442 060 whites, 111 240 blacks, 97 840 coloured people and 52 840 Indians Soweto was listed separately with a population of 866 660 blacks

Pretoria had a population of 435 100 — 351 120 whites, 55 040 blacks, 14 680 coloured people and 14 260 Indians.

The Cape had population of 5-million — 1,2-m whites, 1,5-m blacks, 2,2-

m coloured people and 32 120 Indians

Cape Town, including Bellville, Goodwood, Simon's Town and Wynberg, had a population of 858 940 — 259 900 whites, 542 900 coloured people, 14 040 Indians and 42 100 blacks.

Natal had a population of 2,6-m of which 1,3-m were black, 561 860 whites, 91 020 coloured people and 665 340 Indians

The Free State had 1,9-m people — 326 220 whites, 56 040 coloured people, 1,5-m blacks and no Indians

more than 180 towns
k good

Govt alarm at shrinking small towns

Argus 1/11/82

(235)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — More than 180 towns in South Africa shrunk in size during the past decade in what is being seen by the Government as a disturbing trend of depopulation in favour of the country's few major centres

Opening the annual congress of the Northern Cape and Border Areas



Mr Chris Heunis

Regional Development Association in Kimberley today the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, highlighted the alarming drift to the cities

The population flow is emptying the Platteland and turning small towns into semi-ghost towns with little hope of economic recovery

DROP

Mr Heunis said that between 1970 and 1980, 189 towns showed a drop in population of all races. Of these 176 towns had fewer than 200 residents

The smaller the town,

the more likely it was to stagnate and die

Stressing the importance of the Government's regional development strategy to save and promote smaller towns, Mr Heunis said rural depopulation was a worldwide problem

Better roads and transport, better facilities in large cities, greater work opportunities in industrialised centres and mechanised farming methods were all prompting population drainage into large cities and low growth in towns

EFFORT

"To reverse the process of depopulation will take an enormous amount of effort and then only certain towns and districts can be helped," Mr Heunis warned

The cost of promoting regional development was great

Despite its financial prosperity Kimberley's population growth in the past decade had been relatively slow, Mr Heunis pointed out

The white population rose from 55 800 to 59 300, the coloured from 59 500 to 87 300 and the black from 158 000 to 177 000

Apart from statistics supplied by Mr Heunis, recent research into depopulation has shown consistent migration from rural areas particularly to the large, prosperous and ever-growing Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging complex

Literacy rate in SA now 60,5 pc

By Stuart Flitton

More than 87 percent of whites living in South Africa are literate, and the literacy rate for the whole country is 60,5 percent, according to a recently published report of the 1980 census.

It is the second of three preliminary reports based on the last census.

According to the report, which deals with social characteristics, 51 percent of blacks, 69,6 percent of coloureds, and 77,8 percent of Asians are literate.

A higher percentage of whites are divorced than the combined total of the other three races. More than 2,3 percent of whites are divorced. The figure for coloured people is 0,8 percent, for Asians it is 0,5 percent, and for blacks 0,7 percent.

The percentage of couples "living together" as though they were married is highest among coloured people with a figure of 3,7 percent. More than 32 percent of blacks are "living together," while the figure for whites is one percent, and for Asians 0,7 percent.

POPULATION

The population of the country is given as 24 885 960. There are 16 923 760 blacks, 4 528 100 whites, 2 612 780 coloured people and 821 320 Asians.

The biggest churches, with more than four million members, are black independent churches, other than the Zion Christian Church. Next in line is the NGK, with more than 3 million members, 31,7 percent of them black.

The Roman Catholic Church has the biggest Asian membership of any Christian church. Its total membership is 2 356 300.

Not far behind is the Methodist church with 2 112 800 members.

A problem arose with statistics for the Anglican Church because its members were not sure what to call themselves. More than 400 000 people said they belonged to the Church of the Province of South Africa and more than 95 000 people said they belonged to the Church of England in SA.

More than 845 000 just called themselves Anglicans, while 260 000 said they belonged to the Church of England.

There were 125 000 Jews.

Among the eastern religions, Hinduism was the biggest with more than 500 000 followers. There were more than 300 000 Muslims, and Confucious had 16 040 South African followers.

NO RELIGION

Some 500 000 blacks, or three percent of all blacks, said they had no religion, while this figure was less than one percent for all other races.

More than 3 million people did not specify their religious preferences.

According to the census only 22,3 percent of blacks are South African citizens; the others are citizens of various homelands and states.

According to the census there are 80 Sri Lankans resident in South Africa and citizens of East Germany, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Russia also live here.

A spokesman for Central Statistical Services in Pretoria said the figures in the report were not exact, but that the room for error was slight.

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180 towns shrink as population shifts

Drift to cities disturbs Govt

235
SKW
11/1/82

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

More than 180 towns in South Africa shrank during the past decade in what is being seen by the Government as a disturbing trend of depopulation in favour of the country's few major centres.

Opening the annual

congress of the Northern Cape and Border Areas Regional Development Association in Kimberley today, the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, highlighted the alarming drift to the cities

The population flow was emptying the plat-

teland and turning small towns into semi-ghost towns with little hope of economic recovery.

Between 1970 and 1980, the Minister said 189 towns showed a drop in population of all races. Of these, 176 towns had fewer than 2 000 residents

The smaller the town, the more likely it was to stagnate and die

Stressing the importance of the Government's regional development strategy to save smaller towns, Mr Heunis said that rural depopulation was a worldwide problem

Better roads and transport facilities in large cities, greater work opportunities in industrialised centres and mechanised farming methods were all prompting population drainage into large cities and low growth in towns

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Apart from statistics supplied by Mr Heunis, recent research into depopulation has shown consistent migration from rural areas particularly to the large, prosperous and ever-growing Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex

The PWV area has continued to grow despite efforts dating back to the 1940s to curb its expansion in order to stimulate growth in other centres

World population

(235)

tops 4500-m mark

5705 24,1182

By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The population of the world has passed the 4500 million mark, according to statistics released by the United Nations.

The total of 4508 million was recorded in the middle of last year, the last period for which statistics were available, said a special report issued at the United Nations headquarters here.

Asia is the most populous continent, containing 2625 million people or almost 60 percent of the world's inhabitants.

Europe and Africa were the next most populous, with 485 million.

North America had 376 million and there were 246 million in South America.

Only 23 million people live in Oceania.

**Worry
as farm
debts
soar in
drought**

Law may force people to live on border farms

Political Staff

FARMERS' debts have risen to more than R5 000-million and are still rising, partly because of the crippling drought over large areas

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who said short-term agricultural debts could rise to "astronomical heights" if the drought continued

There was a danger that some farmers would be driven out of business

HELP PLANNED

The spokesman said the Government was concerned about the situation, and was seeking ways of bringing about an improvement

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr J J G Wentzel, and other Cabinet Ministers had made on-the-spot investigations of drought conditions

Mr Wentzel had been among several Ministers who visited the Eastern Transvaal on December 31, and he was scheduled to go to the Northern Transvaal tomorrow and to the Western Transvaal next week.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government is considering a draft Bill which, should it become law could compel people to live on farms in depopulated areas.

The Director-General of Agriculture, Dr Dirk Immelman, said that a special Cabinet committee was considering the draft Bill

He said no legislation to this effect had been passed yet

"The matter could reach finally during the next session of Parliament," Dr Immelman said

"I can't say the stipulation to force people to live on border farms will eventually be embodied in legislation, as Parliament still have to approve it

Up to Minister

"And even if Parliament approves the stipulation, it will be up to the Minister whether or not to use such powers"

The draft Bill has been prepared as border depopulation has become acute in some areas, such as the north-western Transvaal where two-thirds of the farms are unoccupied

REAL PROBLEM

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today that short-term assistance offered to farmers by the Government was welcome, but was not the solution to the real problem

Over the years the Government had given such short-term assistance, but year after year farmers' debts had increased

The real problem appeared to be in the Government's marketing policy and its control-board system

WIDENING

The gap between prices received by farmers and those paid by consumers had widened from year to year

"A whole range of middlemen in the agricultural sector appears to gobble up a bigger and bigger share of the cake. This is the real problem behind many of the farmers' difficulties"

Another problem was that administered prices for electricity, fertilisers, fuel, spare parts and other agricultural requirements were increasing faster than producer prices

Mr Myburgh said short-term relief for farmers was needed to ensure that consumers had food, but the Government should also look at its entire policy in regard to agriculture

Later stage

A senior spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who asked not to be named, said it was not envisaged to use legislation at the moment

"But at a later stage it may become necessary to force people to live on border farms

"We believe we can win the battle to stop people moving away from these areas, but we will have to sacrifice quite a lot, even freedom of movement"

The Opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said while he supported the concept of repopulation, this could not be done by legislation

Economics

"Economic factors brought about depopulation in the first place and economic factors will determine whether people will be able to live on such farms in the future" he said

"To presume that people can be forced to populate an area by law not only flies in the face of reality, it is just plain crazy"

Mr Moorcroft emphasised that farmers moving away from the border areas did not move because of security considerations, but because farming was no longer economically viable

Family breakdown: Government to act

735
Star
14/1/83

By Sue Garbett
Women's Page Editor

The Government is so concerned about the breakdown of traditional family life in South Africa that it has appointed a working committee in the Social Planning Branch in the office of the Prime Minister to investigate the situation.

This has not been officially announced by the Government, but the existence of the committee emerged this week during an interview with the Director of the Johannesburg Family Life Centre, Mrs Ruth de Bruyn, who is a member of the committee.

A spokesman in the Social Planning Branch said that details of the project were secret at present, "due to the sensitive nature of the topic." However, it is believed that statistics released recently on the rocketing divorce rate, child abuse, the increasing numbers of couples who live together without marriage, and the incidence of illegitimate births have worried the Government to the extent it has decided to initiate some form of action.

The statistics do paint a frightening picture of a society in turmoil as changing lifestyles and roles play havoc with the traditional family life.

One of the saddest statistics involves children, for in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 (the latest figures available) the number of children involved in divorces rose from 11 098 to 21 039. This is the figure for the white community, there are no comparable figures available for the black, coloured and Indian communities.

Society in turmoil... the figures

	Divorces		Children involved in divorce		Illegitimate births	People living together
	1970	1980	White	Coloured		
White	7 748	16 543	11 098	21 039	3 437	53 260
Coloured	753	2 088	Not available	3 775	37 189	98 940
Indian	143	519	Not available	731	2 461	5 940

Figures are not available for black people in the above categories with the exception of those living together without marriage. In 1970 there were 345 220 black people living together, and this jumped to 544 320 in 1980. Figures for the above table come from the Department of Statistics and are the latest available.

Increase

In the same period illegitimate births in the white community have risen from 2 628 to 3 437. In the coloured community the increase has been about 500 births, while in the Indian community it has risen from 1 419 to 2 461.

The number of white people living together without getting married, has more than quadrupled in the same 10-year period. In 1970, 12 211 people chose to live outside wedlock while in 1980 the figure rose to 53 260.

There has been a 40 percent increase in the past seven years in the cases of child neglect that the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has dealt with, according to its director, Mr Howard Ferreira.

"The national statistics are like an iceberg, they only show the tip of the problem. The vast bulk of it is hidden," said Mr Ferreira.

He said the figures for his society were shocking, for although it is the biggest branch of its kind in South Africa, it is only one of many dealing with children's problems.

"Our case load has gone up from 18 000 in 1975 to 25 000 in 1982."

Conversely, the national statistics for the number of people convicted of child abuse show a decline from 253 cases in 1972 to 198 cases in 1982.

Mr Ferreira attributed this to a tendency today to not get involved. Most cases do not get to court, he said.

Abuse

Mr Ferreira said child battering accounted for 20 percent of their total cases of child neglect. Neglect ranges from malnourishment and failure to provide accommodation for children to physical abuse, incest and sexual assault.

It is believed that the shortage of social workers in Johannesburg is now so acute that those "in need of care" are sent to places of safety for a while and then returned to the same sad conditions from which they were rescued.

Mrs Ruth de Bruyn said the statistics on divorce, broken homes and couples living together reflect the enormous turmoil and change within South African family life.

heid and pacifist

Star 2/1/83

neither am I a pacifist in spite of it. Rather I am a pacifist because of Christ and I hate and reject apartheid because of the Gospels

"Therefore, I identify myself with all genuine non-violent mechanisms on social transformation in South Africa that serve

the interest of justice, peace, liberal freedoms and the redistribution of wealth," he said

Paterson said he would be prepared to do a non-military form of national service provided it was designed in such a way as to use the skills he acquired and was for a period that was not inordinately long

Forms of non-military service which would be appropriate would be serving in rural development, missionary work in the border area or, because he was trained in first aid, work in the medical field

Population explosion on the way

Star 2/1/83 (235)

By Tony Duigan

POTCHEFSTROOM — Nothing would stop the black population in South Africa's main metropolitan areas increasing between 12 and 15 million in the next 18 years, a Government adviser on urbanisation strategy said yesterday

Dr Flip Smith said at the South African Sociological Association's annual congress that it was clear "we cannot accommodate these new black urbanites on previous concepts, current standards and regulations"

At the same time influx control measures were breaking down as more blacks needing the work in urban areas squatted in shacks just inside homeland boundaries

In a paper which outlined the political and social situation of the urban blacks today and the next two decades, Dr Smith said that

● Between 15 million and 20 million more blacks would come to urban areas by 2000

● South Africans were unaware of the enormous power unchained by the urbanisation process which should not be made into a political football

● Expectations raised by urbanisation tended to be higher than the ability of the political system to accommodate them. When poor conditions were rapidly improved, expectations rose so quickly events were pushed to the edge of revolution

● The black urbanisation process was the most important socio-economic and political development in South Africa

● In certain African countries urbanisation resulted in an increase in the birth rate. In others it resulted in a drop. In South Africa any drop in black birth rates was largely cancelled by a decrease in the death rate among the children

SHORTFALL

● The housing shortage in metropolitan areas (estimates range from a shortfall of 300 000 to as high as 500 000 homes) would naturally lead to increased squatting in homeland urban centres

The huge leakage of black buying power from the homelands to nearby white urban areas had led to complaints by whites that they were being squeezed out by blacks (swartverdringing), Dr Smit said

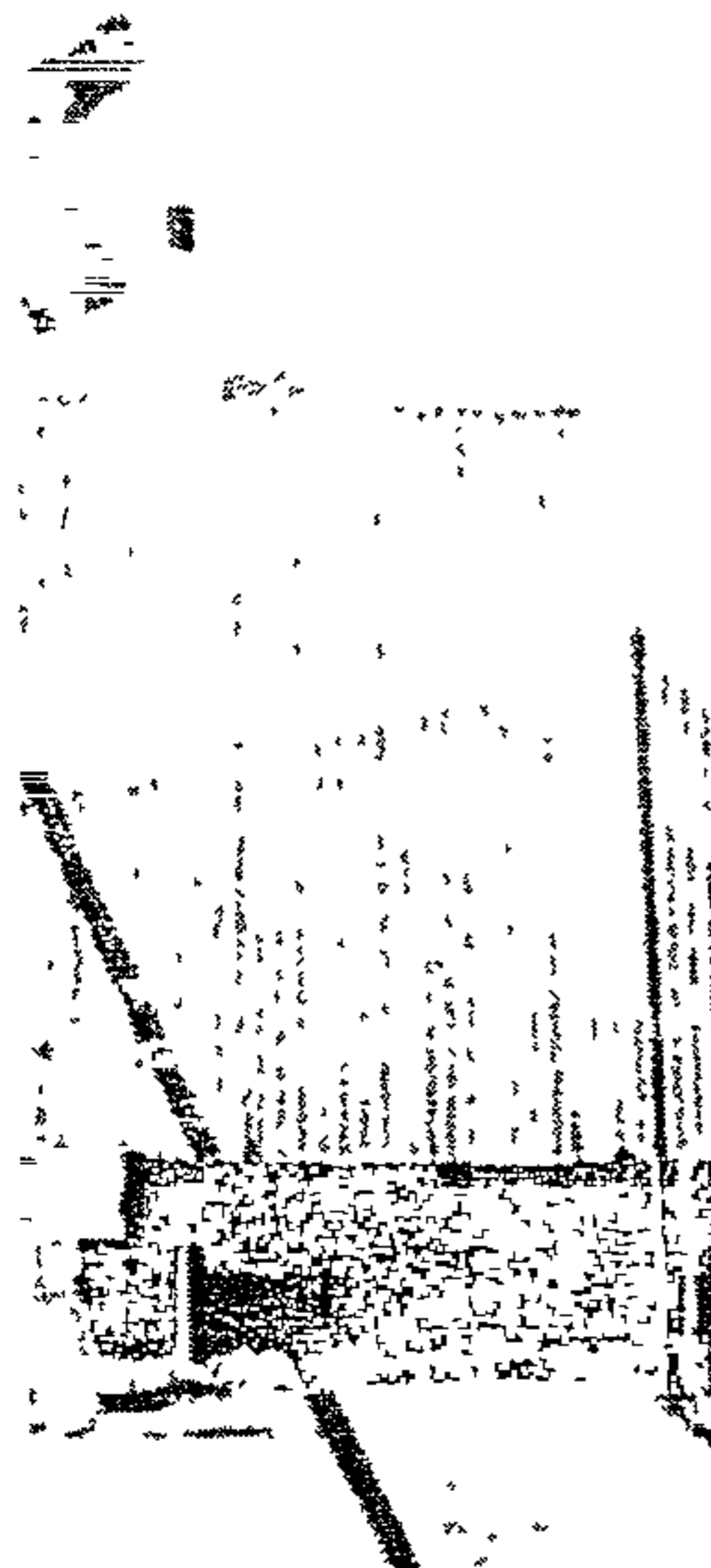
While the white buying public protested against too many blacks in central business districts many of the urban services and functions, particularly in smaller plateland towns, could not be kept up without the reliance on black buying power, he said

Almost two thirds of the urban black population lived in the four main metropolitan areas where ethnically divided townships were disappearing. This made it practically impossible to link these urban townships with legislative assemblies in the homelands

Kirsten faces up to speed

Such is the fearsome pace of the West Indian bowlers, it seems that the Springbok captain was not taking any chances at yesterday's final practice before the first "test" against Lawrence Rowe's touring team. That's Kirsten in the far distance facing up to a new bowling machine to simulate the pace at which he expects deliveries from the likes of Sylvester Clarke, Colin Croft, Ezra Moseley and Franklyn Stephenson

Ball-by-ball coverage of the Cape Town Test began this morning at 10 45 am on shortwave on the 25 and 41 m bands. Commentary will alternate between English and Afrikaans every half hour



cover bids flowing in

assets and potential computers offshoots, nology and

Unity Systemer comment Hire of the Su-

preme Court will start calling meetings of the creditors once provisional liquidation orders have been made final

Offers are also likely to be invited for about 35 luxury executive cars

Also under negotiation are a number of offers to take over the 71 percent stake that the bank holds

in Karino Farms in shares pledged by Magnum.

It is understood that Union Acceptances merchant bank is on the brink of reaching agreement with a bidder for the huge stake in Northern Free State Motors that were pledged by Magnum in a similar loan deal

Brit held in Harare

HARARE — A Briton has been held for questioning by Zimbabwe police after trying to cross the border to South Africa with arms and maps, the national news agency Ziina reported today

It quoted a government spokesman as saying Mr Robert Palmer had been found with arms, restricted maps of Zimbabwe and other military items while trying to cross the border at Beit Bridge to settle in South Africa

Police said Mr Palmer had been employed by Zimbabwe's Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in Mutare, the agency added

No further details were available — Reuter

Black population up 12-15m in

THE BLACK population in South Africa's main metropolitan areas is likely to increase between 12 and 15 million in the next 18 years, in a process nothing can stop, says Dr Filip Smit, an advisor to the Government on urbanisation strategy.

Addressing the annual congress on the South African Sociological Association in Potchefstroom, Doctor Smit said it was quite clear that "we cannot accommodate these new black urbanites according to previous concepts and current standards and regulations."

At the same time influx control measures were breaking down rapidly as more and more blacks needing the work in urban areas squatted in shacks just inside the boundaries of the homelands.

In a paper which outlined the political and social situation of the urban blacks today and the coming two decades, Dr Smith pointed out that between 15 million and 20 million additional blacks will come to the urban areas of South Africa (including the black states) by the year 2000. Even if the Government's decentralisation measures are very successful three-quarters of these people will come to the metropolitan areas.

South Africans are unaware of the enormous power unchained by the urbanisation process which should not be made a political football.

Expectations raised by urbanisation among developing communities tend to be higher than the ability of the political system to accommodate them. Thus when poor conditions are rapidly improved, expectations rise so quickly that events are pushed to the edge of a revolution.

The urbanisation process of black people was the most important socio-economic and political developments in South Africa.

In certain African countries urbanisation resulted in an increase in the birth rate. In others it resulted in a drop. In South Africa any drop in birth rates among blacks is largely cancelled by a decrease in the death rate among the children.

The housing shortage in metropolitan areas (estimated range from a shortfall of 300 000 to as high as 500 000 homes) would naturally lead to increased squatting in urban centres of the homelands.

next 18 years says doc

235

Sowetan
24/1/83



The huge leakage of black purchasing power from the homelands to nearby white urban areas has led to complaints by whites that they were being squeezed out by blacks (swartverdringing), Dr Smit said.

But while the white-buying public protested against too many blacks in central business districts, many of the urban services and functions, particularly in smaller platteland towns, could not be kept up without the reliance on black purchasing power, he added.

235

Household Q Col 67 -
South African citizens 68
10/2/83

30 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1982,
- (2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not

taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) 4 321 096
- (2) (a) 388 988

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Zimbabwe		23 945
Other in Africa		19 459
German Federal Republic		23 987
Greece		9 050
Italy		17 413
Netherlands		19 847
Portugal		47 890
United Kingdom		178 496
Other in Europe		27 821
United States of America		5 284
Other in North America		3 516
Other		12 280

235 Hansard Q.61, 115-116

Alexandra/Sandton. population figures
19/2/83
76 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What are the latest population figures in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks for (i) Alexandra and (ii) the municipal area of Sandton.
- (2) in respect of what date are the figures given in each case?

116

FEbruary 1983

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	80	2 860	80	53 440
(ii)	51 440	80	1 020	18 000

(2) Sample tabulation figures—Population Census 6 May 1980 Figures less than 1 000 must be treated with care The reason being that the sample can be unreliable for small numbers

HSRC predicts huge population growth in Tvl

Star 235

15/2/83

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

More than three-quarters of the Transvaal's population in the year 2050 — estimated at around 15 million — will be concentrated in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex.

This is one of the findings of a recent Human Sciences Research Council study into population growth and shifts in the coming decades.

The report predicts that by 2050, 12 million people will have to be supported by the PWV's infrastructure. At present the province's total po-

pulation is less than 8 million.

"The practical consequences of this concentration of people in a single metropolitan complex are overwhelmingly negative and means of counteracting these trends will simply have to be found," comments the report.

The researchers found that while South Africa's urban population had steadily increased over the years and was expected to soar from 1980's figure of 14.3 million to more than 35 million in the year 2050, there was a certain lack of

empirical research on effective steps to counteract this trend.

The report questions whether the Government's latest strategy of regional development is therefore not just another "hit-and-miss" attempt at least "in its aim of absorbing migration to the metropolitan areas."

A positive step, according to the report, would be the intensive development of local growth points and the establishment of an advisory organisation to advise on development strategies.

While the urbanisation of whites, coloureds and Indians levelled off around 1980, the stream of blacks to the country's urban areas continued to increase. By the year 2000, the report predicts, 80 percent of all urban dwellers will be black.

The annual growth of the black population will be between 1.5 percent and 2.3 percent — far in excess of that of whites (0.7 percent), coloureds (one percent), and Indians (0.9 percent).

The Transvaal is expected to show the greatest increase in black population, with the number of black residents rising from 5.2 million in 1980 to a projected 10.4 million by the year 2050.

Population growth in the national states will be "exceptionally high" between now and 2050. In QwaQwa, the fastest growing homeland, the annual growth rate is expected to top three percent and the population of the small country is expected to soar from 155 000 in 1980 to more than 1 million by the year 2050.

Economic development in the national states, the report concludes, will therefore have to enjoy top priority if the needs of these burgeoning populations are to be met.

2,3m City dwellers by 2000 forecast

CAPE TOWN
16/2/83
235

Municipal Reporter

BY THE year 2000, Cape Town's population is expected to be 2,3-million — more than half of whom will be coloured people

Whites will make up 30,4 percent of the population, blacks 16 percent and Asians will remain in their "minority position" of one percent. The present population is 1,5-million

This is one of the predictions made in the latest report on the 1980 census released yesterday by the City Engineer's Department.

Although the report is not intended as a blueprint for the future, the population projections can be used as a guide to research and planning

The City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, said that important issues — not least of which were housing and education — must be faced now. The report, which supersedes the one released in September last year, would help decision-makers meet the needs of tomorrow's com-

munities

Several methods were used for projecting the population groups. Mathematical projections for blacks and Asians were based on past trends since the turn of the century. For white and coloured people, a technique establishing the fertility and migration rates was used.

Mr Brand said the accuracy of the predictions depended largely on the validity of the following assumptions

- Whites living in the area will have an almost zero population growth, with overall increases due largely to people coming to live here from other areas.

- A significant drop in the birth rates for coloured people has resulted in far lower figures than anticipated in previous projections

- Past trends in black population increases are likely to continue with the figures more than doubling over the next 30 years

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the total number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black (i) males and (ii) females in the Republic in each age group from the age of 17 upwards as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

235 Hansard Q Col. 231 -
Population figures
18/2/83 232
226 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the

(i)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17-19	123 960	95 040	26 420	541 620
20-24	200 760	134 480	39 640	945 660
25-29	187 760	106 480	37 180	759 600
30-34	188 440	84 160	32 520	608 320
35-39	170 040	64 780	26 340	496 560
40-44	141 140	57 560	21 120	408 700
45-49	115 460	47 300	16 280	333 840
50-54	103 400	36 500	12 800	263 300
55-59	91 880	28 080	9 760	197 400
60-64	75 120	20 580	7 040	133 240
65-69	64 440	17 120	4 860	87 160
70+	85 620	19 900	4 920	130 220
(ii)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17-19	116 640	94 880	25 480	520 060
20-24	192 840	135 380	39 640	820 040
25-29	180 040	107 700	37 240	630 480
30-34	178 820	88 060	33 040	499 420
35-39	159 940	67 980	26 740	425 740
40-44	134 640	61 600	21 680	359 120
45-49	112 120	51 620	17 280	307 520
50-54	105 800	39 080	13 740	241 540
55-59	96 500	29 960	10 440	199 900
60-64	84 460	24 580	7 520	166 800
65-69	75 900	19 860	5 040	109 700
70+	130 300	27 560	5 300	187 360

Population Census 6 May 1980

ever, various age groupings are used, depending on the characteristic examined, e.g

Literacy under 7 7-14 15-24 there-

Marital status under 15, 15-19, thereafter five year groups to 80-84, 85 and over

(2) (a)	(aa)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
	0-4	199 460	165 620	51 840	1 328 860
	5-9	219 460	173 620	55 200	1 129 620
	10-14	215 500	173 720	45 600	951 460
	15-19	206 920	159 620	43 080	922 140
	20-24	200 760	134 480	39 640	945 660
	25-29	187 760	106 480	37 180	759 600
	30-34	188 440	84 160	32 520	608 320
	35-39	170 040	64 780	26 340	496 560
	40-44	141 140	57 560	21 120	408 700
	45-49	115 460	47 300	16 280	333 840
	50-54	103 400	36 500	12 800	263 300
	55-59	91 880	28 080	9 760	197 400
	60-64	75 120	20 580	7 040	133 240
	65-69	64 440	17 120	4 860	87 160
	70-74	46 220	10 500	2 800	57 980
	75-79	23 200	5 680	1 220	35 780
	80-84	10 780	2 240	380	17 880
	85+	5 420	1 480	520	18 580

(2) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
	0-4	192 300	165 920	51 060	1 314 780
	5-9	210 040	171 120	54 620	1 130 900
	10-14	209 960	172 040	46 760	953 980
	15-19	199 040	160 800	43 040	880 400
	20-24	192 840	135 380	39 640	820 040
	25-29	180 040	107 700	37 240	630 480
	30-34	178 820	88 060	33 040	499 420
	35-39	159 940	67 980	26 740	425 740
	40-44	134 640	61 600	21 680	359 120
	45-49	112 120	51 620	17 280	307 520
	50-54	105 800	39 080	13 740	241 540
	55-59	96 500	29 960	10 440	199 900
	60-64	84 460	24 580	7 520	166 800
	65-69	75 900	19 860	5 040	109 700
	70-74	60 920	12 100	2 720	79 800
	75-79	36 020	8 480	1 440	43 740
	80-84	19 220	3 620	620	31 940
	85+	14 140	3 360	520	31 880

(2) (b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
	0-4	5.7	4.8	1.5	38.3
	5-9	7.0	5.5	1.8	35.9
	10-14	7.9	6.3	1.6	34.4
	15-19	7.9	6.1	1.6	35.3

Population statistics
 18/2/83
 Howard G. Col. 204 - 210
 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- What are the age groups used by the Central Statistical Services for the purposes of population statistics,
- what was the number of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black (aa) males and (bb) females in the Republic who fell into each such age group as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what percentage of the total (i) number of persons in each age group and (ii) population did each such number represent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- The initial coding is done in single ages For tabulation purposes how-

P.T.O

Boom gloom from the HSRC — and a strong warning

By MIKE CADMAN

SOUTH Africa is hopelessly unprepared to cope with the massive urban population explosion that will take place over the next 75 years

And widespread social, economic and political problems will arise from the population increase unless an intensive effort to counter the resultant ill-effects is made by the Government and the private sector.

These are the gloomy findings of a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study into future population growth and shifts

This situation, the report warns, will become even more bleak if methods of improving the

economic development of the "national states" are not found

The report predicts alarming increases in South Africa's urban population, particularly in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging (PWV) area

The report, written by the chief research officer at the HSRC, Mr P C Kok, predicts that by the year 2050 the PWV infrastructure will have to support a staggering 12-million people. At present the province's total population is less than 8-million

But while South Africa's total urban population of 14,3-million in 1980 is expected to soar to 35-million by 2050, very little effort and research has gone into trying

to cope with the problem

"The practical consequences of this concentration of people in a single metropolitan complex (like the PWV) are overwhelmingly negative and means of counter-acting these trends will simply have to be found," Mr Kok said

By the year 2000, 80% of all urban dwellers could be black and Transvaal's black population may double from 5,2-million in 1980 to 10,4-million in 2050.

Mr Kok says that in order to cope with these problems efforts must be made to ease the pressure on metropolitan areas

"Steps such as decentralisation, functional growth points and regional economic development must be looked at, not only from

an industrial point of view, but also from a trade and financial aspect.

"The decentralisation of decision-taking on these matters would also play a valuable role in easing this pressure.

"Methods must also be found to improve the economic development in, or at least on the borders, of the national states."

Mr Kok questions whether the Government's present strategy of regional development is not just a hit-and-miss attempt to absorb migration in metropolitan areas

This attempt may be misguided because insufficient empirical research has been done into the subject, he says

(235) *Handwritten* 3/3/83
Soweto. population
Q Col. 472 - 473
90 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

What was the population of Soweto as
at (a) 31 December 1981 and (b) 31 De-
cember 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 660 211

(b) 664 626

Note The population figures for Greater
Soweto are as follows

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THURSDAY, 3

	1981	1982
Soweto	660 211	664 626
Diep-Meadow	190 000	210 000
Dobsonville	40 715	41 246
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	890 926	915 872

LEADING South African businessmen were given an insight of the needs and demands of the rapidly expanding black market at a conference held in Johannesburg last week.

The conference — "The Black Colossus" — was organised by the University of the Witwatersrand's Graduate School of Business Administration, and speaker after speaker emphasised the necessity for white business to pay increased attention to the requirements of the burgeoning black market.

Dean of the Business School, Professor Andy Andrews, said that to meet the ever changing needs of the evolving black market, management required constant update and review.

"The challenges and potential benefits of this market are unlimited. There is no doubt that companies which overlook this fact will, within the next five years, reduce their market share."

The tone of the seminar was set by Stellenbosch demographer, Dr J A Grobbelaar, who revealed that from a current figure of 20,5-million, the black population was expected to increase to 26,9-million in 1990 and to 34,9-million by the year 2000.

"This implies an annual growth rate of 2,76% for the period 1980 to 1990, and 2,63% for the period 1990 to 2000."

"The proportions of the other three population groups — whites, coloureds and Asians — decline accordingly, with whites, due to very low fertility and mortality, showing the greatest decline both proportionately and in annual growth rates."

Dr Grobbelaar then isolated the 15 to 64 age group and said that, during the period 1980 to 2000, the increase in the number of black persons in this group was expected to be approximately 13,5 times that of whites, Asians and coloureds.

"The black population in the 15 to 64 age group is therefore of prime importance to marketers as the economically active persons in this group are to be the wage earners and family bread winners with money to spend and various needs for goods and services of all kinds."

Referring to urbanisation, Dr Grobbelaar said the black urban population was expected to increase from approximately 6,4-million in 1980 to 12,9-million in 1990 and 20,9-million by the year 2000. This implied an increase of some 228% between 1980 and the turn of the century.

"This increase in urban blacks will put further strain on aspects such as transport and the provision or extension of infrastructure alongside the demand for housing and education."

Mr P Lodge, a director of Market Research Africa, told the conference that, some years ago, he had been invited to address a similar meeting called "The Black Giant".

"I asked then, and I'm going to ask again 'Is there a black market?' My belief is that the term 'black market' is a lazy marketer's way of speaking about a particular sector of the market."

"It is a sector which, in my view, is too heterogeneous to be treated as a totally separate market."

Mr Lodge said there was a black sector of the population which numerically formed a large part of the market.

"But it is not a matter of race. It is more a matter of factors like income and education. We are talking about other things here today, not skin pigmentation."

Addressing the conference on black enterprise, Mr I J Hetherington, director of the Small Business Advisory Services, said he believed there were at least 60 000 black-owned enterprises in greater South Africa.

"Depending on what happens in the next four or five years, the black entrepreneur could become big business's most bitter critic and enemy or he could become its most powerful supporter and ally."

Mr Hetherington said the black entrepreneur was fully aware that he was not allowed freedom to compete in those geographical areas where most of South Africa's business was done.

At the same time, he saw white business entering his areas, and while he accepted that free enterprise meant competition there was a feeling that, since he had only recently been

RDM
17/3/83

No one can ignore this new Colossus



PROFESSOR ANDY ANDREWS ... "challenges and potential benefits of this market are unlimited"



BOET VILJOEN ... "a more stable, a more productive workforce, will develop"



By
PETER
BUNKELL

allowed to emerge at all, he deserved some infant industry protection for a reasonable period of time.

"I mention these problems of the black entrepreneur not because the black entrepreneur is a chronic complainer constantly seeking handouts. He is not, rather, he is a sturdy and rugged individualist asking no more than the chance to succeed or fail against fair competition."

"But at the same time, big business should neither take him for granted nor assume that, as a fellow participant in what we euphemistically call a free market economy, his support for big business will be automatic."

Mr Hetherington drew attention to the value of black businessmen on the political front. "Reflect on the security, or lack of it, of our position within the African continent. If history takes its usual course, the flag will follow trade, not the other way round."

"Our politicians, in seeking a peaceful future, will have to cross bridges built in the first place by our businessmen. Who better to build the first of these bridges, in the new era to which Africa has moved, than our own black entrepreneurs?"

In conclusion, Mr Hetherington said that, despite all past and present obstacles, despite the past apathy, indifference or even hostility of much of the big business sector, the black entrepreneur had emerged.

"He advocates and believes in free enterprise. He believes in fair competition and he is the key to future economic development and growth."

"He comes with an outstretched hand of

friendship. Do not allow any of your people to kick him in the shins."

Developing a similar argument, top black businessman Mr Moses Maubane, director of the Black Bank, said it was essential that more be done to encourage the growth and development of a black capitalist class.

Mr Maubane said there was a strong possibility that South Africa would soon have to contend with foreign concepts like Marxism.

"Already there is a significant voice in the townships which favours the acceptance of a socialist economy as a means of redressing the current problem."

"It was in nobody's interest to see the elimination of the free market system in South Africa, but the way things were at the moment it did not seem the authorities meant that the concept of free enterprise should be regarded as part of the black man's system."

Mr Maubane said capitalists were not created in a vacuum. What was required was a full integration of the economy.

It was important that blacks became involved in the decision-making process at all levels. This was the only way the country could ensure the continuation of the Western way of life.

The managing director of Lubners Furnishers, Mr Mike Busschau, told the conference that, while early Johannesburg was exclusively white, this had changed tremendously. The man in the street had changed colour and was certainly changing colour in retail terms.

"My company was also exclusively white and we realised that, as we were not trading in the last century, it was vitally important for us to re-look at our marketing strategy for the Eighties."

Mr Busschau said when Lubners undertook some market research to find out what the black consumer thought about his company they got a surprise.

"We found that they did not even know that we existed, or, if they did, they felt they were not welcome in our stores. We also found as a result of this research that the attitudes of our staff were causing the blacks who visited

our stores to feel unwanted."

"Our first step in our marketing strategy was to put our own house in order. We believe the black market is no different from the white market and we wanted a successful, multi-racial, harmonious atmosphere in our shops, where our customers could have a pleasant shopping experience and where they could feel at home."

Addressing the conference on black housing, the managing director of the SA Perm, Mr Boet Viljoen, said housing needs for the rapidly increasing black population were of such importance that the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council had had in depth discussions on the subject.

Mr Viljoen disclosed that the housing backlog for blacks in 1975 was 274 000 units. By 1982 it had increased to 501 000 units and by 1990 the figure would be in the region of 1,8-million.

"Add to this the future housing requirements for whites, coloureds and Asians and we arrive at a total housing requirement for South Africa, for 1982 to 1990, of 2,3-million units."

Mr Viljoen said a commission he had chaired had recommended to the Government the development of a housing process in black areas which would include a lively real estate market where people could sell at a profit to buy bigger and better homes.

Black estate agents would be trained by whites as to how to set up in business. The Estate Agents Board was involved, and a method of financing this project had been designed and was under way.

"Having in mind that homeowners will develop different attitudes to the rand they earn and the priorities for spending that rand, it is to be expected that a more stable, a more productive workforce, will develop."

"Black people will become a greater force in the total savings picture of the country which will contribute to the savings pool for the benefit of the greater development of South Africa. Their pride will be enhanced through ownership of property — a piece of South African soil."

place additional strain on government resources. Last week Grobbelaar told the "Black Colossus" seminar organised by Wits Business School that from 1980 to 2 000 the increase in the 15-64 age group is expected to be approximately 13,5 times that of whites.

There will also be more than 12m in the 5-19 age group in the next two decades. So there are likely to be significant planning problems particularly to do with the creation of urban infrastructure, educational facilities and job creation.

According to Grobbelaar "The urban black population is expected to increase from approximately 6,4m in 1980, to 12,9m in 1990 and 20,9m by 2 000 implying an increase of 228% between 1980 and the turn of the century.

The UFR projects a level of black urbanisation of 47,7% in 1990 and 59,7% by 2 000 (This projection is based on the assumption that future decentralisation of economic development might absorb the present homeland population and its increments but that all other future population growth will settle on the periphery of present metropolitan areas.)

In the absence of meaningful statistical data, Grobbelaar recommends the establishment of a central statistics office covering the independent countries in "South Africa" and some of its immediate neighbouring states.

STATISTICS FM 18/3/83 Dearth of facts

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Since 1976 SA's Central Statistical Service has stopped publishing statistics from the newly "independent" states. Bophuthatswana is the only state to publish its own statistics. Business planners, economists, demographers and market researchers have simply had to make do.

This means that statistically thousands of people have simply vanished. However, according to J A Grobbelaar of Stellenbosch University's Unit for Future Research (UFR), the black population will increase from 20,5 m or 72,19% of the total population, to 26,9m or 75% of the total population by 2 000.

But the anticipated changes in the black population's age structure are even more significant for planning purposes. For example, according to Grobbelaar, while the 0-14 age groups among whites, coloureds and Asians is expected to increase at very low growth rates during the next two decades, black growth will increase at an average rate of 2,35% pa during the Eighties. In absolute numbers, there will be an increase in this age group from 8,7m persons in 1980, to more than 11m in 1990 to 13,5m by 2000.

The creation of job opportunities will

235 Howard
Area/population of Republic/Black states

Col. 778-782 23/3/83
532 MI B W B PAGE asked the Min
ister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the total area in hectares of
(a) the Republic including the nat

ional states and independent Black states and (b)(i) the national states and independent Black states and (ii) each such state.

(2) what is the area of each national state and independent Black state falling within the 7 500 mm rainfall curve,

(3) (a) what is the estimated area in hectares in each national state and independent Black state considered to be suitable for (i) mechanized and (ii) other forms of agriculture and (b) what is the present maize production in tons of each such state

(4) (a) what is the estimated population

of each national state and independent Black state and (b) what is the percentage of the population of each such state in respect of citizens employed outside its borders?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 122 104 200 Hectares

(b) (i) Approximately 16 024 573 Hectares

(ii) The estimated area in hectares of each national and independent state, is as follows

kwaZulu	3 100 000 Hectares
Lebowa	2 200 000 Hectares
kaNgwane	372 000 Hectares
Bophuthatswana	4 000 073 Hectares
Transkei	4 200 000 Hectares
OwaOwa	48 000 Hectares
Gazankulu	675 000 Hectares
kwaNdebele	92 000 Hectares
Ciskei	650 000 Hectares
Venda	687 500 Hectares

(2) Ciskei
Venda
Lebowa
Gazankulu
kaNgwane
Transkei
Bophuthatswana
kwaZulu
OwaOwa
kwaNdebele

(3) (a)

kwaZulu
Lebowa
kaNgwane
OwaOwa
Gazankulu
kwaNdebele
Bophuthatswana
Transkei
Ciskei
Venda

(i) Hectares

527 000
140 000
44 000
9 200
44 500
23 700
450 000
1 452 000
75 500
65 000

(ii) Hectares

2 418 000
1 950 000
309 000
35 800
596 500
63 300
3 800 000
2 538 000
542 300
588 000

(b)

kwaZulu
Lebowa
kaNgwane
Transkei
Venda
OwaOwa
Gazankulu
kwaNdebele
Bophuthatswana
Ciskei

(4)

kwaZulu
OwaOwa
Lebowa
Gazankulu
kaNgwane
kwaNdebele
Transkei
Bophuthatswana
Venda
Ciskei

(a)	(b)
3 408 200	18,2%
156 480	25,0%
1 739 460	12,6%
512 000	10,5%
160 600	40,1%
156 260	24,9%
2 323 650	12,0%
1 323 315	23,6%
315 545	11,6%
669 340	13,0%

Maize production in Tons

120 000 (1979)
55 000 (1979)
3 100 (1979)
459 000 (1979)
8 000 (1979)
790 (1979)
3 400 (1979)
6 10 (1979)
1 10 000 (1981)
5 750 (1979)

Roeland Street archives building

596 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) (a) On what date was the decision made to construct the new archives building on the Roeland Street prison site and (b) what was the estimated cost of the project at that time.

(2) (a) what is the latest estimated date of (i) commencement and (ii) completion in respect of the construction of this building and (b) what is the latest estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 16 October 1973

(b) R3 276 000 as at 15 March 1974

(2) (a) (i) April 1984 should funds be available

(ii) approximately 30 months after commencement of the building work

(b) R14 763 000 as at 1 February 1983

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH 1983

Indicates translated version

For written reply
3881 *Q. Co. 782 - 786*
24/3/83
409 Mr H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any persons detained in 1982 under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, No 83 of 1967 and (b) section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were charged, if so, (i) how many and (ii) what were the charges.

(2) whether any of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) found guilty, if so (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what charges in each category

'Disaster' warning on SA birth rate

Cape Times

24/3/83

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By TONY WEAVER

A MASSIVE programme should be launched immediately to curb population growth and boost the development levels of all races to close the gap between black and white, the science committee of the President's Council said in its report on demographic trends yesterday.

The report, labelled "staggering" by Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, recommends the implementation of a 43-point plan

If an immediate plan were not adopted for the implementation of a national population programme under the auspices of a Population Planning Council, the consequences would be frightening

Disease, poverty, a devastated environment, urban and rural decay, social turmoil and a breakdown of essential services are the inevitable consequences if steps are not taken to reach a stabilized population of 80-million within the next 40 years, according to the report.

'Apolitical'

The committee chairman and former rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor E J Marais, said this week that the report should be as "apolitical" as possi-

ble

However, it is likely there will be a strong backlash from some churches, right-wing white political groups and some black activists

Professor Welsh said yesterday it was clear from the "sober" and "unemotive" report that the magnitude of the problem was "awesome". Solving it would of necessity mean the effective dismantling of apartheid

Main aim

It would also require "a fully representative national government" which could "harness the energies and commitments of the entire population in facing up to the impending national crisis"

The main aim of the programme will be to stabilize the population at a growth rate of two children per woman not later than the year 2020 — a mere 37 years' time

Tabling the report before the PC yesterday, Professor Marais said if parity were reached in

the population growth of whites, Indians, coloured people and Africans, a drop of only one baby per woman would spell the difference between wholesale disaster and the growth of a stable society

Stabilized

If each woman had three children by the year 2000, this would give a population of 450-million by the year 2150. If this dropped to 2,5 children per woman, the population would reach 178-million in 2150. In both cases the population would still be growing

However, if by the year 2000 each woman bore only two children, by the year 2150 the population would stabilize at a low, constant figure of 62-million

The committee established that the biggest single factor inhibiting population growth is the availability of water. The maximum population South Africa's water supplies will be able to support will be between 70- and 80-million.

Current figures

The present South African population is in the region of 29-million, of whom about 21-million are Africans, 4,5-million white, 2,6-million coloured and just under 1-million Indian

Professor Marais said this week "We have not got even one year to waste. The impossible has to be achieved and personal opinions are of no relevance whatsoever"

● More reports, page 8

Population crisis: Call for priorities

By HUGH
ROBERTON
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA would have to be entirely practical in determining priorities for dealing with the country's population crisis, according to Professor E J Marais, chairman of the science committee of the President's Council

He said this yesterday when he tabled his committee's report on demographic trends in South Africa

To avoid a disastrous and uncontrollable population explosion, action would have to be taken urgently to peg the population at no more than 80 million — the maximum capacity which research had shown the country's resources, especially its water resources, could support

"If reasoning tells you that this cannot be done, then the same reasoning should tell you with even

more conviction that it simply must be done"

There was a built-in phenomenon in population growth throughout the world which made a population continue to grow for up to 80 years after it had dropped to replacement level

"Thus in the South African situation, if we were to assume that all three main population groups were down to replacement fertility level (two children a woman) by the year 2020, with a total population of 59 million, the population would still grow to 74 million 30 years later

"Fearsome"

"This built-in momentum effect on population growth introduces a fearsome aspect into population growth — the time scale on which to achieve a given objective in population growth is of the order of a full century. If a specific demographic objective is to be achieved, the effective programme to achieve this objective must be set

in motion and maintained for almost a century ahead of time"

Population growth followed a pattern identical to a nuclear detonation, so that once a critical point had been reached it continued to grow ever faster and exploded beyond control

Already, there were indications the South African economy could not cope with the current population growth. Fewer than half the jobs needed to employ those who would come on to the labour market by 1985 could be generated

Urgent steps

Another member of the science committee, Professor P J Viljoen, said the eventual importance of the demographic report could prove to be at least as important as the Government's proposed constitutional changes

He said unless steps were taken very urgently to implement the recommendations in the report, South Africa would "get

into the chaotic situation where the politicians can do nothing about it"

Mr J A Meiring said that while the report had been framed in cautious language in order to maintain its credibility, he felt that the dangers exposed in it should have been presented with even greater emphasis

Fertility

Contraception was not a factor which contributed significantly towards fertility norms

"Without a desire for smaller families, the availability of contraceptives is no guarantee for a decline in fertility rates. We have to bear in mind that significant fertility decline occurred in the developed world long before the advent of modern contraceptives"

A member of the constitutional committee, Mr J L Horak, praised the science committee's report for having called for "attainable solutions which are ethical, moral and humanitarian"

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ARGUS 24/3/83

Call to scrap ^{Effort} apartheid to ^{24/3/83} control growth

By JIMMY MATYU

THERE would be no need for drastic population control measures if apartheid was dismantled, black civic leaders said in Port Elizabeth today

They were commenting on the report on demographic trends by the Science Committee of the President's Council which warned that unless steps were taken to curb population growth — particularly that of blacks — South Africa was headed for a major disaster

The secretary-general of the Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (Dwasa), Mrs Pat Maqina, said because of the wide gap in wages between blacks and whites, blacks felt that more children were a safeguard against old age

"Even family planning clinics already in existence are viewed with suspicion and are not acceptable to most blacks," she said

The chairman of the Kwazakele Residents Asso-

ciation, Mr Jackson Mdongwe, said he was opposed to proposals made without consulting the people

"We have not been asked for our views. It will be worse with some of our conservative blacks who believe that when a man pays lobola for his wife he is entitled to as many children as she can produce," he said

Mr Mdongwe said the large number of children in each black family was treated as some form of social security for parents in their old age

An executive member of the Roots cultural movement, Mr M Mayekiso, said blacks did not accept two-child families

"I see no need for proposals to curb population growth as long as the system of apartheid is dismantled, and the laws governing social benefits restructured to give every person, irrespective of race or colour, 'equal pay,'" he said

PC Demographic Report

Housing 'lowers fertility'

IF CURRENT demographic trends continue the provision of housing will be beyond the capacity of the economy and the State, the report warns.

The report says suitable housing is an important element of an improved standard of living, and that the quality of life has an important effect on demographic trends.

"Suitable housing, particularly home-ownership, contributes significantly to the social status of the occupant."

Woman in the home

"This is a factor which contributes significantly to the lowering of fertility, particularly as far as the woman in the home is concerned."

The report says the private sector and the private individual "will increasingly have to provide housing."

"The committee does not consider itself competent to express opinions on standards in the provision of housing, but holds the view that having more houses, even at lower building standards for the purposes of a population programme, is more important than having fewer houses of a higher standard."

It recommends urgent reconsideration of building standards for economic housing for low-income groups — Sapa

Whites near 'zero-growth'

THE white population of South Africa is rapidly approaching zero population growth while the black population is still in the transitional, or "explosive" stage, according to the science committee report.

The report says the coloured and Asian populations are entering the modern stage, where fertility is declining to the level it was at before the transitional stage, of a sudden growth in population, was reached.

The urbanisation of blacks, which was only about 38 percent in 1980, would prove to be the source of the main population problem in the next century.

Compared to only 8-million in 1980, the number of urban blacks could increase to between roughly 57-million and 96-million by the year 2050, depending upon the success of a national population programme.

Unpredictable

The Committee says it is almost impossible to make forecasts regarding population growth trends and size over a period of a decade or more with any degree of certainty, because the development variables and government action on which projection assumptions are based are virtually unpredictable.

"Population projections can, however, be made, not to forecast population numbers, but to illustrate the effects of various vital demographic trends on population growth."

The intrinsic growth rate of the white population was already negative, with every 1 000 white women giving birth to only 963 girls (who would grow old enough to reproduce) in 1980.

Asian women

In contrast with this, every 1 000 Asian women gave birth to 1 278 such girls in 1980, and coloured women to 1 427.

"It is estimated that every 1 000 black women give birth to about 2 500 girls who will reach the productive age."

"The non-black population may increase to about 15-million by the middle of the next century, thereafter growing only slowly."

"As regards the black population, however, there is great uncertainty about future growth trends."

"By the middle of the 22nd Century, it may have increased to anything between about 70 and 190 million, depending on the rate of socio-economic development and the effectiveness of a population programme" — Sapa

Paralysis looms for economy

THE current high population growth rate in South Africa would "undoubtedly have a paralyzing effect" on the economy's capacity for growth, job creation, and higher standards of living.

The report says that even at an average growth rate of 4,5 percent as envisaged in the Economic Development Programme for 1977/87, the economy could not satisfy the demands that would arise from a continuance of the current growth trends.

In fact, the effect of the population growth would be such that it would not even be possible to attain an economic growth rate of 4,5 percent unless foreign investment capital becomes available.

"The standards of living of the low-income groups can be significantly raised by reducing the average number of children per family, and it is clear that a population programme aimed at raising standards of living ought to be strongly focused on fertility decline," the report says.

In this regard it has recommended that "priority be given to economic development programmes focused on the low-income groups in urban and particularly rural areas, and that the projects be focused strongly on fertility decline" — Sapa





Recommendation. Fertility patterns of all race groups should be influenced to achieve an average of two children per mother as soon as possible, but not later than during the second decade of the next century.

43-point population strategy

Staff Reporter

THE Science Committee has evolved a far-reaching and ambitious 43-point outline plan for the implementation of an effective population control strategy.

At the outset, the committee stressed that it was not looking at a more efficient way of implementing family planning, but was rather looking at a universal strategy for improving the quality of life of all South Africans.

The chairman, former rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor E J Marais, told journalists that when he spoke of "South Africa", he meant as the country was before the borders were redrawn to implement the bantustan policy of the National Party.

'Goes further'

The committee said "Population planning embraces the objects of family planning, but it goes further. The influencing of the population growth is aimed at, inter alia, reconciling the growth with available resources, the economic and social needs of the country and the demands of environmental conservation."

"If population planning

influenced to achieve an average of two children per mother as soon as possible, but not later than during the second decade of the next century.

● It should be accepted as an objective that "the future internal migration of all groups in the population be regulated in such a way that the optimum spatial distribution can be achieved which will satisfy the particular changing requirements of the times, with a view to promoting maximal socio-economic development and stability"

● As an immediate short-term priority, as many children as possible, regardless of race, should be educated to a minimum level, preferably that of a senior primary education.

● In view of the large number of black teachers needed within the next 40 years, "every possible resource be exploited to ease the shortages, at least in the short term"

PC Demographic Report

'We tried 'Misery' awaits just to present the facts' communities

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the science committee, Prof E J Marais, would like to see politics kept right out of the envisaged population planning programme, even though it could prove to be one of the most explosive political issues in years.

He told journalists that although he realized this would be difficult in a country "as politicized as South Africa", "we tried to just present the facts, we tried to make the report as apolitical as possible"

In an impassioned talk, Professor Marais said that "each and every one in South Africa is in it" and "we have to try our utmost to keep politics out of it"

"We haven't even got one year to waste, the impossible has to be achieved, and personal opinions are of no relevance whatsoever"

The committee would try its utmost to impress upon the government how important the envisaged programme was, as he saw the programme as "a development to save our country"



Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is headed for a major disaster if no effective steps are taken soon to curb the growth of its population, the report stresses in successive chapters.

In the introductory chapter, the committee writes that "Unless demographic trends in the next century are reflected in economic planning, planners are in for a rude awakening"

"The committee is also of the opinion that leaders in general, and particularly those in communities with a high population increase, are not sufficiently aware of the misery in store for their communities should present growth trends continue"

"In this field, the great task that lies ahead is that of making people aware of a problem which seems to be drawing nearer gradually, but which may overtake the country at a stage when it will be too late to take the necessary measure to counter the problem."

"The communities with a high population increase will be hit first and hardest. Indeed, there is every indication that this is already happening"

'Awesome consequences'

The report concludes with the warning that "The overriding impression gained was that, should current demographic trends continue, South Africa and all her people would be faced with awesome consequences"

"Indeed, as is evident from the report, there are symptoms pointing to the fact that already at this stage the country no longer has the capacity to cope satisfactorily with the current growth"

Tabling the report before the PC yesterday, Professor Marais said that if parity was reached in the population growth of whites, Indians, coloureds and Africans, a drop of only one baby per woman will spell the difference between wholesale disaster and the growth of a stable society.

He said that if each woman had three children by the year 2000, this would give a still-growing population of 450-million by the year 2150 and if this dropped to 2.5 children per woman, the population would reach 178-million in 2150 and still be growing.

But, he said, if by the year 2000, each woman bore only two children, the 2150 population figure would drop dramatically to a constant, non-increasing total population of 62-million.

Threat to the environment

Staff Reporter

ONE of the major threats of the rapidly increasing population was to the environment — and if present growth trends continue, South Africa's consumption of water will exceed its supplies in 37 years time.

The committee estimated consumption of water will exceed the supply by the year 2020.

The maximum population present water supplies will be able to feed will be one of 90-million, but even then, there will be major shortages in areas of urban concentration.

The committee said that a more realistic projection, given the unbalanced regional distribution of water supplies, would be that without any importation of water only 68-million people will be able to live off present water supplies with a full agricultural irrigation programme underway.

Welsh: Old order will have to go

Staff Reporter

THE implications of the report of the science committee were "staggering" and if its recommendations are to be implemented, apartheid will have to fall by the wayside.

This is the view of Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town.

Professor Welsh said yesterday that "the magnitude of the huge demographic problem is awesome" and that to solve the problem would require "a fully representative national



government" "Reading the sober, unemotive facts piled up by the science committee, one is made aware that we have a time-bomb ticking away in our midst. The report also makes the current efforts of politicians to cope with our problems seem like sandcastles erected against tidal waves"

Professor Welsh said that coming from a "fairly conservative group of people", the implications of the report were "staggering"

"If future generations are to control population growth, the old order of racial supremacy and discrimination, of enforced migrancy and poverty, of inadequate housing and unequal

and persuasion to use these services.

"In the first place it will be necessary to create a socio-economic climate which paves the way for a desire to change fertility behaviour by stimulating the socio-economic factors that influence fertility trends

"To achieve this end, it will be necessary to determine which of these are controllable, and how control can be effected"

'Right to decide'

The committee, in recommending the implementation of a national population programme,

clinic-centred approach, the masses can be effectively reached"

- Recruitment of health workers, regardless of race, should be begun as soon as possible with an eye to the implementation of a population planning programme, and co-ordination should be set up between health and education authorities for, inter alia, the effective communication of information on health, preventable child deaths and family planning

- Priority must be given to economic development programmes focussed on the low-in-



Child health 'foremost'

FAMILY planning is a means to an end and far more than a programme for persuading parents to use contraceptive methods, a mistaken notion often encountered, the report says

The promotion of child health is first and foremost among the aims of family planning

"Next, social upliftment should be promoted to help create a climate which can contribute to the lowering of fertility norms

"As soon as fertility norms drop, parents spontaneously adjust their number of children to circumstances in order to raise the family's standard of living

"At that stage, the time is ripe for parents to be influenced to space or prevent births by contraceptive methods," the report says

One of the pre-requisites for a family planning programme to succeed is making contraceptive methods freely available and decentralising the service to reach all families, "especially those in remote rural areas"

The report recommends that "in the planning of the family planning service, provision be made for co-ordination of all bodies which can contribute to child health, suitable information and guidance programmes, community development and the supply and distribution of contraceptives" —

Staff Reporter and Sapa



also stressed that "it be accepted as a matter of policy that the State, in exercising its right to influence demographic trends by means of a population programme in the interests of all the people of the country, acknowledges the right of the individual and of all married couples to decide responsibly on the number of children they want and further to take cognisance of the religious and moral norms subscribed to by society"

Some of the main elements of the committee's recommendations on how best to implement a national population programme are

- A national Population Planning Council should be created to assist the State in developing and maintaining a national population programme

- The total population should cease to grow by the end of the next century and the population should stabilize at about 80-million people

- The socio-economic development of "all the less developed groups" should be promoted so they are equal with whites by the first half of the next century

- Health programmes should be undertaken immediately to equalize the death rates of the different population groups

- Fertility patterns of all race groups should be

come groups in urban and particularly rural areas, and the programmes should focus strongly on fertility decline

- The family planning programme must be extended, particularly to the underdeveloped, low-income areas of the country

- A national economic development plan should be formulated to aid the population programme

'Narrow the gap'

- The huge gap between white skilled labour and African unskilled labour must be narrowed as fast as possible

- Urbanization should proceed in line with controlled population planning

- Housing standards should be reconsidered to provide more, not better quality, housing as a matter of urgency

- A huge rural agricultural development programme with the introduction of appropriate local authorities should be set up to improve productivity and reduce impoverishment of the underdeveloped areas of South Africa

- Agricultural development of the "national states" where population pressure is "laying waste" the environment, should enjoy the highest priority

Whites can expect to live 70 years

Staff Reporter

FIGURES given by the committee show that the infant mortality rate for whites, and Indians are far lower than those for coloureds and Africans, and that whites can expect to live longer than the rest of the population.

And while whites and Indians die more frequently of degenerative diseases — diseases related to the ageing process — coloured people are more likely to die of enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases

No statistics

No statistics were given for general causes of death for Africans

The most recent statistics available were for 1980, and show the number of infant deaths per 1 000 in the first year after birth

Whites had a death rate of 13 per 1 000, coloureds 61,9, Indians 20,4 and Africans 90

Whites can expect to live until an average age of 70 — an age which is close to the average biological limit of between 75 and 80

However, Indians have an average life expectancy of 65, coloureds 59 and Africans 57,5

The average for Africa is 49, for Asia, 60, and Latin America, 64

CAPL Times 25/3/83

'Restructuring' of SA society

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Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the President's Council (PC) have emphasized that the envisaged Population Programme would involve far more than just an upgraded family-planning scheme, and could involve the restructuring of South African society

After two days of debate, the far-reaching report was unanimously accepted by the council yesterday and referred to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, for his consideration

In sharp contrast to previous debates in the PC, both the chairman of the science committee, Professor E J Marais, and the chairman of the economic affairs committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, praised the press for its "objective" and "thorough" coverage of the report

Members emphasized that in implementing a programme aimed at stabilizing the South African population at a level of 80-million by the year 2020, the media would play a crucial role in raising awareness among the public of the urgency and importance of the campaign.

But it was the question of a co-ordinated national development programme aimed at levelling the economic and educational gaps between black and white which most speakers stressed

Mr Raubenheimer said an important facet of the programme would have to be an upgrading of education and training levels of all population groups

Former Senator D G van Rensburg said it was time whites stopped being concerned about maintaining their numbers at a high level and rather paid attention to their contribution to the South African community as a whole

The State Vice-President, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, cautioned members that the report dealt with a "very sensitive matter" and that their approach should be "sensitive and apolitical"

Mrs Margaret Lessing said the report was so important she hoped it would "be studied by the United Nations", as it "recognized the right of women to determine the size of their families" and could become "the Freedom Charter for women"

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Minister of Health slated

THE STATEMENT by the Minister of Health that "uncontrolled breeding" was partly responsible for the high death-rate among children suffering from malnutrition, drew an angry response from com-

munity leaders yesterday

Dismissing Dr Nak van der Merwe's statement as "an easy way out of an apartheid-created situation" the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) blamed the Government's racial laws for the high malnutrition death-rate among children

Dr Van der Merwe blamed "uncontrolled overbreeding" for the high death toll among infants while responding to a statement by Prof Allie Moosa, head of the paediatrics department at Natal Univer-

sity that the high death rate was caused by the socio-political system in the country

Prof Moosa had said in a newspaper report that the current drought could aggravate South Africa's death toll and 30 000 children a year might die

Calling for an urgent probe into the high toll Azapo said the 'total failure' of the Government's policies had landed the country "in this mess"

Azapo added "The death rate is shocking to say the least. It is easy for the minister to blame it on uncontrolled

breeding. It is just an easy way out of an apartheid-created situation. The boast that the health facilities in this country were the best in Africa amounted to nothing considering that in rural areas little or no such facilities are available to the most needy part of the population

"In any other concerned country it would be declared a disaster situation and all attention would be diverted towards this dire need especially in view of the fact that the drought will multiply the already high death-rate"

Some fear 15/4/83

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Koornhof

IN HIS speech at the opening of the fifth session of the first Kwa-Debele Legislative Assembly, in Siyabuswa, Dr Koornhof referred to the homeland's step towards independence as a step which was not supposed to be taken lightly.

BMW

ONE could not stand back and hope for the true potential of the Soweto market to eventuate — one had to actively provide the momentum, said Mr F von Kuenheim, chairman of the management board of BMW AG of West Germany, when he announced the establishment in Soweto of BMW South Africa's first black dealership — Sapa

Bop TV

BOPHUTHATSWANA was planning facilities to telecast programmes for the same number of viewing hours as South Africa.

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8 APR 1983
Urbanisation problem Rive

FORT BEAUFORT — Development problems in the Eastern Cape are more serious than in Soweto, Mr Louis Rive, former planning consultant for Soweto, said here

Mr Rive — who has been appointed in a similar capacity to help develop the Eastern Cape — said poverty in the area was the crux of the problem

The failure of people in the Eastern Cape to recognise this problem made its rectification difficult, he said

Mr Rive said a report had been compiled on priorities in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and sent to Parliament, as he saw this as a priority area

East of the Fish River, he said, one of the main problems was urbanisa-

tion. Labour opportunities had to be created as there was a steady flow of people to the urban areas

In conclusion Mr Rive asked whether the artificial boundaries between the Eastern Cape and Ciskei were the best, or whether natural boundaries such as the Brak and Kat rivers should not be considered. — DDC

PM in favour of Free State's ban on Indians

Political Staff Staff
21 APR 1983
THE ASSEMBLY

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, provoked an angry response from Opposition members in the Assembly yesterday when he said that to repeal a law barring Indians from living in the Free State would be disrespectful to the leaders who had instituted the law in the province in which he had grown up

Mr Botha said friction would result if Indians were allowed into the Free State

As there were no Indians in the area there was no need for an Indian group area in the province, he said

He was prepared to speak to Indian leaders but the interests of the Free State and the wishes of the leader in that province had to be taken into account

The Leader of the Opposition,

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said he found the Prime Minister's stand on the issue indefensible

Forbidding people of a certain race group to enter a particular area of the country was a prehistoric custom, he said

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, refused to disclose to Parliament details of discussions with the Indian community on the Free State's long-standing ban on them

In reply to questions asked by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeville), Mr Heunis said that leaders of the Indian community had raised the issue in discussions on the constitutional proposals

"But I am not prepared to disclose details as discussions with the Indian community regarding constitutional reforms are held on a confidential basis"

In reply to other questions on the issue, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said no statistics were kept on applications by members of the Indian community for permits to live or work in the Free State

But the records of the department showed that there had been no applications for residence last year

Urbanisation essential

Successful population control is both a function and a result of urbanisation and economic success. Population explosions, on the other hand, are a function and a result of economic failure.

This simple, and seemingly contradictory, proposition lies at the heart of the debate about population control in SA that

Much debate has been generated by the report of the President's Council's science committee on demographic trends. But the evidence is that much of the doom and gloom being generated may be exaggerated.

was started by the science committee of the President's Council's report on demographic trends, the importance of which cannot be over estimated.

It is a proposition that needs to be borne firmly in mind. Already some participants, to the debate are getting carried away by windy arguments about the morality of en-

forced birth-control, the difficulty of imposing birth-control on tribal cultures, agonised comparisons of black and white birth-rates and comparisons with China's dictatorial control measures.

The science committee itself recognised that "socio-economic development" was the key to population control. It also recognised, without directly commenting on the fact, that its projections made nonsense of ideological considerations that are Holy Writ in the National Party.

Thus it stated that "in the future a large influx of this (the black) population into the towns and cities of SA may be expected. This phenomenon is inevitable and universal."

It is also economically and demographically desirable. Population control itself depends on it as the committee's own figures show. Urbanised populations almost invariably have lower birth-rates than rural ones.

To a degree the debate on population growth is an artificial one. Any group of experts given a brief to consider any problem can, by projecting current trends far into the future, come-up with statistically sound projections of absolute disaster. It doesn't much matter whether the problem is pollution, fossil fuel reserves, population or anything else.

Indeed, on current fertility trends the committee itself was able to show that by 2155 SA would have a population in excess of the present population of the entire world. This, of course, the committee recognised as the nonsense it is.

In considering the population trend the committee could have done worse than read a recent book, *The Coming Boom*, by the chairman and director of research of America's Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn.

Kahn, whose claim to expertise is unquestioned and whose research back-up is greater than most, takes a considerably less gloomy view of population trends than the

Financial Mail
Special Survey

TOP COMPANIES

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everywhere, numerous, rich and largely in control of the forces of nature."

Many find Kahn's conclusions highly arguable. But the fact is that he does have powerful arguments to back his conclusions — arguments that are relevant to SA political and economic policy.

And they depend on economic factors — particularly on urbanisation and increased affluence. Indeed by Kahn's argument Pretoria, with its massive ideologically-inspired effort to restrict black urbanisation is the prime saboteur of population control in SA. The same conclusion is implicit in the PC science committee report.

Kahn points out that in 1800 the average American woman had eight children. By 1945, well before the discovery of modern birth-control methods, the figure had fallen to 2,1.

SA, of course, is not America and there are major differences in culture, resources and history that can be used to deny the validity of any comparison between the two. The evidence suggests that such a denial would be false.

The cultural bias towards having as many children as possible is found at some stage in nearly all societies — not just among African tribes. But there is strong evidence that although the bias may be reinforced by cultural and religious means its real base is economic. And it remains economic whether the social group being considered is in a twentieth century SA homeland or in nineteenth century rural America.

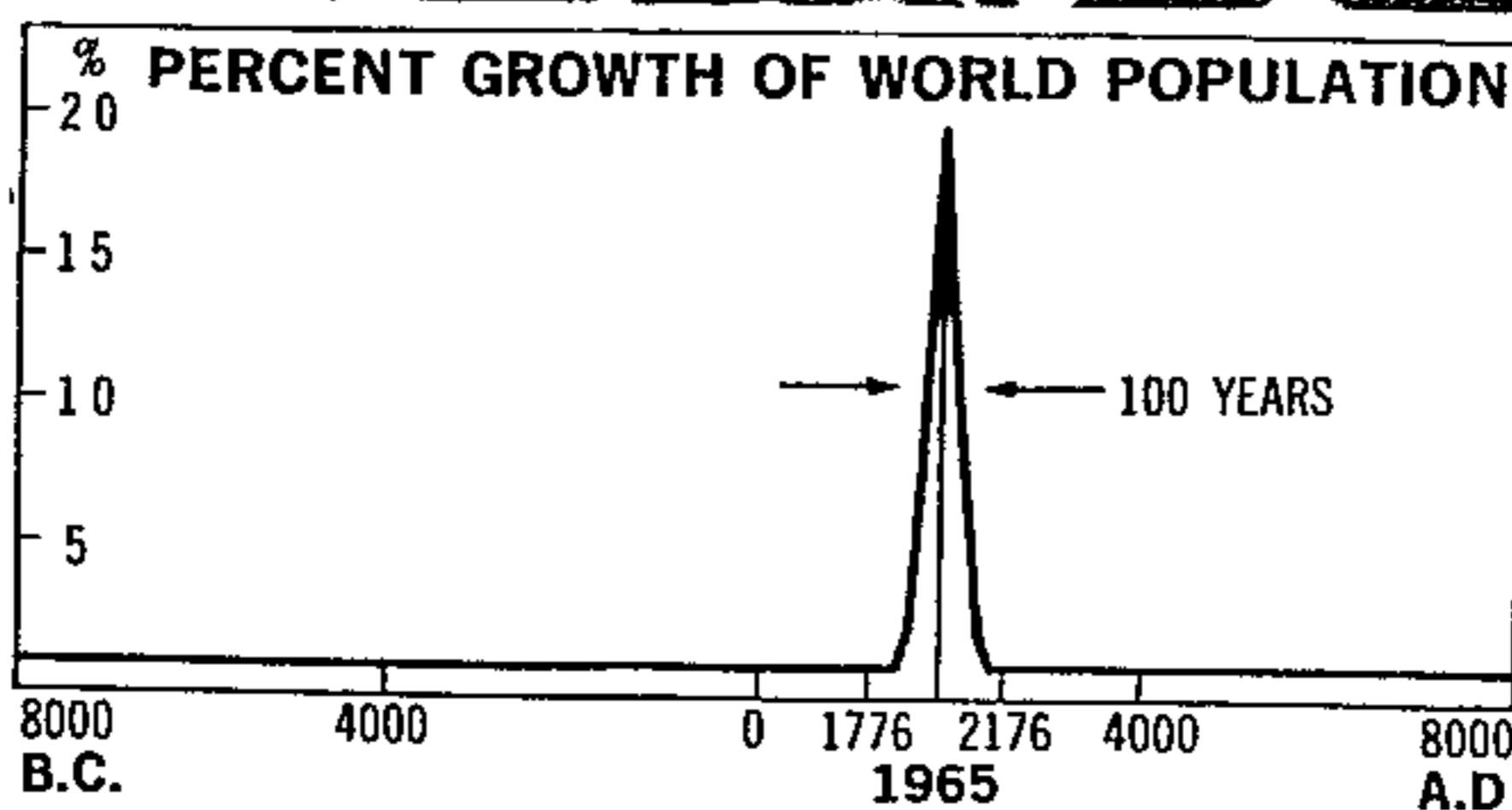
Thus, Kahn says, "In effect children in affluent or urbanised nations are consumers. In earlier days they were producers and a source of wealth and social security."

In other words in an urbanised society the economic pressures are directed towards having fewer children because in such a society children have to be supported and educated. They also make little or

PC's committee

And he bases his argument not so much on modern methods of birth-control but on socio-economic factors. Thus he writes "We (at the Hudson Institute) believe that rates of growth of world population, and probably of world economic output, have peaked (or soon will) and that the next phase will be a gradual levelling-off process which will stabilise at high, but sustainable, levels of population and economy between the middle of the twenty first and the middle of the twenty second century."

Optimism indeed when compared to the gloomy prognostications of the *Club of Rome* and the *Brandt Report*. Particularly when he also concludes that within the next two centuries "barring some perverse combination of bad luck and bad management, human beings should be almost



How American forecaster Herman Kahn sees the world population trend: bare growth for thousands of years followed by an immense increase with the onset of the industrial revolution but resulting in an equally sharp decrease to minimal growth in the near to medium future.



no contribution to the family's support. In a backward rural society the more children one had the better. They worked in the fields and supported their parents in their old age.

Of course, there is a hangover of cultural bias towards large families in a newly-urbanised population. But urbanisation, of itself, is a powerful factor towards limiting population growth.

When one adds a growing degree of affluence to urbanisation, together with the higher degrees of education and sophistication that goes with affluence, the effect is reinforced.

This does not, of course, mean that there is no problem. Changes in population fertility occur slowly and a bad short-term effect is that lowered fertility leads to an excess of elderly people in a population and a relative shortage of younger people in their prime producing years.

But such problems can be overcome by sensible planning and a rational economic programme.

SA is fortunate in that it does not face the problems of China or India, where populations are already massively high and where any increase is a socio-economic disaster. SA's population is still fairly small and the

country has the resources to support three or four times the present number.

Of course, the population will increase and the means will have to be found to feed and employ many more people. The only sure recipe for disaster is to keep the bulk of the people penned into rural areas and subjected to economic and cultural deprivation.

A rational economic policy based on recognition that vastly increased urbanisation is inevitable is a prerequisite for a sound economic and social future. If this runs counter to wishful thinking in government circles it is just too bad.

Next 20 years will transform blacks' life-style

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645 ARGUS
30/4/85

BETWEEN 1925 and 1970 South Africa experienced an industrial revolution which transformed the life-style of the Afrikaner population. Now the country is starting a second industrial revolution which within 20 years will change the life-style of most of its black population.

This is one of the findings of economists and demographers who have been analysing economic and population trends to try to determine where the country is going.

Some of these findings were outlined this week by the Minister of Finance, Mr O P F Horwood,

By DEREK TOMMEY, Financial Editor

to a group of Johannesburg businessmen

He said a second great industrial revolution lay ahead of South Africa which would result in the partial disintegration of the country's economic dualism, and in the industrialisation and urbanisation of a large number of blacks

20-million blacks

Some economists and demographers believed that about 20-million blacks would become urbanised in the next 20 years

This would increase the part of the black pop-

ulation in urban areas from 35 percent to between 67 percent and 70 percent. About 90 percent of whites and Indians already lived in urban areas

The urbanisation of coloured people would also increase, rising from the present 70 percent to about 85 percent

It was this process that would bring South Africans economic problems — and opportunities

South Africans had no choice on whether further black urbanisation should take place

The choices remaining were where black urban-

sation reasonably could and should be, and what the quality of that urbanisation could and should be

There was a strong tendency for migration to the present metropolitan areas and especially to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area

Meeting the needs of the newly urbanised would create serious economic problems

The movement of people to the cities immediately created a whole series of basic material requirements, which strained production ca-

capacity and worked hand in glove with inflation

These opportunities should spring from the huge education and training programmes in the next two decades and the induction of large numbers into skilled categories in the industrial production sector

By the year 2000 about 187 000 blacks would matriculate each year, compared with 54 000 whites

Much greater

The second industrial revolution would be much greater than the first between 1925 and 1970

The total urbanised population would apparently expand at a rate of more than six percent a year

This should lead to a phenomenal expansion of the local market for basic products.

However, Mr Horwood warned that while South Africa had the potential for economic growth, this could not be financed by the Treasury

Inevitably state finances must play a role, but the private sector would have to play a larger role in financing its own affairs

Sterilisation drive stepped up

Albus 9/5/83

SOUTH AFRICA has just enough water to support a population of between 70-million and 80-million people. The present population is 29-million and already there are reports from the drought-stricken areas of the country that children are dying of kwashiorkor. If every woman limits herself to two children between now and the year 2000 — a short 17 years away — there will be 65-million people in South Africa. How much worse will the drought situation be then?

THESE figures from the recent PC Demographic Report are frightening. What is being done to limit the run-away population growth?

The Association for Voluntary Sterilisation, founded in 1974, is currently stepping up its campaign. Funded by the private sector, the organisation, under the chairmanship of Dr V P de Villiers, has the blessing of the Government.

Voluntary sterilisation in men and women, as a means of family planning, is being widely encouraged and the majority of the large medical aid societies are paying for the operations.

Sterilisation for the underprivileged is free of charge and transport is arranged from home to hospital or clinic and back again.

In the Cape there are three educational audio/visual programmes aimed at the lower income groups. These programmes have been scientifically worked out to appeal to the widest possible audience and copies of the colour slide shows

have been made for showing in hospitals, clinics and factories.

There are two basic programmes — one tells the personal story of a coloured man who decides to have a vasectomy.

Sensitively handled, the story answers all the questions a man would ask on whether the operation will affect his sex life, whether it is painful, if he will need time off work and how effective it is.

The second programme is the story of Marie, who has her "tubes" tied after the birth of her fourth child. It goes on to show how she and her husband manage to save up for a refrigerator and are also hoping one day to own their own home.

There are plans to take the educational programmes into the country districts to be shown at farm club meetings and clinics, where there is difficulty in breaking down cultural prejudice against sterilisation and where it is an established tradition to have large families as an insurance against old age.

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Coloured Postal Employees Association of South Africa

Black Allied Workers Union

Bay Bus Workers Company Union

Artisan Staff Association

African Transport Workers Union

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Witwatersrand Liquor & Catering Trade Employees Union

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Pretoria Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union

Pretoria Catering Trades Employees Union

National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers

Natal Liquor and Catering Trades Employees Union

Liquor and Catering Trades Employees Union

Hotel, Liquor and Catering Trade Workers Union

Hotel, Bar & Catering Trades Employees Association

Fears of black 'flood' exaggerated — author

12/1983
Saldun
235

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

IF the Government scrapped influx control, the "flood" of blacks to the cities would not be nearly as great as supporters of control claim, according to a book by a noted research economist, which is due for release next week.

But the book also argues that influx control has, up to now, been very successful in keeping blacks out of the white cities and that South Africa is underurbanised by international standards.

The book is by Cape Town economist Mr Charles Simkins. Entitled "Four Essays on the past, present and possible future distribution of black South Africans", it is based on a mathematical analysis of influx control policies.

According to Mr Simkins, the proportion of blacks in urban areas outside the homelands actually dropped

between 1960 and 1980 from 29,6% to 26,7%.

And in the country areas outside the homelands, it dropped even more drastically — from 35,1% to 20,6%.

And the proportion of blacks in the homelands rose sharply from 39,8% to 53,1% between 1960 and 1980.

He argues that, because of influx control policies, the population of South African cities actually lags far behind those of other countries with a similar population and income standards.

Thus, he argues, means influx control policies and resettlement programmes have been effective in their aim of keeping blacks out of cities and forcing them into the homelands, which are becoming overcrowded.

But Mr Simkins also argues that influx control has created a vicious spiral in which ever tougher control is needed to keep blacks out of

cities — and he cites tougher pass raids and action against squatters as evidence.

He argues that scrapping influx control would not produce as great a flood to the cities as its supporters claim.

He says scrapping the system would remove pressure on black country areas and thus make them more able to support a population.

Without influx control, he says, the black city population would rise to 47% by the end of the century, only half-way towards closing the gap with the internationally expected amount.

There would be about 7 400 000 extra people in the white areas by the end of the century, about a third the amount expected by most commentators.

He argues that cities would be better able to cope with this rise in population than black country areas.

CAPE Times 14/5/83 235

Private sector 'must help' cope with urbanization

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The private sector would have to help finance the challenges of a restructured society, another industrial revolution and large-scale increasing urbanisation, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He said at the resumption of the debate on the Finance vote that parents, for instance, would have to realize that the days of free schooling for their children would run out.

In the long term, the challenges facing South Africa were those that

would accompany structural changes to the country, a third industrial revolution, and the urbanisation of large numbers of people. Possibly 18 to 20 million blacks would become urbanised in the next two decades and 85 percent more coloureds would move to cities.

At the same time the decentralization of economic activities throughout South Africa in the next two decades would have to be taken into account.

"It is out of this process that the economic problems, and I stress,

the opportunities will arise."

Mr Horwood said he did not think decentralization would reverse the process of urbanisation in the existing metropolitan areas.

"I say it will arrest the present or recent flow of migration to the big metropolitan areas. Chances are that decentralization will slow the process down and will mean more urbanisation in the rural areas, if I can put it that way."

As Minister of Finance he had to take note of what the effect of this would be on the econ-

omy.

"When people move to big cities or to new cities a whole series of material needs come into effect."

Although South Africa was able to cope with the challenges ahead, it was unreasonable to expect the government to finance it all.

"The private sector has done a great deal to develop this country and is doing so every day," Mr Horwood said.

"But I sometimes wonder whether the private sector or parts of it realize first of all the magnitude of the challenges

ahead and secondly the necessity for the whole country to finance them."

He believed the private sector was going to have to play an increasingly important part.

"Just one aspect, for example, is education. The days of so-called free education will run out and that means parents and others will have to help the government to finance this extremely important service."

"I think as long as we can all be aware of these magnificent opportunities and realize it re-

quires a national effort to finance them, our future is assured and this country will go from strength to strength," Mr Horwood said.

The balance of payments had improved substantially as a result of the government's fiscal and monetary policies, and foreign reserves had been rising steadily and the economy as a whole was stable, he said.

It was true that the inflation rate in the short term was still too high, but its present rate of 13.5 percent was by no means unreasonable.

"I would say looking at the shorter term there is no reason for pessimism. There is no doubt that in the United States, which has an enormous effect on world economy, there are signs of improvement, Mr Horwood said.

"This will spill over and is already doing so in the European economy and we are geared to take advantage of this gradual improvement in the world economy."

"By the end of this year we will see distinct signs of that recovery in South Africa," he said.

— Sapa

CAPL. TONES
21/5/83
235

Govt's 'fierce dogs, arson'

Staff Reporter

THE government's response to increased black urbanization had been "legalized arson, ferocious dogs and harassment and imprisonment of men, women and children", Dr J T Sonnenberg, PFP MPC, said in the Provincial Council on Thursday

Dr Sonnenberg, the opposition spokesman on health, said during the no-confidence debate that 38 percent of blacks had been urbanized by 1980. However, by the end of the century, this figure was expected to reach 75 percent.

The government had dealt with this problem in a "typically makeshift" fashion, bearing in mind that it was escalating all the time.

At the KTC squatter camp, they had responded with tear-smoke and searchlights.

"The battle for KTC may be over, and the authorities may feel they have achieved some-



Dr J T Sonnenberg

thing," he said. "In truth they have achieved nothing. The same scenario will recur with a few changes in the cast at a different venue before very long."

Mr H A Smit, NP MPC, said greater numbers of blacks were streaming to the Cape than the economy or number of houses could carry.

'Protected'

People "who had a right to be here" had to be protected from the effects of people streaming to the area, he said. There were already 10 000 unemployed coloured people in the Cape. "Do you want to make this problem worse?"

How could the government use valuable ground to provide housing for these large numbers of people? The problem would become even worse if contract workers were allowed to bring wives to the Cape, he said.

The movement of people would lead to depopulation of the homelands, a greater need for housing in the Cape, pressure on schools and health services. In short, permanent black residents would be worse off, he said.

255 ~~Handwritten~~ Hansard 25/5/83
 Q Col. 1381 - 1382
 *14 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of (i) the Black township of Cullinan, (ii) Tokoza Alberton, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton (v) Vosloorus, (vi) Kwa Thema (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Kathlehong, (ix) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) the Black township of Delmas, (xii) the Black township of Devon and (xiii) Tsakane as at 31 December 1981 and 31 December 1982, respectively?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

31 December 1981

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Cullinan	880	410	790
Tokoza	23 360	10 885	23 363
Wattville	6 993	3 721	10 059
Daveyton	27 066	24 165	42 037
Vosloorus	24 500	11 483	12 962
Kwa Thema	20 654	19 134	38 151
Ratanda	3 188	2 209	6 426
Kathlehong	29 959	24 867	54 065
Duduza	8 227	6 147	12 379
Tembisa	51 955	24 788	74 212
Delmas	2 887	2 228	3 580
Devon	468	383	835
Tsakane	8 242	8 381	12 878

25 MAY 1983

1382

31 December 1982

Cullinan	950	411	846
Tokoza	25 700	13 433	31 549
Wattville	7 117	3 733	10 222
Daveyton	27 503	24 784	43 120
Vosloorus	25 513	11 706	13 605
Kwa Thema	21 080	19 501	38 543
Ratanda	3 114	2 177	6 572
Kathlehong	34 391	28 146	56 853
Duduza	10 300	12 177	17 781
Delmas	2 898	2 230	3 705
Devon	513	425	895
Tsakane	8 705	8 908	15 162



Mr Errol Moorcroft
Parliamentary Staff

THE devastating drought in black homelands was forcing black people to move to towns and cities in increasing numbers to escape starvation, the Assembly has been told

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the effect of the drought in the black homelands was "nothing less than a disaster of major proportions"

He appealed to the Minister of Co-operation

ARCUS 8/6/83

'Drought forcing blacks to move'

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "face up to the realities of the situation and not to take evasive action behind clouds of teargas and rolls of barbed wire"

Speaking in the debate on the budget vote for Dr Koornhof's department, Mr Moorcroft said "King Canute ordered the rising tide to recede and he failed This honourable Minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail"

Mr Moorcroft, the chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said the Minister was underestimating the forces that drove people to leave the security of their homes to enter the "forbidden" white areas

"A man might sit back passively and watch his crops wither and his cattle die, but when his children start dying then he will move And he will move to wherever he thinks he has a chance of finding work to save his family"

Explosive

He said "Sending these people back solves nothing — rather does it build up an explosive situation in the rural areas

"it is my great fear that the spark of revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands And that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose"

Starvation

In a grim outline of drought conditions in the black homelands, Mr Moorcroft called on the Assembly to consider the following facts

- This year alone more than 130 000 cattle had died of starvation and disease in the homelands

- Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million

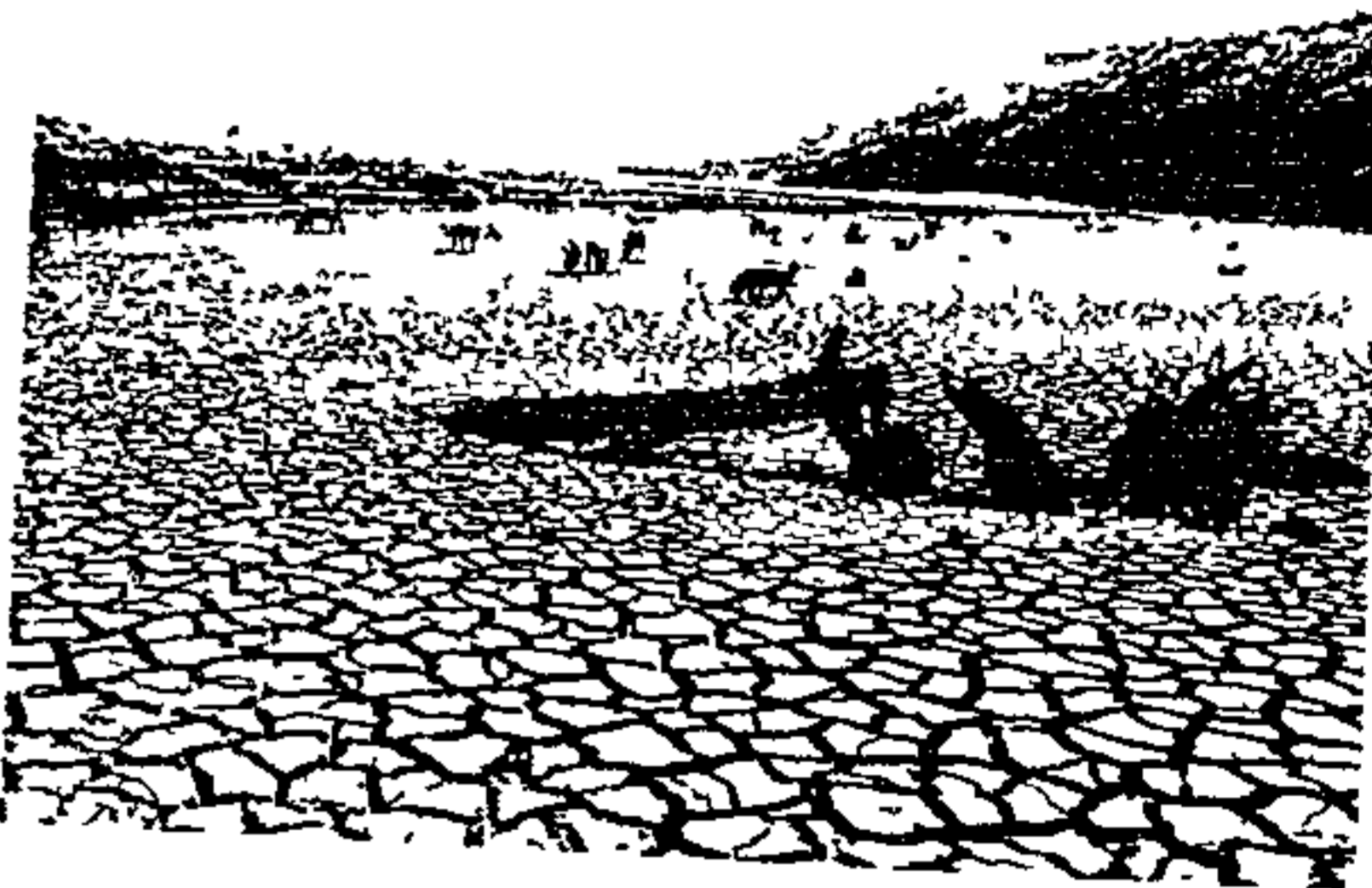
- Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory's cattle would die during this winter

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei's veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come

Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, had submitted



Dr Koornhof under siege

CONSERVATIVE Party speakers provoked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to react angrily to what he called "personal" insults during the debate on his budget vote

Early in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) moved on behalf of her party that the Minister's salary be reduced

The Conservative Party, when the debate resumed yesterday, introduced a motion calling for Dr Koornhof's salary, in excess of R54 000, to be deducted altogether from his department's budget

BACKED OFF

While the PFP condemned the Minister for "inhuman treatment" of blacks in the Western Cape and the removal of blacks from "black spots" such as Driefontein, the CP argued that the Minister had backed off from removals and that consolidation of the black national states had come to a standstill

Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to South Africa



Dr Piet Koornhof

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army"

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr F van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas

Subject ECONOMIC
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Paper No. I
(to be copied from the heading on the

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and of the block on this cover the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers The use of a ball point pen is not acceptable Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets of examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for the award of a diploma

CAREFULLY

Enter at the top of each page and if the block on this cover the question you are answering. Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball point pen, Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for which pencil may also be used. Names must be printed on each page (e.g. graph-paper) where sheet examination book(s) are used. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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South Africa

TRIO RAND/S P C T

lands

● Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million

● Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year. If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory's cattle would die during this winter.

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei's veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come.

Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa.

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, had submitted a proposal for the establishment of such a council to the Government.

"The South African Government will not stand in the way of the proposed interim arrangement as the parties of South West themselves wish it to be put into effect in the period before independence."

Mr Botha stressed that "the interim arrangement should not hamper or jeopardise the current international negotiations which are of course proceeding."

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Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to South Africa by establishing a city in the Western Cape that would accommodate more blacks than were presently living in the homeland of Kwandebele.

City slums report 'being considered'

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced that the report on the upgrading of urban slums in the

Eastern Cape is in the final stages of consideration by the Government.

Dr Koornhof made this announcement during the debate on his budget vote yesterday.

In the same debate Mr Andrew Savage, PFP Walmer, pointed out that rural slums were worse than urban slums, the only merit of rural slums being that, from the Government's point of view, they were out of sight.

CONDITIONS

Dr Koornhof said that the Metropolitan Black Planning Council had been appointed in the Eastern Cape to improve the deplorable conditions in which thousands of blacks were living.

He called on the private sector and employers in particular to provide housing once basic services had been laid on.

He said that apart from general upgrading, development action was to be instigated in areas such as Kwadwest, Kwamagxaki, the Red Location, Zwide shanty town, and Motherwell.

Dr Piet Koornhof

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army."

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr F van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister. Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas.

Mr van Staden also accused Dr Koornhof of being disloyal to the policy of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and moving away from separate development.

Development vote



A squatter shelter is torn down at KTC, May 1983.

Homelands could 'spark' revolt

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFM Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands.

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time "pulled out all the stops", providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a "squatter problem" and "illegals".

"The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, prosecution, fines and deportation."

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem.

'Black tide'

"The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for "bread to put into their children's mouths".

"It is my great fear that the spark to a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had "gone out of its way" to assist the homelands in surviving the drought. The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds

Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Consolidation of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday

Transfer of an additional 82 000ha — promised to Ciskei since February last year — would be entrenched in legislation this session

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the exception of Kwazulu and Kanguwane, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.

Drought hit many start squage to the cities

all Argus 11/6/83 235

Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impooverished Ciskeians and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in this area, Mr George Reynolds, echoed the stern warning by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFF MP for Albany, in Parliament this week.

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

Accelerated

"We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared," Mr Koch said.

"I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at."

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdantsane in Ciskei, on East London's doorstep.

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr Koch.

Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably."

Mr Moorcraft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area.

Squatter camp

It was difficult to measure the degree of migration, but the Western Cape squatter camp populations were probably increased by the drought.

The Langa courts there were already working flat out to deal with the prosecutions for illegal entry into the area.

"One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand. There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities."

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be scared to provide work for those from other areas.

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available.

All 'mocs cons' to this bea

Weekend Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Jackie, East London's N American brown b could be having a h warming party in (ber

Construction of new R70 000 enclosure the Queens Park here is due to begin July 4. It is expected to be completed within three months.

Although the R70 cash target has been after a R50 000 donation from Somerset West lionaire Laureen Wyk, donations in are still being sought.

Mr Donald Card, chairman of the Save Our Bear fund, among the material needed were about 10 bricks and a particular type of piping.

Feet on the beat — that's 'Tiny' Strydom

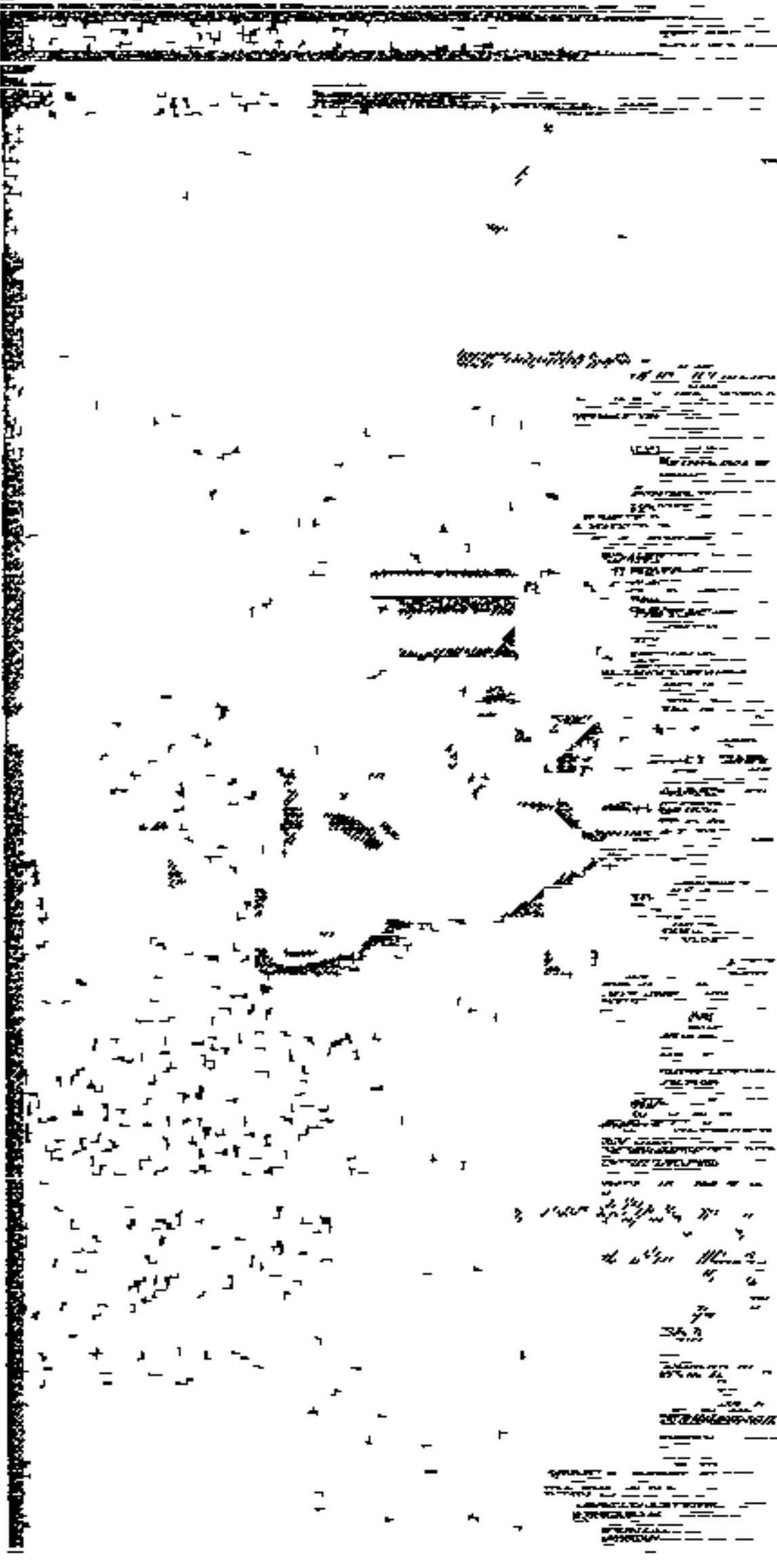
By **BRUCE HOPWOOD**
Weekend Argus Reporter

WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even

"All the skollies knew who I was. They used to me the 'oubaas van jare'," he says.

It is not surprising that he can't recall any pleasant situations or ever being in fear of his while walking his beat. Just over 2 m tall, this



Drought may start surge to the cities

6/4 ARGUS 11/6/83 235

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Feet on the beat that's 'Tiny' Strydom

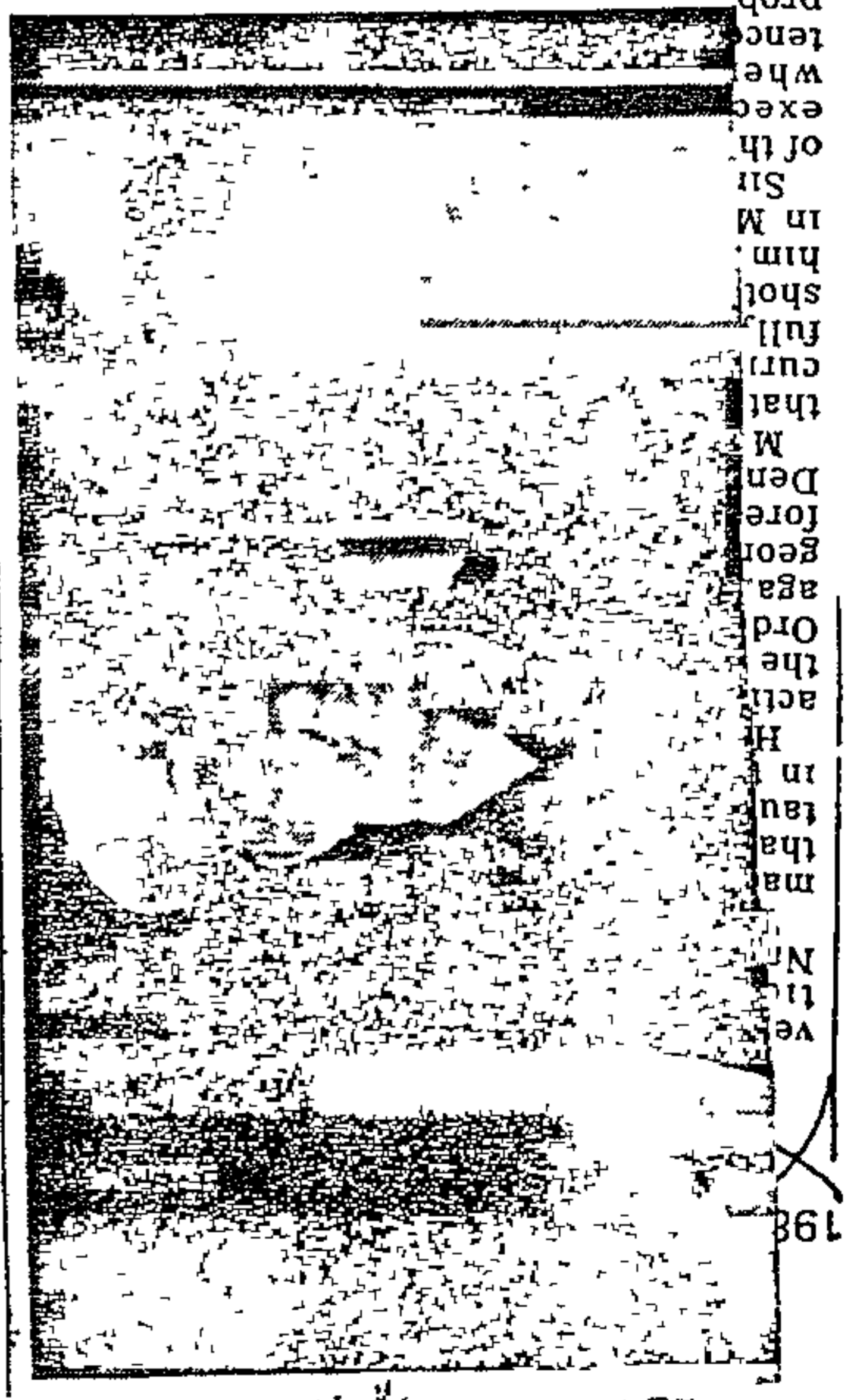
By BRUCE HOPWOOD
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WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even after 36 years' duty at Caledon Square, Warrant Officer Strydom still prefers a foot patrol to a police van

"All the skollies knew when me the 'oubaas van jare'"

It is not surprising that pleasant situations or ever while walking his beat Junior police boxer strikes a darkened avenue



Black population rise 'irresponsible'

235

News 14/6/83

Staff Reporter
WHITES have been effectively and irretrievably outnumbered in South Africa and black leaders must realise that population control can no longer be interpreted as a device to obliterate their race

This was said today by Mr Hennie Klerck, newly-elected president of the Afrikaanse Handel-sinstituut (AHI)

He told delegates to the annual general meeting of the Brick Development Association in Durban that there was an estimated backlog of

600 000 housing units for all ethnic groups in South Africa

This figure increased by 180 000 units a year because of "the irresponsible population growth factor of our black countrymen"

"Nobody can possibly provide for such a human tide, not even a strong and powerful government — whether it be white, brown or black, capitalist, socialist or even communist

"The answer lies in controlling that population now," Mr Klerck said

Mr Klerck said the

AHI had often been branded as an apologist for Government policy, but it was totally apolitical and concerned itself only with the business interests of a specific group

Statement

Referring to his statement welcoming the new constitution at the AHI's congress in Cape Town last month, Mr Klerck said "I have naturally been criticised because I have committed the AHI in support of constitutional reform. But I do not see this as entering the party political arena

"I merely believe that if there is going to be a change in our economy and lifestyle, we have a right to have our say"

Mr Klerck said the huge housing backlog put the building industry "on the threshold of entering the most dramatic boom in its history, which will be sustained for many years because of socio-political demand pressures"

He questioned whether it was necessary to build brick homes "to last 1 000 years" and suggested that one of the main reasons for high housing costs was "over-specification"

Black births blamed for lack of homes

Mercury

17/10/83

235

Property Editor

MR HENNIE Klerck, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, yesterday blamed the 'irresponsible population growth factor of our black countrymen' for the growing housing backlog.

He told the annual meeting of the Brick Developers' Association in Durban there was an estimated backlog of 600 000 housing units for all ethnic groups in South Africa.

This was increasing by 180 000 homes a year, a factor for which he criticised blacks.

Mr Klerck said 'It is reported that our black population is growing at the alarming rate of 3 percent a year, and that this is the main contributing factor to the doubling of our population every 31 years.

'Every day we see headlines of starvation in KwaZulu and other black homelands. This is great news material — but the type of news that does South Africa's image precious little good.

'Should these headlines not rather be highlighting the greatest problem facing the underprivileged of South Africa today?

'They should be screaming at us all — every week, every day — the absolute necessity to curb the frightening population explosion which threatens to destroy our beautiful country.

'Nobody can possibly provide for such a human tide, not even a strong and powerful government, whether it be white, brown or black, capitalist, socialist or even communist.

'The answer lies in controlling that population now.

Priority

'Our black leaders must surely realise and recognise that control of population growth can no longer be interpreted as the white man's device for obliterating their race, because whites have long ago been effectively and irretrievably outnumbered.'

Mr Klerck added 'Why do I raise this subject at the annual meeting of the BDA? Simply because leaders of all fields have admitted that overcoming the black housing backlog is of the highest priority.

'I therefore think this is the right time and place to ask you whether you are doing your bit.'

He said that the huge backlog meant that generally the building industry was on the threshold of entering the most dramatic boom in its history.

'What is even more promising is the fact that this boom will be sustained for many years because of the socio-political demand pressures.'

Mr Klerck also defended the AHI's position 'We have often been branded as an apologist for Government policy and some have looked upon our institute as an anachronism in the modern business world.

'I wish to assure you, however, that the AHI is not a puppet organisation.

'We are totally apolitical and concern ourselves solely with the business interests of a specific group.

'We will never hesitate to tackle legislation to prove that point.'

FINANCE/STOCK EXCHANGE

Tongaat chief urges rural jobs scheme

ARGUS
15/6/83

235

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THE Government and private enterprise should set up a vast scheme to provide work for the rural population on projects like building roads and dams, says Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group

effect on the agricultural sector
"Its continuation will exacerbate the situation, which will materially affect sectors of the economy not normally affected by the weather. Entire industries may be disrupted by electricity costs and water rationing

He says in the group's annual report this could prevent a large-scale drift to the towns as a result of the drought

"The drought and its aftermath will accelerate the problems of unemployment and underemployment in rural subsistence economies

Otherwise urban migration will increase to such an extent that the authorities could be hard pressed to deal with the resulting problems

"There is therefore an urgent need for relief employment schemes aided by the resources of the relevant government departments and private enterprise, whereby rural rehabilitation and development can be accelerated"

"While winter rainfall might alleviate the critical water shortages in many parts of the country, the drought has already had a disastrous

TWO PROJECTS

Tongaat-Hulett, which employs more than 47 000 people, will itself go ahead with two major construction projects, a R175-million sugar mill on the Natal north coast and a R30-million brick factory near Pretoria

This is in spite of the fact that Mr Saunders foresees a fall in profits this year

The group's pre-tax profit was R87,4-million in the year to March. Sugar accounted for 28,4 percent of this

Earnings were 116,1c a share and the total dividend is 58c a share. No comparison is possible because these are the first results since the Tongaat-Hulett merger

Audrey d'Angelo

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Apartheid policy is anything but petty

August 16/6/83

235

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, reviews the report by the Surplus People Project, which records the forced removal of 3.5-million individuals in 13 years and the threat hanging over 2-million more

OBJECTIONS to apartheid have often been directed at its "petty" insults to people. But a recently-completed study has shown that the real affect of separate development has been anything but petty.

The study, done by a group of volunteer researchers operating under the name Surplus People Project, has put an awesome perspective on the artificial population shift that has taken place in terms of the policy.

Forced removals have from time to time evoked outcries, particularly against the authoritarian terms on which people were moved and the dismal conditions in which they were sometimes resettled.

The Surplus People Project set out in 1979 to sketch the national dimensions of this policy and what its impact has been on the communities that have been relocated.

Startling

One of the most startling findings was. Since 1960 there have been more than 3.5-million individual removals of various types. At least 2-million more people are currently under threat of removal. Many people have been moved more than once, and some are living in fear of further relocation.

The estimated 3.5-million-removals exclude relocations due to betterment or land-use planning in the homelands and endorsement out of the "white" cities under influx control regulations.

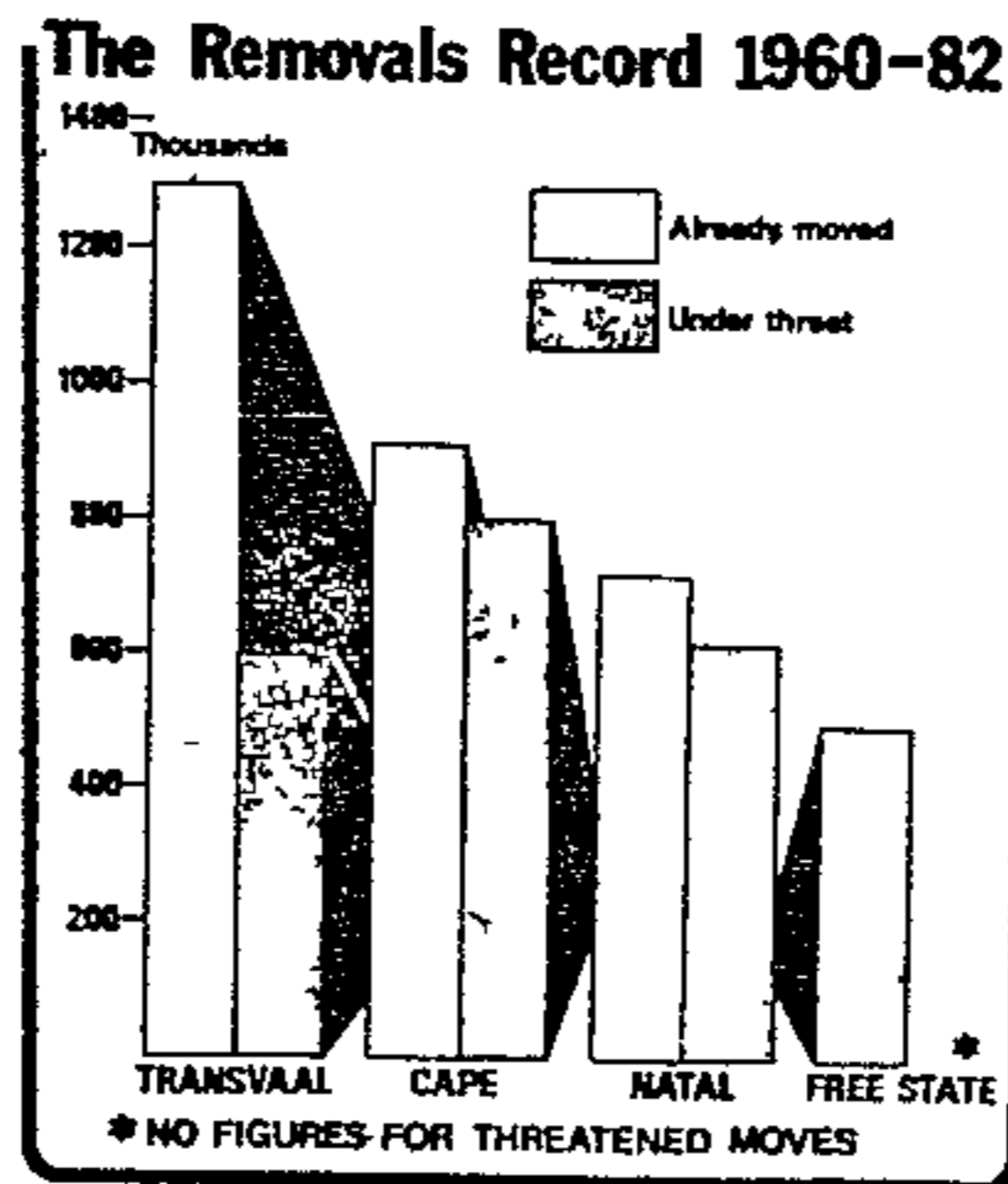
Betterment removals in Natal alone are thought to exceed a million since the 1950s.

It was impossible to count the number of people displaced under the influx control laws, as the records did not tell how many of the hundreds of thousands arrested were actually expelled.

Biggest category

The single biggest category of people removed have been farm workers — 1.129-million. This includes people who have been living on farms as tenants and workers who have become redundant owing to old age or mechanisation.

Group area removals have been the second largest category — 834 000. Thousands of black people who were moved to homelands from areas in Pretoria in the 1950s and early 1960s had to be moved again because they were settled with the wrong ethnic group.



The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of black spots and consolidation. It is estimated that 1.153-million people are to be moved in terms of the 1975 proposals for consolidation of the homelands. The rest of the estimated 2-million future removals are expected to be made up through farm evictions, influx control and infrastructural development.

Most of the removals have taken place in the Transvaal. But the large number of homelands in the province and their ill-defined borders have created such confusion in certain areas that even the people living there are not sure whether they live in Gazankulu or Lebowa, Venda or Gazankulu or in Lebowa or kwaNdebele.

Worst conditions

In the Eastern Cape the SPP concentrated on Ciskei, where it found resettlement conditions to be "some of the worst in the country — extremely high unemployment, little economic activity, a very dense population and a particularly repressive Bantustan government."

Piecemeal removal of farm families and the re-establishment of townships in black areas account for the mass of the 400 000 recorded removals in the area. Black spot removals account for a small proportion, but these are presently in the limelight because more than 40 000 people in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei are scheduled for relocation.

On the infamous Dimbaza resettlement project, the SPP says in a statement publicising its report: "Dimbaza is an often quoted example of how a closer settlement be-

came a showpiece. There are factories in Dimbaza, and housing has been improved, but SPP found a 35 percent unemployment rate among the economically active population — among the highest in the country.

"Dimbaza was improved only as a result of an international outcry. There are hundreds of Dimbazas throughout South Africa needing development, but little happens unless they somehow make the limelight — and even then, as Dimbaza shows, the development does not meet local needs."

The Western Cape was found to have been affected mainly by Group Area evictions and by the destruction of informal settlements, the black occupants of which were shipped back to the Transkei and Ciskei because of the Government's coloured labour preference policy for the area.

Relocations in the Northern Cape are virtually complete.

The Free State lays claim to the largest resettlement area in the country — Onverwagt, with an estimated 160 000 people, although some put it at 200 000.

Material loss

In Natal only half of the scheduled relocations have been carried out. The province differs in that it includes only one homeland, kwaZulu, which has the largest population but which is at the same time also the most fragmented.

Many parts of the homeland about white urban areas, encouraging a proliferation of informal settlements, making access to jobs somewhat easier and also making commuting possible on a much wider scale.

The SPP says in its report that living conditions in relocation areas are generally very poor and most people suffer material loss when they are relocated, particularly those moved from where they had agricultural land to areas where they do not.

However, basic facilities have been to "since the terrible days of Mondlo and Stinkwater in the early 1960s." It insists that conditions are highly variable and still so rudimentary as to make the Government's repeated assurances that removals mean development and upliftment "a public relations exercise only."

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Drought forces trek of workers from the Karoo

CARL TIMB 17/6/83
 235

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The central Karoo's crippling drought and the onset of winter are making Beaufort West, the largest town in the area, a "mecca" for poverty-stricken farm labourers who are trekking along major trunk and dirt roads in caravans of donkey carts loaded with families, furniture, poultry and other possessions.



Still only 25 years old, Mr Schalk Frieslaar has trekked through the Karoo from Rooi-poort, Sterkfontein, Murraysburg, Waai-fontein, Soutpoort, Fraserburg, Brandfontein, Oppermanskraal, Victoria West, and Nelspoort.

The "trek" labour exodus from major towns like Carnarvon, Murraysburg, Victoria West, Fraserburg, Prince Alfred Road, Laingsburg and Loxton (areas called the Nuweveld in the north and the Koup in the south) is not unusual, but this year's disastrous drought, said to be one of the worst in history, and the already freezing cold weather in the Nuweveld, Sneeu-berg and Winterberg mountain ranges, are driving entire families towards Beaufort West.

Snow peril

According to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers' Union, if it now snowed in Karoo's mountainous regions "many will perish in the mountains"

"There is not much work in Karoo towns any more because of the crippling drought, and coloured labourers are trekking into our area by the thousands," said Mr Essop, a Beaufort West businessman and former member of the old Coloured Representative Council (CRC)

'Willing hand'

"Already about 30 to 40 families are outspanned near Nelspoort, about 60 kms from Beaufort West. Schools, churches, town and divisional councils, white farmers' unions and co-operatives, farmers themselves and shopkeepers are giving a willing and helping hand, while the Department of Internal Affairs has sent many social workers and other staff into the field to assist these desperate and illiterate people



Rev George de Vos, Nelspoort's church is Karoo's 'trek' children



Mr Pieter Lund, chairman of the Beaufort West Farmers' Union and a member of the area's Koup Divisional Council, confirmed "conditions can become critical"

'Survey'

"However, we have all put our heads together and believe through a spot-check survey employment for these luckless north and central Karoo trek-labourers exists in the Merweville and Leeu-Gamka areas to the east," said Mr Lund

"But we doubt these people will be keen to make the trek to these areas because they are traditionally not from that part of South Africa. If they now have to live by trapping hares, dassies and other small game with outmoded snares, then they must really be going through bad times"

Act is focus of seven-day vigil

CAPE TOWN 20/6/83 235

- Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash is mounting a week-long public vigil to focus attention on forced removals and resettlements from today — the 70th anniversary of the Natives Land Act of 1913

The Act prohibited blacks from buying land in areas demarcated for whites, and vice versa, Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash, said in a statement

"This set the pattern of black dispossession which has culminated in the forced removal of over three million people"

The government's purpose in passing the Land Act was to reduce Bantu-speaking people to being wage-labourers

and subordinates forever, she said

This week's programme of shows in the Trellis Room beside the Crypt under St George's Cathedral includes

● Monday, 1pm — Dr Margaret Nash speaks on "One People, One Land"

● Tuesday — "The Promised Land", a slide show, will be presented in English and Afrikaans alternately from 11 30 until 1pm at half-hourly intervals

● Wednesday, 1pm — Community Arts Project Mime Group will stage "Die Groot Baas"

● Thursday, 1pm — a slide show entitled "Vulamehlo" (open your eyes)

● Friday, 1pm — Cape Focus, 70 years of relocation, by Mr Keith Gottschalk

Govt 'respects' Rikhoto ruling

CAPE TIMES 23/6/83

~~200 201 206 357 340 357 235~~
THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met administration board chairmen yesterday afternoon to discuss the issue of contract labourers' rights to apply for permanent residence in South Africa.

But at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday morning he stressed that squatting would not be permitted.

This follows a decision by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to grant permanent residence rights to Mr Mehlo Tom Rikhoto, who had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years.

In a statement Dr Koornhof said the government would respect the judgment and would not introduce legislation that would nullify it.

"Every case will be judged on merit and strictly tested against the guidelines outlined by the Appeal Court decision."

The government would introduce amending legislation during this session to clarify the situation regarding the wives and children of the contract workers concerned.

The conditions would entail the assurance of some form of residence or site for a proposed home.

Dr Koornhof said that in order to clarify misunderstanding, confusion and speculation which had arisen as a result of the Rikhoto judgment it was neces-

sary to spell out clearly how the judgment affected the legal position of migrant workers and their dependants.

"I must emphasize that the government is obviously bound by the judgment and that it accepts responsibility for all its implications."

"I must however also stress the fact that as the responsible minis-

that the rights of affected migrant workers have been clearly established they have basically acquired the right to apply to rent or buy the right of occupation of a home by what is commonly known as the home ownership scheme or by purchasing 99-year leasehold rights.

"But they have not, in terms of the judgment, acquired legal rights to demand a house in black urban residential areas."

"It is common cause that many of the dependants of migrant workers who qualify to live in urban townships in terms of the Rikhoto judgment are already present in urban townships."

"Such persons must come forward and identify themselves to the township administration in order that it may be explained to them what these legal rights are and what steps can be taken to help them."

"It must be clearly understood that squatting will not be permitted under any circumstances."

Dr Koornhof appealed to employers affected by the judgment to clarify their position with the authorities — Sapa



ter it is my duty to avoid, at all costs, that unrealistic expectations of instant accommodation in urban areas are not created in the minds of migrant workers and their families who are affected by the judgment.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that now

Harsh Land Act of 70 years ago imposed segregation

Awaking on Friday morning, June 20, 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth
— Sol T Plaatje

The Boers are now ousting the Englishmen from the public service, and when they have finished with them, they will make a law declaring it a crime for a native to live in South Africa unless he is a servant in the employ of a Boer, and from this it will be just one step to complete slavery
— Mosotho speaker cited by Plaatje

IN his 1916 treatise "Native Life in South Africa" black journalist and political leader Plaatje dealt trenchantly and in detail with the 1913 Natives Land Act and its cataclysmic effects on 4½ million black South Africans

Writing in the 1960s, Francis Wilson made the restrained comment "Few laws passed in South Africa can have been felt with such immediate harshness by so large a section of the population" For Plaatje and his contemporaries no such moderation was possible For them it was a deliberate act of genocide, the "South African war of extermination"

What happened

What evoked such harsh words and intense feelings? On this 70th anniversary of the Land Act it is important to look back and find out what actually happened and why

The legislation, not even mentioned in the Governor General's speech at the opening of the 1913 session of Parliament, was foreshadowed by a February 18 question concerning details of the registration of Transvaal farms in the name of blacks in the past three years To it the Minister of Lands provided a cut-and-dried answer, which later analysis proved to be grossly misleading but at the time provided the "statistical scarecrow"

needed by the white racist lobby

Ten days later, in an impassioned address on the enormous danger of squatting, Orange Free State member J G Keyter called for a General Pass and Squatters Bill to prohibit coloured people (1) from wandering about without a proper pass, (2) from squatting on farms, and (3) from sowing on the share system Transvaaler P G W Grobler, later to be imprisoned as one of the 1914 Boer Rebellion traitors, moved the addition "and further to take effective measures to restrict the purchase and lease of land by natives"

Minister of Native Affairs Hertzog responded by introducing a Natives Land Bill, with the unprecedented assurance that the Governor General would not withhold royal assent.

The bill led to a furore in Parliament and throughout the land, with deputations and representations from all quarters — South African Native National Congress, Transvaal Landowners' Association, churches, missionary societies, etc Yet within weeks it was rushed through both Houses of Parliament, signed by the Governor General on June 16, and gazetted on June 19 to take immediate effect

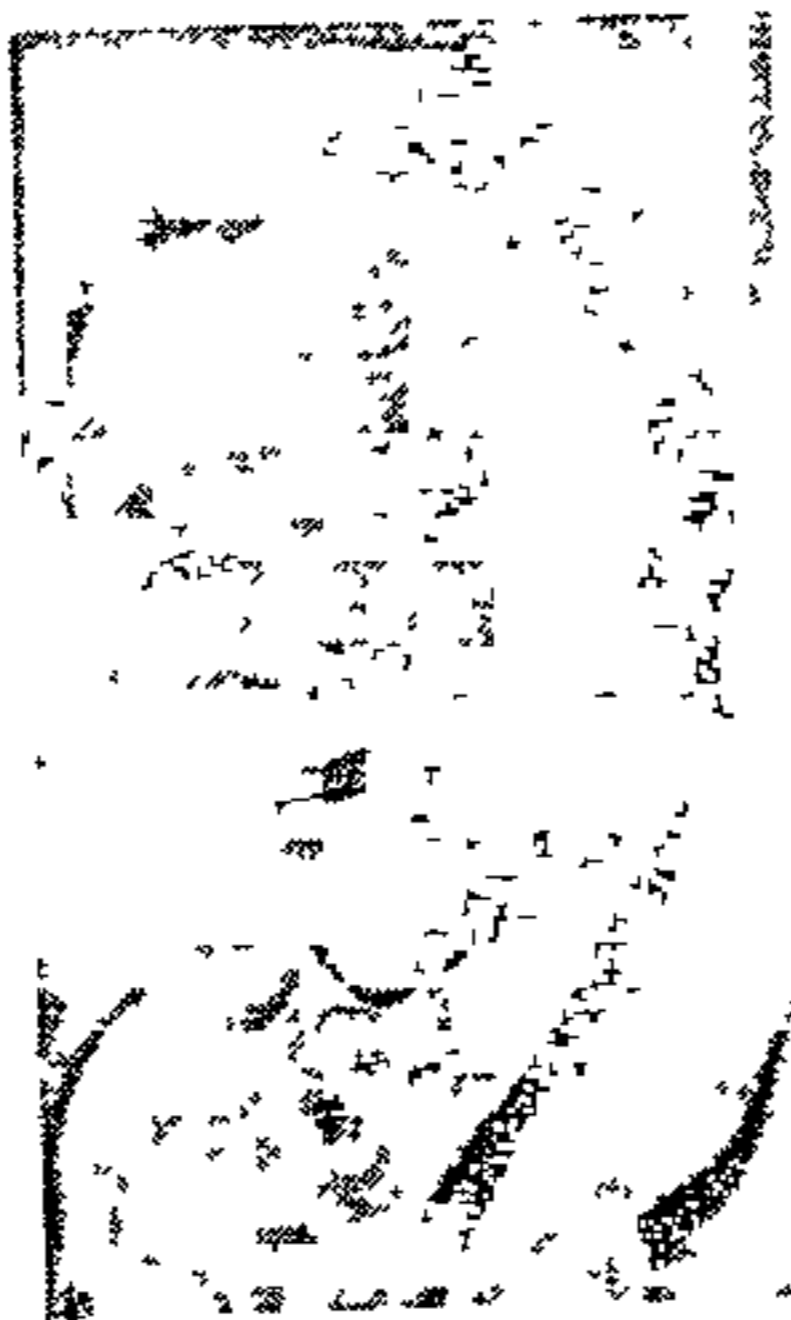
'Scheduled areas'

The Natives Land Act 27 of 1913 imposed on the Union of South Africa as a whole the stringent segregation and control of blacks practised by the Orange Free State It delimited certain areas, mainly in Natal and the Cape Province, as African reserves These "scheduled areas", comprising about seven percent of the total land area of the country, included extensive areas already owned and occupied by Africans Africans were prohibited from acquiring, leasing or occupying land outside the reserves and whites from dealing in land inside the reserves

The Act therefore pro-

vided for territorial separation, the elimination of agricultural competition from an already hard-pressed African peasantry and the removal of nearly a million people from white farms into inadequate and often already overcrowded reserves It forced Africans into wage labour on the white farms, in the mines and in the burgeoning urban industrial areas

At the time of its passing whites already held 50 times as much land per head as did the



Sol Plaatje .. on "refugees escaping from a war"

blacks, but the motive was not protection of white progressive agriculture Rather the reverse The newly formed African Farmers' Association was encouraging its members to acquire land and to adopt modern farming methods And all over the country blacks farming-on-the-half were bringing agricultural land into production to the benefit alike of the landowners and the society in need of food and of themselves

Only choice

These half-share farmers were in fact among the hardest hit by the Act Their only choice was to become wage labourers and hand over their livestock, or to leave the farms with their stock and possessions in a desperate search for alternative land The penalty for accommodating a landless black was £100 or six months' imprisonment (shades of the Orderly Movement Bill and the 1983 Trespass Act amendment)

In chapters like "One Night with the Refugees" Plaatje, collecting evidence for an SANNC

deputation to the Queen, documented the widespread and intense suffering caused by this "plague law" It was suffering not only of body but also of mind and spirit when even a dead child had to be buried stealthily at night in a "stolen grave" and the sorrowing family had to resume their trek into a bleak future of servitude and serfdom

Writing of exiles swarming towards the Basuto border, driving their emaciated flocks attenuated by starvation and the cold, Plaatje depicts them as "refugees escaping from a war, with the enemy pressing hard at their heels"

Shameful

The story of the 70 years since the passing of the Land Act is no less shameful Additional land recommended in the Act was slow to materialize and with the 1936 Natives Trust and Land Act was linked to the process of excluding blacks territorially and politically from the commonwealth of South Africa

That nothing has changed, except for the worse, is shown by such contemporary evidence as the proposed constitution, which confirms the total denationalization and exclusion of blacks, and the latest report on "Forced Removals in South Africa" that in the past 20 years 3½ million removals have taken place and that another two million black



By MARGARET NASH

people live under threat of removal to homelands ghettos of poverty, hunger and desperation

Preventing violence

In the wake of the 1913 Land Act Plaatje and other Congress members did not mobilize black people for resistance but instead took upon themselves "the thankless and expensive task of restraining the Africans from violence"

Whose fault is it that after a half century of non-violent opposition and passive resistance the African National Congress embarked in the early 1960s on a programme of violence against installations, and that in the 70th year of national dispossession the Congress has resorted to the horrifying Pretoria-bomb type of counter-terror?

Let this be a time of mourning for all victims of the spiral of violence, and of dedication to the struggle for an open society in which the land will nourish all its children according to their need

231 200 207 216 227 237
144 000 workers qualify
Cape Times 23/6/83

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nearly 144 000 black contract workers in South Africa could be entitled to qualify for Section 10 rights following the Appeal Court decision in the recent Rikhoto case, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

Black people qualify for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — entitling them to live permanently in an urban area — if they have worked continuously for the same employer for 10 or more years.

Dr Koornhof said

yesterday 143 802 black contract workers "could optimally qualify" for Section 10 rights.

"If, in terms of the the Appeal Court's decision and the relevant Act, the conditions under which a contract worker can qualify were to be applied, the actual number would be very considerably less."

The break-down of the figures he was giving had been obtained from the administration boards and it had to be emphasized that they represented estimated numbers only.

This was because the actual total number could only be determined on a basis of examination of each individual case.

"This task, consid-

ering the fact that there are approximately 800 000 contract workers employed and the time involved, cannot be undertaken at this juncture," he said.

The minister supplied the following figures for contract workers who could qualify in respect of each administration board:

West Rand — 42 330,
East Rand — 15 600,
Port Natal — 29 761,
Central Transvaal —
12 482, Western Cape
— 12 000, Drakens-
berg — 9 089, South-
ern Orange Free State
— 7 657, Orange Vaal
— 4 800, Eastern
Transvaal — 1 141,
Western Transvaal —
3 044, Highveld —
2 510, Northern Cape
— 1 735, Eastern Cape
— 1 176, and Northern
Transvaal — 477. —
Sapa

CAN Times 25/6/83

Hurley women harassed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Archbishop Denis Hurley came under fiery and abusive attack when he held a poster during a Black Sash demonstration in Durban yesterday.

Passers-by were surprised to see him and some tried to tear the poster from his hands. He remained calm throughout.

Black Sash members were also harassed during their stand in Farewell Square. Water bombs were thrown, posters torn up and abuse was hurled at them.

Throughout the country from 8am to 5pm, public protests and vigils were held to focus attention on the 1913 Land Act and the effect it has had on the lives of millions of people.

Water bombs

Mrs Jill Nicholson, an executive member, said that while Ms Rita Easton was standing on the corner of West Street and Gardner Street a person threw a water bomb from an office building, narrowly missing her.

"A lot of heads popped out of the windows but we have no idea who threw it," said Mrs Nicholson.

More water bombs were thrown during the day but none hit their targets.

Two members, Ms Ann Colvin and Mrs Jo Thorpe, had their posters ripped out of their



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Archbishop Denis Hurley and the poster which was patched with sticky tape after being ripped up earlier.

hands. They were also threatened with violence.

"A man shouted racist abuse at them and when he was ignored he ripped the poster from Ann's hands and threatened her," said Mrs Nicholson.

"Others, mainly men, swore at us and made rude signs."

Mrs Nicholson said no-one was physically attacked but threats were made.

"This kind of response is good because it has shown that people are taking notice and reacting," she said.

235 Hansard 28/6/83
 Q. 61.1707
 988 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of (i) Ezamokuhle, Amersfoort, (ii) Emjindini, Barberton, (iii) Silobela, Carolina, (iv) Kwa Thandeka, Amsterdam, (v) Kwa Zanele, Breyten, (vi) the Black township of Chrissiesmeer, (vii) Kwa Dela, Davel,

(viii) Wesselton, Ermelo, (ix) the Black township of Lothair, (x) Sivukile, Morgenzon, (xi) Ethandakukhanya, Piet Retief (xii) Simile, Sabie, (xiii) Esizamelemi, Wakkerstroom, (xiv) Emgwenya, Waterval Boven, (xv) Kanyanmazane, Kangwane, (xvi) Kabokweni, Kangwane, and (xvii) Matsulu, Kangwane, as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1709

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

1710

	(a) Adult Male	(b) Adult female	(c) Children
(i) Amersfoort	520	622	1 464
(ii) Barberton	2 731	1 898	4 576
(iii) Carolina	929	702	2 054
(iv) Amsterdam	381	520	996
(v) Breyten	2 681	2 685	4 257
(vi) Chrissiesmeer	55	71	158
(vii) Davel	146	204	1 124
(viii) Ermelo	6 677	3 832	6 539
(ix) Lothair	192	453	992
(x) Morgenzon	551	655	661
(xi) Piet Retief	3 759	2 537	4 595
(xii) Sabie	1 595	1 711	1 230
(xiii) Wakkerstroom	361	354	675
(xiv) Waterval Boven	1 139	1 127	2 612
(xv) Kanyanmazane	9 265	8 435	12 800
(xvi) Kabokweni	2 155	3 062	4 147
(xvii) Matsulu	4 848	7 411	11 085

(235) *Hansard*
 Population 28/6/83
 Q. Col 1703
 976 Mr P G. SOAL asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of (i) the Black township of Witbank, (ii) Mhluzi, Middelburg, (iii) Syathemba, Balfour, (iv) Syathuthuka, Belfast, (v) Mfuleni, Leandra, (vi) Thula, Ogies, (vii) Nthorwane, Greylingstad, (viii) the Black

township of Perdekop, (ix) Vukuzakhe, Volksrust, (x) Sakhile, Standerton, (xi) the Black township of Hendrina, (xii) Emzinoni, Bethal, (xiii) Mbalenhle, Secunda, (xiv) the Black township of Dullstroom, (xv) the Black township of Lydenburg and (xvi) the Black township of Machadodorp as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a) Adult male	(b) Adult female	(c) Children
(i) Witbank	18 119	7 078	10 419
(ii) Middelburg	10 537	5 685	11 986
(iii) Balfour	1 958	1 759	3 705
(iv) Belfast	1 164	983	1 667
(v) Leandra	3 882	2 866	3 027
(vi) Ogies	1 773	1 411	2 727
(vii) Greylingstad	438	529	841
(viii) Perdekop	407	288	692
(ix) Volksrust	2 640	3 022	5 001
(x) Standerton	4 011	3 591	9 955
(xi) Hendrina	666	460	878
(xii) Bethal	5 513	2 831	7 690
(xiii) Secunda	6 342	2 907	5 963
(xiv) Dullstroom	206	214	317
(xv) Lydenburg	2 478	1 325	1 574
(xvi) Machadodorp	370	401	677

235 (124) Hansard Q 61. 1712
Port Alfred 28/6/83
1004 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development
3475

1713

TUESDAY,

- (1) (a) What is the (i) adult male, (ii) adult female and (iii) child population of the Black township of Port Alfred and (b) how many houses are there in the township,
- (2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in the township, if so how many families are on this list,
- (3) whether any houses were built in the township by his Department during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, if so, how many, if not when were houses last built there.
- (4) whether there are any plans for future residential development in the township, if so what is the nature of these plans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) 2 282,
(ii) 3 890,
(iii) 3 111
(b) 1 300 Houses
- (2) Yes 96 Families
- (3) None There are only self-built houses
- (4) Yes The replanning of the township and the upgrading of the services are in process. The surveying of sites for 99-year leasehold purposes will be undertaken in the 1984-'85 financial year. A socio-economic survey is being conducted at present to determine the number of houses to be erected

price per ton landed and (b) what quantity,

(2) whether this consignment has been or is to be made available to distributors in the Cape coastal region; if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) to which distributors has it been or is it to be made available?

†THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

(1) and (2) The importation of barley for stock-feeding purposes is at present under consideration and neither the quantity nor the landed price is known at this stage. It is expected that the largest portion of this barley will be supplied to inland users, but distribution of a portion thereof in the coastal regions is not necessarily excluded.

Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health

29/6/83
 *5. Dr. M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether with reference to his reply to Question No. 21 on 9 September 1981, the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health have been implemented, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be implemented, if so, when were they implemented?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

The matter will be dealt with in the replies to questions 6 and 7

Occupational health

*6 Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 21 on 14 August 1981, it is still his intention to introduce legislation in respect of occupational health; if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether any delay has been experienced in this regard, if so, (a) what is

the cause of the delay and (b) when is it anticipated that this legislation will be introduced?

†THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes;

(2) yes,

(a) it took time to reach consensus on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health, and it was decided that the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 (Act No 6 of 1983) should first be introduced, whereafter complementary legislation would be introduced;

(b) during the 1984 Session

Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health

*7 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 of 30 September 1981, consensus has now been reached on the functions to be performed by the various Government departments in terms of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken to bring about consensus, if so, what is the nature of the agreements reached?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Yes;

(a) falls away,

(b) it has been agreed that the Department of Manpower will perform the functions expounded in the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983, that the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs will control occu-

rational health in mines and works and that the Department of Health and Welfare will perform the complementary functions. In this connection I wish to invite attention to the White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases which was tabled yesterday.

235
 *8 Mr J C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

How many (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians over the age of 18 years were registered in terms of the provisions of the Population Registration Act, No 30 of 1950, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1982 952 821 and 312 053 respectively

Coloureds' residents and voters

*9 Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

How many Coloured persons over the age of 18 years were (a) resident and (b) registered as voters in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(a) 1 456 549 on 31 December 1982, according to figures obtained from the Central Statistical Services

(b) 674 287 on 31 March 1983

Indians: residents and voters

*10 Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

How many Indians over the age of 18 years were (a) resident and (b) registered

as voters in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(a) 480 053 on 31 December 1982, according to figures obtained from the Central Statistical Services

(b) 295 574 on 31 March 1983

Middelburg' by-election

*11 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 10 June 1983, the uncertainties complicating the fixing of a suitable date for the by-election in the electoral division of Middelburg for the Transvaal Provincial Council have now been removed, if not, (a) what uncertainties still have to be removed and (b) when does he expect a date to be fixed, if so.

†THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(2) whether a date for this by-election has been fixed, if not, why not if so, what is this date?

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(2) Yes, the government has decided to recommend to the State President that 26 October 1983 be fixed as polling day in terms of section 110 of the Electoral Act, 1979

*12 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Community Development †

What was the estimated cost in respect of alterations to existing buildings and facilities in order to accommodate the President's Council, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

235

~~345~~

Handard 30/6/83
Population
Q. 61. 1807

1033. Mr. P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of each

specified township falling under the control of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a) Adult male	(b) Adult female	(c) Children
(i) Messina	1 222	1 087	2 039
(ii) Louis Trichardt ..	1 291	908	1 977
(iii) Soekmeaar	146	155	228
(iv) Duwelskloof	173	18	90
(v) Roedtan ...	74	61	121
(vi) Naboomspruit	1 073	770	1 001
(vii) Nylstroom ..	2 218	889	1 475

~~246~~ (235) Hansard
 Population
 Q. 61 1770 30/6/83
 971 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male (b) adult
 female and (c) child population of (i) Ma-
 melodi, (ii) Atteridgeville, (iii) the Black
 township of Brits, (iv) the Black township
 of Thabazimbi and (v) the Black township
 of Warmbaths as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a) Adult male	(b) Adult female	(c) Children
(i) Mamelodi	40 403	24 617	57 345
(ii) Atteridgeville	31 400	19 527	34 220
(iii) Brits	2 850	3 589	6 707
(iv) Thabazimbi	744	79	164
(v) Warmbaths	2 082	1 726	3 464

~~235~~ ~~235~~ Bhongalethu Township *Q 61 A*
1963 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development *Hansard 1 222*

30/8/83

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Bhongalethu Township, near Oudtshoorn as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

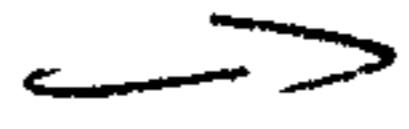
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) (i) 590
- (ii) 777
- (b) 1 290
As at 31 March 1983

Bhongalethu Township

1064 Mr A. SAVAGE ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many houses are there in



DOC

Bhongaletu Township, near Oudtshoorn, and (b) how many of these houses were built by (i) his Department and (ii) the private sector,

- (2) whether any additional houses are to be built in this township, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 377 Self-built houses
- (b) (i) Nil.
- (ii) Nil.

- (2) No. A new township is to be developed (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Bhongaletu Township

1065 Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any services are provided in Bhongaletu Township near Oudtshoorn, by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, if so, what services;
- (2) whether a charge is levied for these services; if so, what is the charge per household;
- (3) whether it is intended to increase this charge, if so, (a) when and (b) to what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes. The following services are provided
 - Township administration
 - Street maintenance
 - Health services
 - Refuse removal
 - Sanitation
 - Water supply

- (2) The approved tarriff is R21,29 However, as a result of low wages and unemployment the Administration Board collects at present only R10.00 per month per household The difference is being written off in terms of section 20 (4) of Act 25 of 1945
- (3) The Administration Board has recently re-investigated the charges for services rendered and has established that the services can be rendered economically at a rate of R19,00 per month The matter is therefore at present under consideration.

Bhongaletu Township

1066 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether refuse removal are carried out in Bhongaletu Township, near Oudtshoorn, if not, (a) why not and (b) how is refuse removed, if so, at what intervals,
- (2) how many (a) taps and (b) latrines are there in this township,
- (3) whether nightsoil is removed in this township, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Falls away
 - (b) Once a week by the Municipality of Oudtshoorn
- (2) (a) 32 Communal taps
- (b) 378 Pail latrines
- (3) Yes Twice a week

Bhongaletu Township

1067 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether site rentals are charged in Bhongaletu Township near Oudtshoorn, if so what are the amounts of these rentals,
- (2) whether these rentals are to be increased, if so, (a) why. (b) when and (c) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No site rentals are charged
- (2) Falls away

CADD SA AGRICULTURE 1955-1976
 SPSS REGN, TRACS5, TRACT76, AREAS5, CUL755, AREA76, F55, DMWG55,
 76, FARM55, FARM76, DOMM55, DOMF55, LABM55, LABG76,
 55, LRMG55, LFMG55, LFMG76, DOMM01, REG76, DOML76, RCWG76,
 76, RRWG76, DRWG76, MSTK02, NEARHL, LACM55, LACF55, REGW76,
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 0, FRM70, RIRM80, RURF80, RURM70, RURF70, FRM51, FRM51,
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OR...
 37 TRANSFORMATIONS
 150 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
 300 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

STION H, RELEASE 9.0-UW1.0, JUNE 1982
 07/20/83

~~235~~ ~~372~~ ^{Hansard} Population Q.61 1784
 30/6/83
 1015 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult
 female and (c) child population of each
 specified township under the control of
 the Orange Vaal Administration Board as
 at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

	Adult men	Adult women	Children
Evaton	15 833	20 917	30 756
Sebokeng	53 618	36 354	62 830
Sharpeville	12 375	13 556	17 529
Borpatong	3 857	3 901	3 021
Bophelong	2 473	2 273	6 194
Zamdela	9 564	1 884	3 510
Refenkgotšo	430	493	569
Arlington	1 170	1 214	704

1785 THURSDAY, 30 JUNE 1983 1786

Bethlehem	7 381	6 692	23 312
Bothaville	2 663	2 301	5 916
Clarens	97	128	247
Cornelia	215	186	433
Edenville	689	661	684
Frankfort	2 608	1 920	3 280
Harrismith	2 608	1 920	3 280
Heilbron	3 044	3 289	10 742
Kestell	2 295	2 326	4 319
Koppies	632	770	1 591
Kroonstad	1 158	1 118	1 207
Lindley	14 154	19 330	23 941
Memel	1 198	1 345	1 540
Oranjeville	243	174	374
Parys	107	132	204
Petrus Steyn	3 548	4 557	11 825
Reitz	927	934	1 308
Steynsrus	987	1 139	2 288
Tweeling	436	692	1 090
Viljoenskroon	232	304	349
Villiers	2 552	2 463	3 670
Vrede	881	1 071	1 886
Vredefort	1 892	2 138	3 230
Warden	581	611	1 092
	931	872	1 928

30 JUNE 1983

1820

235 *Hansard*
 Population
 Q 61. 1820 30/6/83
 1045 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of each specified township falling under the control of the Western Transvaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

	(a) Adult Male	(b) Adult Female	(c) Child
Potchefstroom	13 053	12 477	13 570
Klerksdorp	12 785	11 267	11 070
Carletonville	8 816	8 872	6 312
Stilfontein	5 384	4 682	4 998
Orkney	4 163	3 838	3 904
Fochville	2 348	707	844
Biesiesvlei	51	29	66
Bloemhof	1 011	1 004	1 315
Wolmaransstad	1 744	1 950	2 428
Coligny	602	643	1 191
Schweizer Reneke	760	1 772	1 988
Ottosdal	538	362	821
Leeudoornstad	719	710	837
Ventersdorp	1 401	682	1 498
Makwassie	725	855	970
Hartbeesfontein	692	703	1 071
Koster	1 027	1 006	1 378
Christiana	1 352	1 344	1 517
Witpoort	112	74	97
Lichtenburg	2 233	1 353	1 257
Swartruggens	472	343	403
Zeerust	1 108	1 156	1 376
Sannieshof	482	340	338
Delareyville	234	73	0

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WCAB is to appeal against Mthiya ruling

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By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK Labour Reporter

ANOTHER important case testing the rights of thousands of long-serving migrant workers to permanent city residence is looming following the decision of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) to appeal against the Mthiya case ruling in the Cape Supreme Court

In April, Mr Justice Pat Tebbutt granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights or permanent city residence, to a City contract worker, Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, who had worked for one employer "continuously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work.

Same basis

He won the case on the same basis as Mr Tom Rikhoto, the Germiston former contract worker, who was granted permanent residence rights by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein a few weeks later

However, unlike Mr Mthiya, Mr Rikhoto had only taken the mandatory three weeks' annual leave between

contracts
Mr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the WCAB, said yesterday that the WCAB had decided to lodge an appeal against the decision. It is understood that their application will be heard in the next few weeks

If the application to appeal succeeds, it could become an important test case

The WCAB is applying the Rikhoto ruling strictly and numerous applications are being rejected because, according to Mr Du Preez, they "do not meet the criteria as laid down by Rikhoto"

The applications of workers such as Mr Mthiya, who have had breaks from work, are not being accepted

The WCAB has so far endorsed the pass books of 25 long-serving contract workers with Section 10 (1) (b) stamps following the Rikhoto judgment, but the applications of another 55 have been rejected

Mr Du Preez said the WCAB had received 2 672 formal applications for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the wake of the Rikhoto judgment

TV2

- 6 32 Umakho (Cuore Di Mama)
- 7 00 izindaba/indaba (News)
- 7 10 Jikelele (Magazine Programme) Including - Ubutyebi Obufumaneka Elwandle (Cashing in on the Ocean)
- 9 00 Indaba/Izindaba (News)
- 9 27 Imozulu/Isibiketzelo Sezulu (Weather)
- 9 29 Ezenkolo (Epilogue)

Last night's TV

TV1

THE only entertainment of the evening was the well-acted Bret Maverick - a Western's western

To the hero's dismay a wanted outlaw (who turns out to be much maligned) lands up at the ranch wounded and helpless. With the law close on his heels, Bret and friends do the right thing and help him escape

Verslag pulled no punches in "Terror The Church in the Community" with horrifying pictures of terror victims and starving children in South Africa and other African countries

The threat of communism and the ANC was rammed home again. Not surprisingly, black and white church leaders said violence was not the answer to the country's problems. A pity SA-TV could not have given us something new to chew over

JANE ARBOUS

TV2

AN interesting discussion between a medical sister and a witchdoctor on the tricky subject of people suffering from mental disturbances was perhaps the most appealing item screened in Jikelele for a long time

The discussion centred around schizophrenics, who according to strongly held African beliefs are the victims of the evil work of sorcery

The condition is better known as amafunfunya. The only way it can be cured according to superstitious people, is through a concoction of wild herbs and the magic of the witchdoctor's bones

However, Sister Mabanga gave viewers her account of the causes of mental disturbances and how they may be cured with the help of psychiatrists and psychologists

Although Mrs Majola was in her full regalia I did not find her too convincing as a genuine "raqeba"

JOE GUWA

It's Tyre-time again.



BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN BEFORE THE RAIN COMES DOWN IN BUCKETS AND ROADS GET WET AND SLIPPERY BEFORE YOUR WHEELS SLIDE AND YOU LOSE CONTROL POP IN FOR A NEW SET OF RETREADS OR NEW TYRES OUR REPUTATION GUARANTEES RESULTS

Cities contain half of SA's population

235

Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 50% of the South African population lived in cities in 1980, according to the findings of the Human Sciences Research Council released in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr P Smit, vice-president of the HSRC, Mr J J Booysen and a cartographer Mr I Cornelius, both of the University of Pretoria, found that 53% of South Africans lived in the cities.

Just more than 90% of the Asians lived in the cities, making them the most urbanised group, while 88% of the whites, 77% of the coloureds and 38% of the blacks were counted in urban areas during the 1980 census.

The HSRC compiled a wall map showing the distribution of the population. The density of the country including 'independent' homelands and 'non-independent' homelands averaged 23 persons a square kilometre.

Population density of "white" South Africa (independent and national states excluded) is 17 persons a square metre, the HSRC stated.

The distribution map showed that Ciskei and Kwa-Zulu had reached the highest levels of urbanisation.

"It is very noticeable that the majority of the more than 80 urban areas in the national states are situated on the borders of these states and that few are found in the central areas.

Regarding urban settlements, the map displayed three distinct features.

Firstly there are a great number (631) of urban settlements in South Africa.

Secondly, there are many (266) small urban settlements with less than 2 000 inhabitants each, which consequently accommodate only 1,6% of the urban population of the country. As far as the white population was concerned, there are 424 urban settlements each with fewer than 2 000 white inhabitants. There are actually 11 urban settlements in the country in which the population exceeded 100 000.

Thirdly, there was a marked concentration of the population in four metropolitan areas (PWV area, Durban-Pinetown-Pietermaritzburg, greater Cape Town and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage) in 1980. Fifty-three percent of the total population and approximately 80% of the urban population lived in the four main metropolitan areas.

Fuel prices

*21 Mr. J. B. VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

Whether he intends announcing a further reduction in fuel prices in September 1983; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

No. The recent price reductions are the maximum which can be passed on to consumers in a responsible manner.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 24 August 1983.

*13 Mr. P. A. MYBURGH.—Defence—Reply standing over.

For written reply

Former Department of Information: funds
1080. Mr. J. B. VAN ZYL asked the Prime Minister:†

Whether the former Department of Internal Security transferred any amounts to the former Department of Information to be spent by the latter department, if so, (a) what amounts and (b) in respect of which financial years was each of these amounts transferred?

The PRIME MINISTER:
If reference were made to the former Department of National Security, Chapter II of the "Report of the Commission of Investigation into the Alleged Irregularities in the former Department of Information" states fully the moneys which were paid during the relative financial years.

(a) and (b) lapse
Identity documents 26/8/83
Q. 61. 1983
235
1098 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many identity documents were (a) applied for by and (b) issued to (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) In-

dian South African citizens over the age of 18 years in each specified month of 1983 for which figures are available;

(2) how many applications for identity documents for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian South African citizens over the age of 18 years were still being processed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Separate figures in respect of the different population groups are not available. The total figures for the three population groups 15 years and older are:

1983 January	14 879
February	21 995
March	22 733
April	17 341
May	17 483
June	22 732
July	17 403

(b) Separate figures in respect of the different population groups are not available. Issuances of identity documents for the three population groups 15 years and older are:

1983 January	11 524
February	13 384
March	12 499
April	5 828
May	13 454
June	11 639
July	14 555

A computer programme is presently being prepared in order to enable the retrieval of separate figures with regard to the issuance of identity documents to the various population groups from the computer, on a monthly basis.

(2) Yes; 51 683 applications in respect of the three population groups are at present being processed

QUESTIONS UNDEVELOPED

NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr. K. M.— Community Development, 379, 768, 777, 781, 1605 Constitutional, Development and Planning, 1348, 1500 Co-operation and Development, 96, 105, 203, 273, 274, 488, 578, 579, 602, 603, 643, 688, 690, 691, 728, 729, 731, 773 (1417), 803, 823, 833, 834, 835, 854, 855, 886, 888, 956, 959, 983, 984, 1026, 1121, 1194, 1255, 1259, 1270, 1296, 1367, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1412, 1457, 1481, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1551, 1561, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1623, 1640, 1693, 1858, 1951 Defence, 602, 1258 Education and Training, 101, 155, 156, 195, 196, 479, 772, 800, 925, 1267, 1344, 1413, 1439, 1465, 1597, 1678, 1694, 1809, 1821, 1948, 1981 Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 1443, 1472, 1473, 1475, 1644 Finance, 1618, 1892 Foreign Affairs and Information, 63, 890, 957, 1066, 1067 Health and Welfare, 575, 1501 Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 995 Internal Affairs, 276, 427, 512, 513, 951, 1202, 1204, 1349, 1394, 1395, 1537, 1676, 1718, 1719, 1724, 1983 Justice, 1456, 1464 Law and Order, 496, 798, 1025, 1027, 1193, 1194, 1256, 1258, 1333, 1371, 1387, 1405, 1578 Manpower, 649 Mineral and Energy Affairs, 1442 National Education, 1167, 1206, 1211, 1229, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1690, 1974 Posts and Telecommunications, 623, 624, 1891 Prime Minister, 1404 Transport Affairs, 1598, 1750, 1754, 1950	Community Development, 1303 Constitutional, Development and Planning, 1000, 1100 Co-operation and Development, 1085, 1355, 1406, 1945 Finance, 828, 1102 Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 997, 1132 Manpower, 926 Mineral and Energy Affairs, 927 Posts and Telecommunications, 1134 Transport Affairs, 791, 907, 920	
Barnard, Dr. M. S.— Agriculture, 1755, 1757 Constitutional Development and Planning, 999 Co-operation and Development, 535, 797, 1006, 1036, 1092, 1093, 1103, 1234, 1235, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1773 Defence, 829, 1102, 1203 Education and Training, 480, 968, 1345 Finance, 945 Foreign Affairs and Information, 189 Health and Welfare, 28, 87, 99, 100, 109, 138, 139, 231, 249, 250, 274, 304, 393, 400, 473, 474, 500, 589, 590, 626, 704, 727, 817, 852, 1006, 1009, 1011, 1051, 1052, 1090, 1101, 1102, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1236, 1297, 1420, 1461, 1505, 1560, 1633, 1635, 1725, 1731, 1732, 1876, 1886 Internal Affairs, 425, 910, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1049, 1449, 1494, 1535, 1536, 1632, 1961 Justice, 924, 1094 Law and Order, 704, 867, 1874 National Education, 190, 868, 1010, 1167, 1421 Barnard, Mr. S. P.— Agriculture, 1479 Community Development, 55, 311, 409, 1454, 1657, 1963 Co-operation and Development, 87	Community Development, 1303 Constitutional, Development and Planning, 1000, 1100 Co-operation and Development, 1085, 1355, 1406, 1945 Finance, 828, 1102 Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 997, 1132 Manpower, 926 Mineral and Energy Affairs, 927 Posts and Telecommunications, 1134 Transport Affairs, 791, 907, 920	
Aranson, Mr. T.— Agriculture, 790	Barnard, Dr. M. S.— Agriculture, 1755, 1757 Constitutional Development and Planning, 999 Co-operation and Development, 535, 797, 1006, 1036, 1092, 1093, 1103, 1234, 1235, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1773 Defence, 829, 1102, 1203 Education and Training, 480, 968, 1345 Finance, 945 Foreign Affairs and Information, 189 Health and Welfare, 28, 87, 99, 100, 109, 138, 139, 231, 249, 250, 274, 304, 393, 400, 473, 474, 500, 589, 590, 626, 704, 727, 817, 852, 1006, 1009, 1011, 1051, 1052, 1090, 1101, 1102, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1236, 1297, 1420, 1461, 1505, 1560, 1633, 1635, 1725, 1731, 1732, 1876, 1886 Internal Affairs, 425, 910, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1049, 1449, 1494, 1535, 1536, 1632, 1961 Justice, 924, 1094 Law and Order, 704, 867, 1874 National Education, 190, 868, 1010, 1167, 1421 Barnard, Mr. S. P.— Agriculture, 1479 Community Development, 55, 311, 409, 1454, 1657, 1963 Co-operation and Development, 87	Community Development, 1303 Constitutional, Development and Planning, 1000, 1100 Co-operation and Development, 1085, 1355, 1406, 1945 Finance, 828, 1102 Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 997, 1132 Manpower, 926 Mineral and Energy Affairs, 927 Posts and Telecommunications, 1134 Transport Affairs, 791, 907, 920

Schools, then the army
 will soon feel the pinch

Afrikaners hardest hit
 as birth rate plummets

THE VANISHING WHITE TRIBE

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS 9/10/83

Africa's ²³⁵ vanishing ^{9/10/83} white ^{S. Africa} tribe

From Page 1

term decline is expected to continue

Neither politics nor business or any other facet of South African life can escape the impact

Recently there have been indications that the severe shortage of teachers was being replaced by competition for jobs, with a growing number of complaints from English teachers about the number of posts held in English schools by Afrikaners.

At a later stage the drop in births will exacerbate South Africa's crippling shortage of management skills. The declining Afrikaner birth rate raises serious questions whether the civil service can continue to function without becoming overwhelmingly black.

THE plummeting white birth rate has emptied primary school classrooms and will hit the high schools — and then the army — in the next few years.

Enrolment in Sub-A and Sub-B classes nationwide has dropped by more than 18 000 pupils in five years — from 184 720 in 1978 to 166 360 this year.

This is tantamount to wiping out 600 primary school classrooms — and 600 teaching jobs. Dwindling numbers of pupils, especially at many Afrikaans schools, underline a trend that is reshaping the nation.

At one Afrikaans school in Randburg — where two schools have dropped from about 700 pupils to about 400 — empty classrooms have been converted into a nursery school. In some towns in the Cape where white pupils have become scarce there have been controversial proposals to hand their schools to the coloured communities.

The empty classrooms are the early result of a demographic revolution that has occurred since 1973 when natural white population growth peaked at 90 501 births.

The following year saw white births fall by nearly 7 000 — the biggest drop in South African history. The decline continued for the rest of the decade, and the children born in those lean years are now moving through primary schools built and staffed for bigger numbers.

Those born in 1974, the first year of the 'baby drought', are now mostly in Standard II. They reach military conscription age in seven years' time.

Evidence suggests that Afrikaners have been hardest hit.

Statistics from Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show that the English community grew by 25% and the Afrikaans community by only 20% in the 10 years prior to the 1980 census.

Two reasons for this have been cited:

- The Afrikaans birthrate, historically higher than the English birthrate, is falling faster as Afrikaners become urbanised.

- The English population has been filled out by immigration, especially from Zimbabwe in recent years. For the first time in many decades the language ratio has moved slightly in favour of English, from 37,2% in 1970 to 38,9% in 1980.

The official count of white births illustrates vividly what has happened:

1973 90 501, 1974 83 727, 1975 80 026, 1976 78 568, 1977 74 037, 1978 73 216, 1979 73 090, 1980 74 777

In 1981 the number recovered to 78 000, but it remained far below the 1973 peak and the long-

● To Page 3



Huge exodus to cities

ARGUS 18/10/83 235

85 000 a month escaping rural hopelessness.

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Collapse of black subsistence agriculture through drought and over-population is pushing 85 000 people a month into South African cities.

It is an irreversible flood that in another two decades will have seen another 20-million Africans cram South Africa's urban areas.

Devastation of agricultural land and the burgeoning population mean that a city existence is the only way out of the hopelessness of the rural poverty trap.

Homeland authorities report that two-thirds of their cattle herds and most of the pasture were lost in the drought of the past two years.

Much of the funds needed for development in the homelands had to be channelled into relief work to help people to survive.

Many thousands of people coming into the cities each month are lodging with friends and

staff, future and Ciskei

relatives in places such as Soweto and squatting in camps in Katlehong.

The huge influx was worsening the already severe unemployment, causing unbearable strain on housing and other municipal services.

A Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) report has warned that in 17 years the African population will be 37-million — 75 percent of them living in vast settlements around main cities.

The trend will continue in spite of Government efforts to bulldoze squatters and their shantytowns back into the distant veld.

Dying lands

Dr Flip Smit, who co-authored the HRSC report, said next to nuclear warfare and widespread hunger, "urbanisation" was the third biggest threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dr Smit has just returned from a study-trip to the Far East, where he saw the same trends as in South Africa.

"People are moving from the rural areas into the cities and nothing can stop the process. It is historical, evolutionary and inevitable."

In most cases Africans were leaving behind a life of poverty and starvation on dying lands runned by generations of over-use.

Dr Smit said by the year 2000 an extra seven-million jobs had to be created for black migrants. That would cost R166 000-million.

The partial failure of the Government's industrialisation initiatives in the homelands has increased pressure on metropolitan areas.

An example is Ekangala outside Bronkhorstspuit, which has been much heralded as a key industrial decentralisation zone.

Row after row of houses built for black workers and their families are empty because of the Government's inability to attract sufficient industry to the area.

But, 70km away in crowded townships on the East Rand, authorities are forcing away people who are adding to the critical housing shortages.

Dr David Webster, senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of Witwatersrand, said in the past migrant males went to the city alone for work. Now they were taking their families.

More angry

If they did not get jobs they drifted into the "informal sector" of the economy — hawking, watch and shoe-repairing, gambling, running shebeens, stealing.

A programme of increased industrialisation and a major reconstruction of rural agriculture was a priority.

He also saw the introduction of welfare benefits as the only short-term solution to the migrants' misery.

"And if no action is taken people will become more angry, desperate and political."



Flashback to the baton charge against "illegal" Katlehong squatters earlier this month. Mrs Sheena Duncan of Black Sash has warned that the flood of Africans from the rural areas was unstoppable and would inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes at Katlehong.

"The people who are really suffering will become more apathetic and resign themselves to the hopelessness of their plight," Dr Webster said.

"It's an unstoppable flood which will inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes we saw at Katlehong," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash.

"And Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill could create more friction — not just among Africans but whites as well."

An indication of the size of the problem facing police alone is the number of arrests under the pass laws.

In 1980 there were 108 499 arrests. By 1982 the number had mushroomed to 206 022.

Mrs Duncan said a factor in the squatter crisis was the Government freeze on black home-building between, 1968 and 1977.

"Had it not been for the freeze there would have been more accommodation available and far less pressure by migrants on township dwellers."

... and billions of rands are needed to cope

ARGUS 18/10/83
Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Billions more rands are needed to cope with the exodus of millions of rural Africans to the cities

Today's urban population explosion is set to place an intolerable strain on social services and lead to an ever-expanding wave of squatter camps.

The urban black population is expected to reach 27-million by the year 2000

If it were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of present Soweto it would need 27 000 doctors and dentists, 250 000 teachers, 18 000 pharmacists, 540 000 hospital staff, town planners, administrators, engineering staff and other professionals. That is a total of 835 000 people.

But Pretoria University has forecast that only 166 000 students with qualifications of Standard 10 and higher or 56 000 from bachelor-degree level upwards will be available to fill these positions.

The educational shortfall is a time-bomb in itself.

In his report to the main committee of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education, Mr Andre Spier, head of the "think-tank" organisation Syncom, said the present global phenomenon of rapid urbanisation had its roots in several causes.

These were explosive population growth, mechanisation of agriculture in the developed world, rural decline in the developing world and rapid transport.

Rio de Janeiro had grown from three million in 1950 to nine million today. Jakarta's population had grown from 1,5 million to six million. And in most African cities 40 to 90 percent of the people were squatting.

He said far-reaching solutions had to be sought quickly.

The influx to the cities could also result in an overall decline of township living standards.

With so many people now living in each township home — an average of between seven and 14, say researchers — there was immense pressure on breadwinners to provide for children and the unemployed adults in those houses.

"Everyone is suffering now. They have to make do with less."

And as more people flock to the cities illegally, South Africa has tightened the screws on independent states and homelands such as Transkei

There, from 1978 to the end of this year, the number of blacks allowed to work in South Africa legally will have dropped by 100 000 to 300 000.

Each year 27 000 young Transkeians start looking for jobs, according to the Black Sash. But in the past five years only 11 000 new jobs were created under a Transkei development plan

You speak it and 10 to one they'll answer!

(235) Mercury Political Reporter

29/11/83

THE black population in the Durban metropolitan area doubles every 12 years, according to Mr Ron Pistorius, Natal's Director of Local Government.

He warned yesterday that the flow from the rural areas could never be reversed.

Speaking at a University of Durban-Westville symposium on local government, he said site-and-service projects such as Inanda would have to be expanded. Elementary services had to be provided and the informal communities needed reasonable access to the city centre and security of tenure.

The drought and economic recession had stimulated the flow towards the cities. Once in the urban areas people

underwent a cultural change. This meant that 50 new houses were needed each day.

It was futile to legislate against movement from the rural areas or to adopt a paternalistic attitude. The only solution was to encourage people to solve their own problems.

Services

But it was wrong to expect local authorities to bear the cost of services. These should be paid for by the national economy, which had a duty to work towards the upliftment of the quality of human life.

While the wave that was carrying black workers into the city could never be reversed, the flow could be reduced by the implementation of the Good Hope plan for regional development.

Several speakers after Mr Pistorius emphasised the need for family planning and at tea time the MEC in charge of local government, Mr Frank Martin, and the MEC in charge of education, Mr Ray Haslam, agreed it was time the Government gave incentives for small families.

Tax rebate could be generous for a first child, less so for a second and fall away for a third. There could even be a tax penalty for every child after that.

SOWETO

The limits to growth

For some time now West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman John Knoetze has been on record as stating that the population of Greater Soweto — the conglomerate of Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville — is to be limited to 1,5m

This has inevitably led to the question of how much more accommodation will be built in the area which Wrab says is home to 1,2m people at present. Now the FM has obtained a picture of what is planned. Greater Soweto's growth will be limited to a further 8 160 flat units, 24 581 houses and 23 300 hostel beds.

According to Wrab chief director Hannes Bezuidenhout this will wipe out the accommodation backlog for the 23 000 families on the waiting list. It does not, however, provide much scope for accommodating the township's natural growth. Bezuidenhout says these people will have to be housed elsewhere in a new "Soweto" which will have to be built within the next 18 years — a job which will fall to the new development board into which Wrab will be transformed when the Black Community Development Bill is passed.

Six cities

This is in line with government statements over the years that six new cities the size of Soweto will have to be built before the end of the century to accommodate the expected doubling of the urban black population. But it won't bring joy to many people living in Greater Soweto.

According to figures released by Wrab at a press conference last week 2 202 residential units have been completed in Greater Soweto in the last four years — plus another 1 394 in non-Soweto Wrab townships. In the light of the housing crisis in the area this has been extremely slow progress. Wrab, however, says it has been necessary to first upgrade the civil engineering services in the township — roads, stormwater drainage, water supply and sewerage system — as well as installing electricity.

The first phase of the civil engineering project was finalised in June at a cost of over R160m. The Greater Soweto Planning Council estimates that a further R250m will have to be spent to complete the project. The electrification programme, costing R252m, is almost complete.

Wrab says that these projects will enable the following programmes to be undertaken in the next two years: 5 930 flat units ranging in size from one to three bedrooms, 7 170 houses of all types ranging from privately developed high-class housing to low-cost core housing, and 6 300 hostel beds at the Mapetla and Dube hostels. Wrab, the

new local authorities and the private sector will be involved.

Once these projects are complete it appears that Greater Soweto will have reached its geographical limits. Any further development will have to take place as

□ The Emdeni buffer strip — sites for flats and 600 houses

□ In addition, accommodation for a further 17 000 migrant workers will be built at the Jabulani hostel



Wrab's Knoetze ... limiting Soweto's size

part of a "filling in" process. A survey has been conducted to identify areas in the existing zones which will be suitable for this. It's estimated that building will be completed in the next five years.

According to Bezuidenhout the following areas have been identified for "filling in," although he stresses that development will depend on the conditions of the ground (some stands, it appears, are very rocky and might be too expensive to develop while others are too low-lying and become flooded during the rainy season).

- Soweto proper — 10 000 house stands, Greater Soweto
- Diepkloof — stands for 430 houses and 630 flats,
- Meadowlands — 2 000 house stands,
- Pimville buffer — stands for 1 250 houses and 800 flats,
- McDonald's farm (opposite the Moroko Police Station) — sites for 300 flats and 131 houses,
- Dobsonville — 3 000 stands for houses, and

Another census set for 1985

235
6/12/87
D. Propatch

CAPE TOWN — Early preparations are well underway for South Africa's second full population census in five years — on March 5, 1985

While preparations are still going on for this census, it has apparently already been decided to hold another in 1990

The last census in 1980 is estimated to have cost about R20 million, Mr A J Louw, chief of the Central Statistical Services said yesterday.

He said the govern-

ment had decided to have another census in 1985 at the time it decided on the 1980 operation

Asked why it was necessary to have another census so soon, he replied that it was not because there had been a large 'undercount' in the previous one

"We are living in a dynamic country and times and it is essential to know the characteristics of the population," said Mr Louw

He said that all race groups would be involved and that his department would be giving technical assistance to the independent states

Already some 85 census 'branch' offices had been opened to get on with preliminary work and he believed that with some new techniques the census would be highly successful

He believed that an analysis of the results could be available within two years — DDC

Urbanisation strategy for SA 'our most urgent priority'

Smack in the centre of one of South Africa's wealthiest areas, in the shadow of Sandton City, plastic and cardboard shelters have sprung up

Squatter settlements erupting on the boundaries of urban centres are not unusual in Third World countries. But in South Africa, where influx control can be swift and ruthless, it underscores the twin challenges of the '80s that have yet to be tackled comprehensively — urbanisation and rural development

At a conference early this year, the Government's urbanisation adviser, Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council, outlined the extent of the challenge the black population alone in the main metropolitan areas will increase by at least 12 million in the coming two decades even if the Government's decentralisation initiatives succeed

Despite this, the Government has yet to come up with a clear urbanisation strategy, Dr Smit said in a recent interview

At the same time Mr Giel van der Wall, director general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told The Star recently that black urbanisation strategy was being revised and would remain linked to the Government's decentralisation policy

To cope with the population boom of all races, close to 2 000 homes will have to be built each working day during the coming decades

"Where, how and by whom the houses for these people are to be built will to a large extent determine the future of South Africa," Dr Smit said

"If the forces of urbanisation are positively harnessed they can become a powerful instrument for development"

Urbanisation should be seen as the inevitable result of population growth and economic development, which makes it possible to place the whole process in the context of overall de-

235 Star 29/12/83

The essence of the challenge South Africa faces in the coming few years can be summed up in two major issues — urbanisation and rural development. ANTHONY DUGAN reports . . .

velopment strategy, Dr Smit added in a recent interview with The Star

On the practical side, Dr Smit sees the squatter problem as inevitable and has urged the official acceptance of controlled "informal settlements" as a first phase of urbanisation

"We need to anticipate such squatter camps and plan for them by providing basic services including, in order of priority, clean drinking water, jobs, transport and housing," he said

Since 1978, when the legislation introducing 99-year leasehold rights for urban blacks was passed, there has been a growing emphasis on stepping up home building programmes throughout the country. With very few exceptions, this has not occurred and waiting lists have grown longer and overcrowding in black townships worse

At present close to 800 000 homes are needed for black families throughout South Africa, according to the office of the Prime Minister. The homes shortage for coloureds and Indians is about 66 000 and for whites about 18 000

In a memorandum to the President's Council this year, the Urban Foundation put its finger on the nub of the problem — the grave shortage of serviced land available for black occupation

With the changes in the Government's housing policy, from a system based on central control of homes' supply to a greater free market arrangement, the opportunity for the private sector to also take over the major supply of black housing has been created

Mr van der Wall admits that progress on the black housing front has seemed slow, but he pointed out that a lot of preparatory work had to be done to change old regulations and remove former restrictions

"In the coming year I anticipate a snowball effect as provision of housing on a large scale takes off," he said

The mass sale of Government-owned housing stock — almost 500 000 Community Development-owned homes rented by people of all races throughout the country — got off to a slow start in August and by the end of the year more than 12 000 houses had been sold

But, as Government critics pointed out, this housing sale will not solve the problems of the homeless. It only opens up home ownership to a wider circle of established householders

The now famous Rikhotso decision of the Appeal Court in May — the ruling that has opened the way for tens of thousands of migrant workers to get urban rights if they have worked for one employer for 10 years, or more than one for 15 years without a break — will heap further burdens on urban accommodation as more and more workers qualify to remain permanently in the towns and cities

In the New Year the 29 black local authorities — elected recently in terms of legislation which extends full municipal powers to black townships — will meet with the director of black local government to establish their staffing needs and other priorities

And as they establish themselves, say political observers,

they will be drawn into the wide investigations which the Cabinet committee on urban blacks will be holding in the coming year to find a way out of the impasse over power-sharing with the urban black block

But their first and major obstacle will be to overcome the suspicion and resentment felt about the new town and village councils

Despite sometimes vigorous election campaigns, only about 20 percent of registered voters — and large numbers of legal residents in the townships were not registered — went to the polls

The issue of how these councils will fund developments in areas which are largely without a proper capital base is still to be decided by the Government

In the New Year there will also be an increasing focus, from private enterprise, on rural development, which has forced itself into the public consciousness increasingly over the past year

One of the largest private sector rural development agencies, Africa Co-operative Action Trust, is embarking on a major fund-raising drive to finance its programme, which has now spread outside South Africa to Swaziland and Zimbabwe

The neglect of the rural areas had presented South Africa with its greatest single threat to long-term stability, said Professor John Hanks, director of Natal University's Institute for Natural Resources

The neglect of the rural areas has led directly to the pull from the cities and the push from degraded rural areas, Professor Hanks added. The only obvious answer lay in investing in rural development — creating a flourishing agricultural base to support a network of decentralised and labour-intensive industries

POPULATION - GENERAL

1984 - 1985

Occupation	Current Hours: 44	Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal	Hourly Change 1975 to date: Real	Current Real Weekly Wages: R
Storeman	25.00 27.50 29.00 31.68 33.88 36.59 39.88 46.88 54.58 62.08 70.58	45.29 44.57 44.75 43.40 42.03 39.60 39.68 36.20 41.38 40.63 42.26	Real	40.22
Watchman	19.80 23.00 24.50 27.84 30.80 33.88 37.27 44.27 51.97 58.47 65.47	35.87 37.28 37.81 38.14 38.21 36.67 37.08 34.19 39.40 38.27 39.20	Real	37.30
Driver >4540kg	32.00 35.50 37.50 40.92 43.56 47.04 51.27 58.27 65.97 73.47 81.97	57.97 57.54 57.87 56.05 54.04 50.91 51.01 45.00 50.02 48.08 49.08	Real	46.71
Driver <4540kg	27.00 30.00 31.50 34.32 37.40 40.39 44.03 51.03 58.73 66.23 74.73	48.91 48.62 48.61 47.01 46.40 43.71 43.81 39.41 44.53 43.34 44.75	Real	42.58
Forklift Driver	19.00 21.50 23.00 27.28 29.92 32.91 36.20 43.20 50.90 57.40 64.40	34.42 34.85 35.49 37.37 37.12 35.62 36.02 33.36 38.59 37.57 38.56	Real	36.70
Office Emp M	20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77 20.77	41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54 41.54	Real	23.67
Foreman	46.64 61.50 64.50 69.66 75.23 81.25 87.75 95.75 104.55 115.05 126.55	84.49 99.68 99.54 95.42 93.34 87.93 87.31 73.94 79.26 75.29 75.78	Real	72.11
MES	46.64 51.50 54.00 58.52 63.36 68.43 73.90 81.90 90.70 101.20 112.70	84.49 83.47 83.33 80.16 78.61 74.06 73.53 63.24 68.76 66.23 67.49	Real	64.22
Operation H	0.00 21.50 23.00 27.28 29.92 32.91 36.20 43.20 50.90 57.40 64.40	0.00 34.85 35.49 37.37 37.12 35.62 36.02 33.36 38.59 37.57 38.56	Real	36.70

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Cape Times 25/1/84

Bleak scenario for City in 1990

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

A BLEAK scenario of a rapidly-increasing population, a critical housing shortage and long distances between industrial growth points and workers' residential areas by the year 1990 is projected for the Peninsula in a report released by the City Engineer's Department this week.

Called "People, Employment and Land in the Eighties", the report says its purpose is not to draw conclusions, but to "use available socio-economic and population data to define the nature and magnitude of the broad problems that will have to be faced"

Among its projections are that

● Between 187 000 and 277 000 job opportunities will have to be created in the Peninsula by 1990 for the extra 227 000 to 435 000 people who will be living here by then

● There are likely to be 98 800 more whites in the Peninsula by 1990, between 87 100 and 164 700 more blacks — depending on factors like changes in government policy — and 189 100 more coloured people

● Over and above the homes needed for these additional people, a fur-

ther 2 250ha of residential land will be needed for members of the coloured community currently living in overcrowded conditions

● Accommodation will have to be found for about 24 000 members of the black community presently not satisfactorily catered for

Black housing

The report does not envisage any problems in housing whites

On black housing it says

"It may be expected that between 2 750ha and 3 520ha of land will be needed to house the 1990 black population of the metropolitan area

"Assuming that the ideal of one household per dwelling unit is to be achieved by 1990, it will be necessary to provide no fewer than 46 100 houses by that date"

This becomes of special interest, the report says, in view of the government's stated policy of "consolidating" the entire black population of the Peninsula at Khayelitsha. To achieve this a minimum of about 46 000 or up to 60 000 houses, with all the infrastructure, will have to be provided

"Even if the population of Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Crossroads

are retained, housing for 23 000 people living elsewhere in 1980, with the expected addition of between 87 100 and 164 700 people, will have to be provided before 1990. This implies the provision of between 18 500 and 31 500 dwellings this decade

"If the policy of 'consolidation' at Khayelitsha is pursued, severe logistical problems as well as conditions of overcrowding are foreseen"

The report says, however, that the most urgent problems regarding land for housing may be expected for the coloured population

Atlantis

With the population of Atlantis, the Peninsula's coloured population was 805 000 in 1980 and was expected to grow to 994 100 by 1990 — an increase of about 189 100

The existing group areas, including Mitchells Plain, can accommodate another 59 000 people, the report says

"Therefore by 1990 additional land to accommodate about 130 000 people will have to be made available"

The report questions whether Atlantis, planned as a new growth point for the coloured population, will be able to absorb "the excess population of the Cape Flats". It estimates that the population of Atlantis will be 51 900 in 1990 and 194 700 in the year 2000

To accommodate the projected population increase, at least another 1 300ha of land will be needed for coloured housing

Apart from this, "it has been estimated that approximately 45 000 dwelling units are needed to eliminate conditions of overcrowding, currently experienced in the Metropolitan Transport Area", the report says

"This means that over and above the housing for population growth, an additional minimum of 2 250 hectare will be required to house people currently living in conditions of sometimes extreme overcrowding"

More jobs needed

This means a total of about 3 550ha of additional land will be needed

The report estimates that between 187 000 and 277 000 additional jobs will have to be found by 1990, between 59 000 and 87 000 of them in manufacturing

It says only 2 186 hectares of the 3 907ha of zoned industrial land in the Metropolitan Transport Area was being used for that purpose in 1981

"The 1 721ha of undeveloped industrial zoned land could provide job opportunities for 120 470 people — about 28 569 whites, 81 575 coloureds and 10 326 blacks," it says

"The single largest concentration of undeveloped industrial land is in the Milnerton municipal area. The total area zoned in Milnerton is 882ha — 22,6 percent of all the Metropolitan Transport Area's industrially-zoned land — of which 568ha (or 33 percent) is as yet undeveloped"

The remoteness of this industrially-zoned land from the major coloured residential areas was "cause for concern"

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(235) ~~Q. 61~~ ^{Hansard} Citizenship 13/2/84
Q. 61, 142
67 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1983 in terms of the provisions of the

143

MONDAY, 13 F

National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

- (2) No application was refused Thirty (30) were referred back to the applicants for submission of further particulars. The applicants almost invariably adduce that they should be granted South African citizenship on grounds of marriage to South African citizens or lengthy residence in the RSA. All applications are considered with the necessary compassion.

(2) (a) 460 000

(i)	(ii)
(b) Zimbabwe	49 000
Other in Africa	19 600
German Federal Republic	24 200
Greece	9 100
Italy	17 500
Netherlands	20 000
Portugal	48 400
United Kingdom	223 000
Other in Europe	28 000
United States of America	5 300
Other in America	3 500
Other	12 400

Estimates based on available information

Economically active persons

118 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What is the total number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black (i) males and (ii) females in each age group from the age of 17 who were economically active in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

X 235 White South African citizens *15/2/84*
Household Q 61 189
 101 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1983.
- (2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) 4 325 000

Population Census 6 May 1980

(i)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17—19	58 560	55 700	9 900	205 580
20—24	166 820	111 640	31 740	693 620
25—29	179 920	93 960	34 240	651 500
30—34	183 560	75 880	30 220	535 120
35—39	166 220	58 140	25 040	442 500
40—44	136 880	50 780	19 660	363 800
45—49	112 160	41 620	14 540	295 940
50—54	97 540	30 580	10 700	227 600
55—59	80 920	21 360	7 160	164 080
60—64	47 900	12 100	3 700	90 360
65—69	25 440	4 640	1 500	46 500
70+	16 780	2 720	740	38 980

(ii)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17—19	44 700	43 980	8 140	123 240
20—24	117 280	86 800	16 460	345 140
25—29	93 000	60 440	11 820	306 440
30—34	83 580	43 920	9 680	239 280
35—39	75 360	33 100	7 020	197 980
40—44	63 040	27 460	4 880	164 340
45—49	51 680	19 540	3 400	130 360
50—54	41 000	13 520	1 500	90 380
55—59	31 380	8 860	960	59 680
60—64	15 920	3 600	220	32 200
65—69	7 660	1 340	160	11 280
70+	4 500	820	80	8 180

THEY call it the silent epidemic that threatens South Africa's very survival

What started as a baby boom has become a population timebomb as worried Department of Health workers check our population birthrates against food and water resources

The head of the department's family planning programme, Dr Harm Pretorius, said this week the government's aim was to allow the population to peak at 80-million by the middle of the next century and then level off.

That figure was the maximum the country's optimal water supplies could support, he said

Yet only 1,2-million women make use of free family planning services provided by the state at 1 300 clinics and 26 000 mobile clinic points

Even adding another 1-million of those who used the two independent Family Planning Association clinics in Johannesburg and Cape Town, and the better-off women who went to private doctors, the picture was dismal, he said

Health workers in the field say the main problem creating the situation appear to be the way in which contraception is administered and the cost of supplying the best method for each woman

"In cities and towns, there is no excuse for women, because they can get to clinics," Dr Herman de Groot, deputy chairman of the FPA, said in an interview this week. "But they frequently don't go, and that puzzle is a world-wide problem"

In the developing countries, he said, the reasons were mainly a question of motivation, ignorance, ill-

HERE are two case histories that show why some women are disillusioned with family planning.

CASE 1: Thembi's mother wanted to make sure her daughter did not fall pregnant before she had finished her studies, so she took her to a family planning clinic.

They gave the 14-year-old teenager an injection of depo-provera — despite medical recommendations that the contraceptive drug be used only on women who have already had children because of the risk of infertility associated with it

Three months later Thembi had another depo-injection. Then her periods stopped. She claims she was given two more injections at the clinic without any investigation into her lack of menstruation. Thembi is now 16, has not had another period and may be permanently infertile

CASE 2: Cindy was 23 when she decided to have sex with her boyfriend. She first went to a family planning clinic in Johannesburg and asked for contraception. She was given the pill despite her reservations. She was not asked for her medical history, which included serious heart disease in the family — one reason for not prescribing the pill. Three months later she went back to the clinic, complaining of depression and nausea from the pill and asked for an IUD (intra-uterine device). This was refused and she was sent away with another pack of pills

"They weren't interested in my health or what I had to say," complained Cindy, who threw the pills away

She was not asked for her medical history, which included serious heart disease in the family — one reason for not prescribing the pill. Three months later she went back to the clinic, complaining of depression and nausea from the pill and asked for an IUD (intra-uterine device). This was refused and she was sent away with another pack of pills

"They weren't interested in my health or what I had to say," complained Cindy, who threw the pills away

Reason enough to put off for life

The real enemy lurks in the dry bowl

Our resources are limited and our numbers are expanding. South African scientists have called for the dismantling of aspects of apartheid so that rational use can be made of our resources.

eracy, suspicion, lack of communication between husband and wife, or that the husband disapproved of contraception

Political

"The political factor in South Africa complicates this Family planning is perceived by politicians as being a political factor. The FPA is trying to depoliticise it"

No matter how much blacks cut their population growth rate and whites raised theirs, the basic proportions could not be changed, so no group could use population control programmes to assert itself numerically, Dr de Groot added

Maldistribution of resources, with great poverty and great wealth existing side-by-side, exacerbate the problem, he said

Enemy

But the real enemy is an empty bowl and a dry cup. Dr Pretorius said family planning was a "matter of survival" and it was crucial to help people understand the reasons for family planning

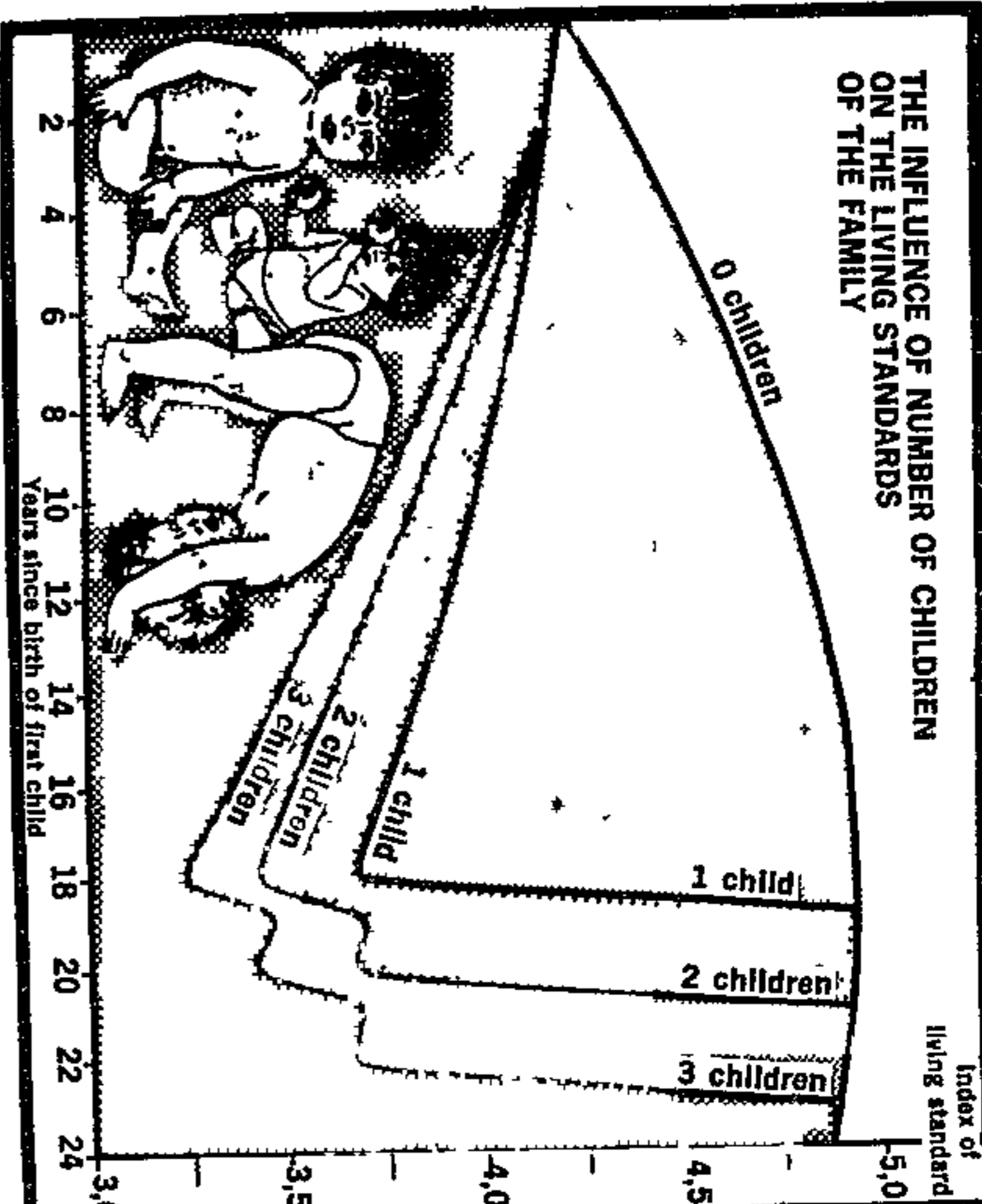
From a woman's point of view, contraception such as the 'pill' has been one of the major factors in liberating women from continuous childbearing

Yet the slogans advertising the benefits of contraception have a hollow ring. Some women have had bad experiences with contraception, or have an acquaintance who has State clinics are often blamed. "The government is more interested in stopping women having children than in their health," is often the refrain

Complained

Records have shown that some women have complained of not being properly informed of the side-effects of the contraception prescribed, or of the choice available. Often the choice is limited and does not include barrier methods and the combined dose mini-pills considered more suitable for younger women as they contain lower doses of hormones

One of the reasons for this is the instruction given to clinics to cut down on the



that cervical cancer in South Africa is of near epidemic proportions. Pap smears enable doctors to detect cervical cancer at very early stages when it can still be easily cured

"We do as many pap smears as we can," said Dr Pretorius

"Ideally we would like to do it for everyone. In developed countries that is the rule. But in developing countries we do what we can"

He conceded that offering this sort of care would help motivate women to use the clinics and convince them of the department's good intentions. But logistically, he said, the department just did not have enough technicians and trained pathologists to do 1,2-million pap smears a year — and that was apart from the cost involved

Charitable

The department first launched a family planning project in 1965, 34 years after the National Council for Mother and Family Welfare (now the FPA) started as a charitable organisation to make contraception available at a minimal charge

The state programme was stepped up in 1974, World Population Year, but still has no programme for population control. This is now being worked on, and last year's expenditure on family planning reached a record R29-million, indicating government recognition of the importance of this issue, as other sections in the health department were told to cut back on costs

Dr Pretorius acknowledged shortcomings but maintained his department was doing its best

"When you come down to it, it depends on the quality and motivation of your personnel"

Two-week refresher courses were held each year for all permanent family planning clinic staff in a bid to improve and maintain standards, he said

He admitted some clinics were so busy they could not give as much attention to individual patients as he would like

"People only go back to a

Cape Times 10/5/64

Chamber of Commerce criticizes poverty debate

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has criticized the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty for not discussing sufficiently South Africa's high birth rate, which it calls "an important cause of poverty"

The article in the Chamber's weekly bulletin quotes the work of Professor Jan Sadie, a University of Stellenbosch economist, and concludes "South Africa's population will continue to grow at a rate which must necessarily delay materially any effective resolution of the problem of poverty."

"While what was said at the conference served the valuable purpose of focusing attention on most facets of a huge problem, there will be members who will wonder why the question of South Africa's high birth rate, which is surely an important cause of poverty, was not examined in the depth that was called for, or indeed discussed at all," the article said

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Dark future for SA's growing labour force

In this, the last of three weekly articles, JAN SADIE, former Professor of Economics at the University of Stellenbosch, focuses on the problem of providing work for the country's growing population.

FROM the demographic movements depicted in the preceding articles, one would expect growing surpluses of workers at the lower end of the occupational hierarchy. But the disequilibrium extends to the upper end as well — in this instance taking the form of deficits or severe scarcities.

The disequilibrium can be quantified by means of an exercise which assumes that the 1960-'80 experience with respect to growth rate of the GDP, the increase in numbers of workers demanded in the various skill categories and the skill-class mobility, but not the immigration, will be repeated during the 1980-2000 period. Teachers are excluded.

We then have the incremental "demand" and "supply" of labour as set out in the accompanying column.

The extent of the disequilibrium between incremental de-

	DEMAND	SUPPLY	DEFICIT/SURPLUS
I Executives	197 000	94 000	-103 000
II High skilled	897 000	455 000	-442 000
III Less skilled	2 500 000	2 495 000	-5 000
IV Unskilled	1 028 000	3 796 000	+2 768 000
	4 622 000	6 840 000	+2 218 000

mand and supply is best gauged, not by the (net) difference of 2 218 000 between the two aggregates, but by the sum of the deficits and surpluses (with sign ignored), which is 3 318 000.

Minimum estimate

This is only a minimum estimate, since the South African economy, moving along the downward phase of the long wave of economic growth, may be considered fortunate were it to register a GDP growth rate of 3.5 percent during the two decades 1980-2000, compared to 4.7 percent during the preceding comparable period, part of which fell within the upward phase of the long wave.

In the event, the gross disequilibrium (in the absence of immigration) may be almost 4-million workers with an incremental unskilled labour surplus of just over 3 000 000.

Looking back by the end of this century at the employment history of the preceding two decades, it is improbable that one would find any direct statistical evidence of the disequilibrium at the upper skill level described here. Because, in one way or another, the economy simply adjusts to these conditions.

In so far as immigration cannot compensate in full for the lack of high-level manpower, local talent will be appointed in the vacancies, not necessarily because it is of the required quality in terms of qualifications, experience and know-how, but because the vacancies have to be filled. The candidate does not need to be the right man, but only the man at the right place at the right time.

Work ethic

High level manpower is, moreover, being created by the

happiness about not being paid enough in accordance with the norm of entitlement.

The customary and logical remedy for the above situation is education and training, particularly for classes III and IV. Unfortunately, in at least its undifferentiated and non-specific form, it is not a panacea. The content and the cultural ambience are all important.

When a majority of pupils do not proceed beyond standard IV, a good deal of resources are expended in doing little more than keeping children off the streets.

If those who continue their studies, do so, in the tradition of the "liberal education", with the objective of obtaining a certificate or diploma regardless of its applicability or relevance for jobs on offer and particularly if it is acquired in a traditional ambience not hospitable to modernisation through individual enterprise, we may have "educated unemployment", but not appropriate economic material.

Migrant labour

Not to be avoided, but actively targeted for, in the first place by classes IV, are the many blue collar skills which can be said to be culturally neutral in the sense that their acquisition does not demand nurturing in a technically sophisticated environment. And there is no reason why those participating in the migrant labour system should be excluded.

While, in the meantime, there are growing surpluses of unskilled labour, one would expect the economy and the conditions of employment to reveal some evidence of an accommodation of the situation, in accordance with the principle of the optimal use of productive factor endowment. But this is not so.

The abundant unskilled labour in this country is being used as if it were scarce — and

amount of capital employed per additional worker in the secondary and tertiary industries was double that of the 1960's. Part of the explanation is to be found in the more or less unaltered capital intensity of projects such as Sasol.

Autonomous force

Furthermore, there is the autonomous force of unreasoned adoption and importation of First World technology embodied in machines, without regard to its appropriateness in South African conditions, as underscored by the research undertaken at our own CSIR.

There may also be attempts at transferring the skill requirements lacking in the labour force to the machine. But it is a self-defeating process, as the servicing and handling of the equipment require more skilled labour. The lowering of the relative cost of capital by inflation and the tax system is making a contribution as well.

However, during the past decade a major influence has been emanating from the unskilled labour force itself, aided and abetted by employers who are being pressurised to apply, not the economic norm of a workers' marginal product, but the social norm of paying a man a decent "living wage" when and if you employ him.

Beautiful principle

It is a beautiful principle which cannot be faulted on its own. The poverty and hunger of those not employed as a result, is not included in the principle. In the traditional extended family system it might be preferable to have two breadwinners earning R200 a month each than only one earning R300.

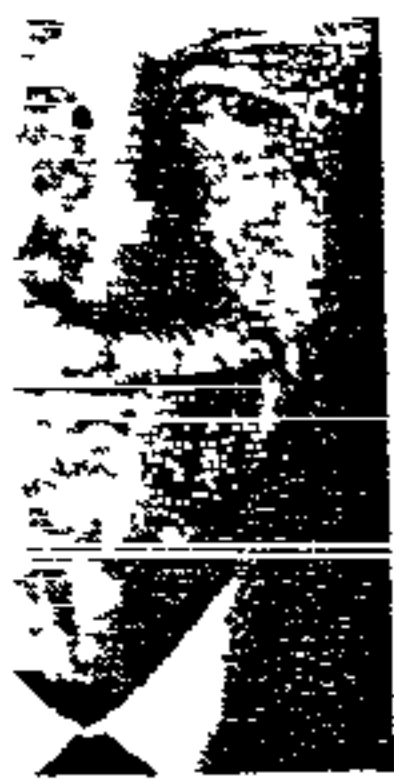
And increasingly the muscle-flexing of the new trade unions for both economic and political reasons, with strikes and threats of strikes, is making the reliable machine a preferred alternative to the unreliable worker. And so the ranks of the unemployed or non-employed unskilled workers are being swollen all the time.

JAN
ERS
ROSS

the unwilling pawn in

hunter. His prey is a
Jews across Europe
at him
"Drummer Girl", by
spy-master.

to the very end



growing labour force

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From the demographic movements depicted in the preceding articles, one would expect increasing surpluses of workers at lower end of the occupational hierarchy. But the disequilibrium extends to the upper end — in this instance taking the form of deficits or scarcities

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Work ethic

High level manpower is, moreover, being created by the simple expedient of raising the titular status and, with that, the pay and fringe benefits of an employee's job. And all the time the work ethic is inexorably being eroded by the pecuniary ethic. The happiness of the previous generation at having good jobs is being replaced by an un-

happiness about not being paid enough in accordance with the norm of entitlement

The customary and logical remedy for the above situation is education and training, particularly for classes III and IV. Unfortunately, in at least its undifferentiated and non-specific form, it is not a panacea. The content and the cultural ambience are all important

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The abundant unskilled labour in this country is being used as if it were scarce — and the scarce co-operating factor of production capital is being used as if it were in abundant supply

Labour has been increasingly replaced by capital equipment. During the 1970's the average

amount of capital employed per additional worker in the secondary and tertiary industries was double that of the 1960's. Part of the explanation is to be found in the more or less unaltered capital intensity of projects such as Sasol

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And the replacement of labour by capital does not even have the compensatory virtue of raising the level of multi-factor productivity. The productivity record is miserable. The sequel is misery

NEWS

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Cape increase in population 'alarming'

CAPE TOWN

25/4/84

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■ Municipal Reporter

THE rapid population increase was causing an alarming state of affairs, the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, said this week.

Speaking at the annual seminar of the South African Institute of Valuers, Mr Brand said Greater Cape Town's population would increase by 50 percent of the 1980 figure within 20 years.

To satisfy the demand for work between 1980 and 1990, about 200 000 new jobs, or 77 per working day, would have to be created in the region.

"This is a formidable task," he said.

Mr Brand said, Cape Town's relative share of the Gross National Product had declined in recent years. A survey of industrialists had disclosed that the region was perceived as containing "shrinking markets, uncertainties and high risks".

"The anticipated increases in coloured population alone will generate an annual demand for housing in the region of 6 500," Mr Brand

said.

Houses were also needed to accommodate the existing backlog, which was estimated at about 47 000 units for coloured people alone.

"All in all, about 16 000 dwelling units will have to be constructed annually in the region for coloured people for at least the next five years."

Mr Brand said there was at present no single body responsible for a strategy to cope with employment creation and the provision of housing.

"Central government is not the appropriate body to accept this responsibility, as it is too remote from local circumstances," he said.

"However, the plethora of local authorities and umbrella inter-service organizations in the region militates against a locally-led solution, given the present assignment of responsibility."

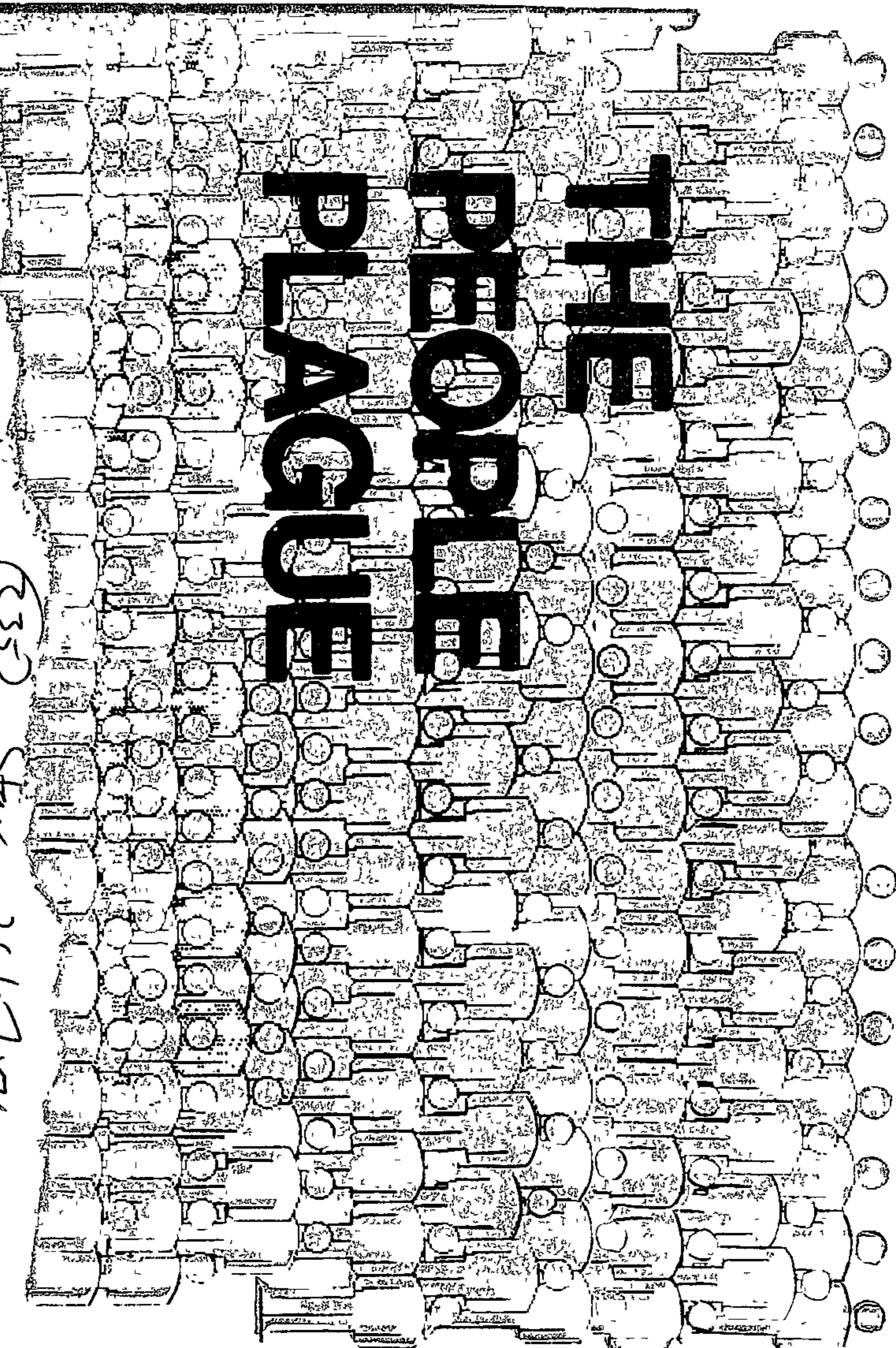
"The sooner a regional authority is created and given the financial and other resources to fulfil the obligation, the better."



Saturday May 26 1984

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ISSUE OF THE WEEK: THE POPULATION EXPLOSION



MALCOLM FOTHERGILL looks at the growth problems facing South Africa

TWO statements, one unduly pessimistic and the other ridiculous, this week threw into sharp relief one of the most urgent problems clamouring for a solution in Southern Africa — the rate at which the area's people are reproducing.

Mr Hayward's pessimism was overstated because his own department's estimate of the country's total available water resources is that they should be enough for 81 million people, not 65 million.

Thailand and Chile to bring their rates of population growth under control
Now South Africa is to walk the same road, trying to improve living standards in an attempt to slow and then stop population growth

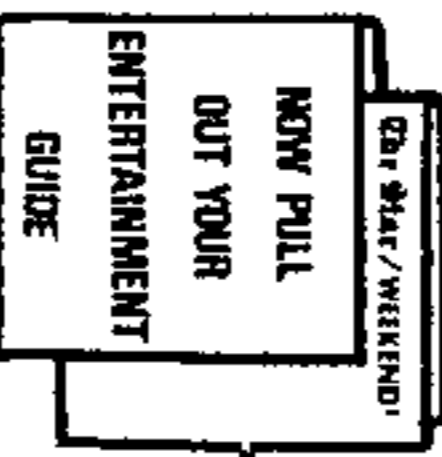
Already, convincing evidence of the link between better living standards and lower birthrates has emerged in this country
A study last year by the Central Statistics

Neither gave any indication that an audacious programme to solve the problem was about to begin

Mr Campher's statement, ridiculous as it was — knowing how much anger India's attempts at compulsory sterilisation aroused — nevertheless shows how deep is the level of concern about the problem

WEEKEND READING

- **Personality of the Week**
King Fahd of Saudi Arabia — man in the middle in the Middle East Page 2
- **Americas this Week**
The party isn't over — there's little sign of unity between the front-runners Walker Mondale and Gary Hart as the final fling comes closer Page 3
- **Europe this Week**
The P2 timebomb goes off — Italy's government, always unstable, is teetering again as an old scandal revives itself Page 4
- **Third World this Week**
An election that would not be bought Page 5
- **The Nation this Week**
Of crockery and crockery Percy Baneshik tells all Page 6



Pull out your guide to Weekend fun.
And a four page section of your favourite comics, puzzles and games.

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ISSUE OF THE WEEK (contd): THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

The people plague

From P1

Black leaders including the Soweto Committee of Ten chairman, Dr Nkhato Motlana, are in no doubt that the cause of the fall in the black urban birthrate is the degree of material prosperity enjoyed by urban blacks

This week he blamed "socio-economic factors such as lack of education and poverty" for the continued high fertility rate in rural areas and called on the Government to "drastically improve" the level of education and economic conditions in rural areas

Thus, he said, "will in turn automatically lead to a drop in the birth rate"

The chief director of the Population Development Programme, Dr JH (Boet) Schoeman, says family planning on its own will not be able to avert the disaster threatening Southern Africa.

Despite opposition from the Roman Catholic Church — whose attitude to contraception is summed up in Pope John Paul's

rule of thumb that sexual acts should always be open to life — and other religious leaders, family planning will stay in South Africa

But from now on it will stay on the sidelines

On the centre of the field will be perhaps the most ambitious and far-reaching plan yet dreamed up for the region

This plan will involve everyone in one way or another

Just as everyone would be involved in the disasters an unchecked population explosion would bring, so everyone will have to be involved in averting the threat of those disasters.

In simplistic terms, the poor will decide what they want most — better roads, for instance, or more jobs or improved sports facilities — and the rest of the country will then knuckle down to helping them get what they want

The need for change being so great, the programme will not rely solely on meeting the wishes expressed by different communities

Even before they meet to de-

cide what their priorities are, a series of projects aimed at improving the lot of the poor is swinging into action

One project aims at improving health services, another at upgrading all levels of education, a third at meeting the country's need for housing

Human reproduction being the emotive subject it is, some opposition to the initiative is bound to arise, perhaps from politicians on the right trying to make capital out of the fact that radical changes of the kind envisaged will cost money, and that it will be the middle and upper classes who will have to foot the bills

However, the country as a whole is likely to follow private-sector leaders in welcoming the plan with open arms

Without it, South Africa faces disaster, not in the far-distant future but a short way down the road

With it, the country will be able to stem the tide of human reproduction, ensuring at least the chance of a place in the sun for all its people □ — *Staff Reporter.*



Dr J H "Boet" Schoeman . . . chief director of the Population Development Programme.

LIFESTYLES

It is the stranger who follows people hurrying into the stairwell, subway entrances are just dark holes in the sidewalk — the stations are below ground. There is nearly always a bus-stop near the subway entrance. People waiting at a bus-stop have a special pitying gaze for people entering the subway. It is sometimes not pity, but fear, bewilderment, curiosity, or fatalism, often they look like miners' wives watching their men-folk going down the pit.

The stranger's sense of disorientation down below is immediate. The station is all tile and iron and dampness, it has bars and turnstiles and steel grates. It has the look of an old prison or a monkey cage.

Buying a token, the stranger may ask for directions, but the token booth — reinforced, burglar-proof, bullet proof — renders the reply incoherent. And subway directions are a special language: "A-train Downtown... Express to the Shuttle... Change at 96th for the two... The Lex... CC... LL... The Local..."

Most New Yorkers refer to the subway by the new-obsolete forms "IND," "IRT," "BMT." No one intentionally tries to confuse the stranger; it is just that, where the subway is concerned precise directions are very hard to convey.

MISGUIDED

The signboards and subway maps are indiscernible beneath layers of graffiti. That Andy Warhol, the stylist philistine, has said, "I love graffiti" is almost reason enough to hate it. One is wiser still of Normal Mailer, who naively encourages this public scrawling in his book "The Faith of Graffiti." "Misguided" seems about the kindest way of describing Mailer who, like Warhol, limps after the latest fashions in the hope of discovering youthfulness or celebrity in colourful outrage. The stranger cannot rely on printed instructions or warnings, and there are few cars out of the 6 000 on the system in which the maps have not been torn out. Assuming the stranger has boarded the train, he or she can feel only panic when searching for a clue to his route, he sees in the map-frame the message, "Guzmán 030 n — Ladrón, Marrón y Asesino."

Panic and so he gets off the train, and then his troubles really begin.

He may be in the South Bronx or the upper reaches of Broadway on the Number 1 line, or on any one of a dozen lines that traverse Brooklyn. He gets off the train, which is covered in graffiti, and steps on to a station platform which is, covered in graffiti. It is possible (this is true of many stations) that none of the signs will be legible. Not only will the stranger not know where he is, but the stairways will be splotched and stinking — no Uptown, no Downtown, no Exit. It is also possible that not a single soul will be around, and the most dangerous stations — ask any police officer — are the empties. Of course, the passenger might just want to sit on a broken bench and, taking Mailer's word for it, contemplate the *macho* qualities of the graffiti.

SUBWAY FEAR

This is the story that most people tell of subways fear. In every detail it is like a nightmare, complete with rats and mice and a tunnel and a low ceiling. It is manifest suffocation, straight out of Poe. Those who tell this story seldom have a crime to report. They have experienced fear. It is completely understandable — what is worse than being trapped underground? — but it has been a private horror. In most cases, the person will have come to no harm. He will, however, remember his fear on that empty station for the



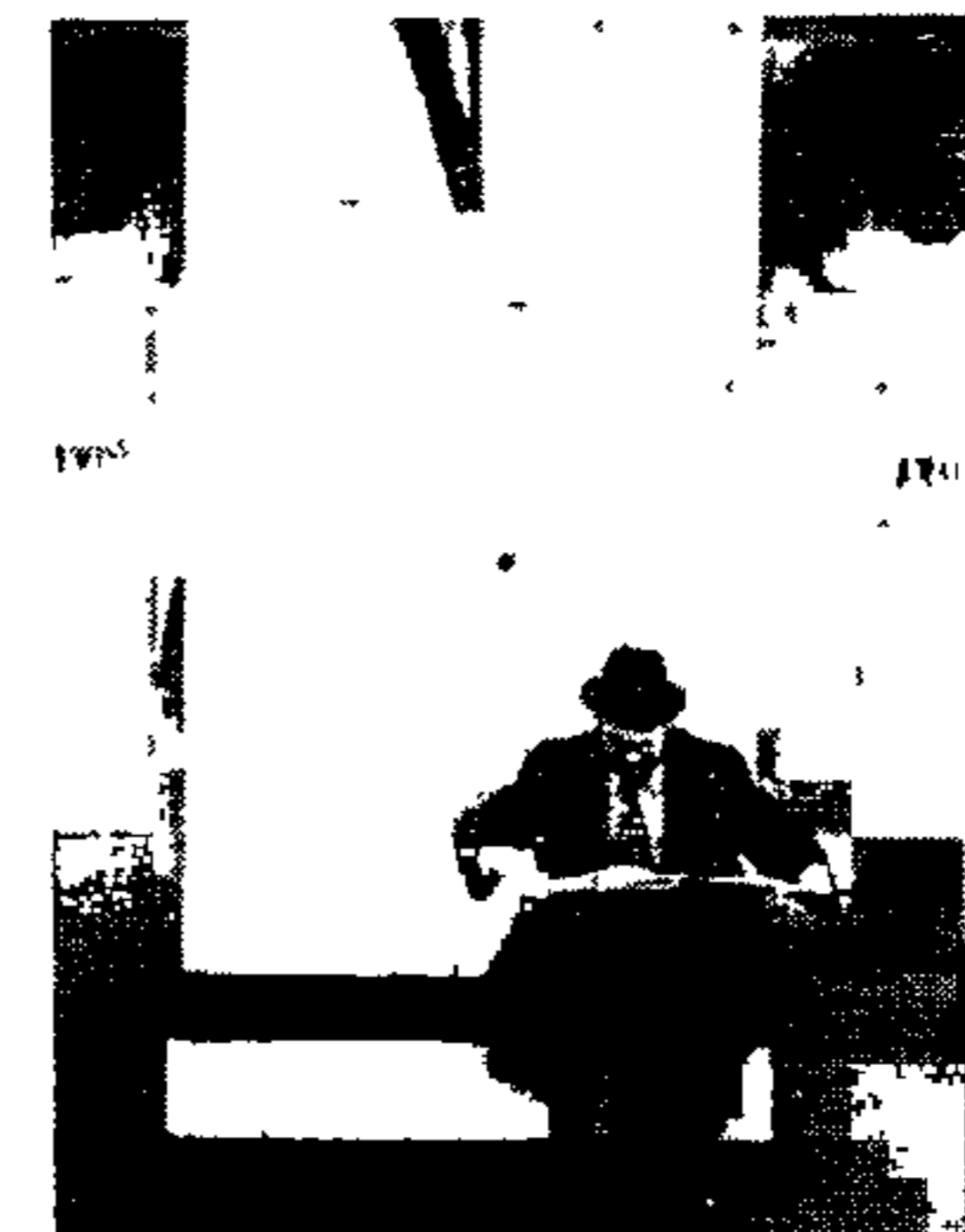
Subway skirmish: police move in to finish one of the many vicious fights that occur on the subway every day.



A young woman walks down a platform followed by a young man whose pose suggests an animal alertness to danger.



Peaceful co-existence: trouble on the trains is not necessarily engendered by race differences.



Business as usual: for millions the subway is the only cheap and relatively fast way of getting to work.

rest of his life. When New Yorkers recount an experience like this they are invariably speaking of something that happened on another line, not their usual route. Their own line is fairly safe, they'll say; it's cleaner than the others, it's got a little charm, it's kind of dependable, they've been taking it for years. Your line has crazy people on it, but my line has "characters". This sense of loyalty to a regularly used line is the most remarkable thing about the subway passenger in New York. It is, in fact, a jungle attitude.

In any jungle, the pathway is a priority. People move around New York in various ways, but the complexities of the subway have allowed the New Yorker to think of his own route as something personal, even *original*. No one uses maps on the subway — you seldom see any. Most subway passengers

through it, taking vandals and thieves all over the system. There is a species of vandalism that was once peculiar to the South Bronx: boys would swing on the stanchions — those chrome poles in the centre of the car — and, raising themselves sideways until they were parallel with the floor, they would kick hard against a window and break it. Now this South Bronx window-breaking technique operates throughout the system.

TRANSIT POLICE

The most-mugged man in New York must be the white-haired creaky-looking fellow in Bedford-Stuyvesant who has had as many as 30 mugging attempts made on him in a single year. And he still rides the subway trains. He's not as crazy as he looks. He's a cop in the Transit Police, a plainclothes man who works with the Mobile Task Force in the district desig-

to talk quietly. But if the guy's tough and you go in meek you get sized up very fast."

The Transit Police has 3 000 officers and 13 dogs. It is one of the biggest police forces in the United States and is altogether independent from the New York City Police, though the pay and training are exactly the same. It is so independent the men cannot speak to each other on their radios, which many Transit Police find inconvenient when chasing a suspect up the subway stairs into the street.

What about the dogs? "Dogs command respect." I was told at Transit Police Headquarters. "Think of them as a tool, like a gun or a nightstick. A crime is seldom committed anywhere near one of these dogs."

Looking at Howard Haag and Joseph Minucci standing on the platform at Nassau Avenue on the GG line, you would probably take

trapped here. You stand here some days and the cold and the dampness creep into your bones and you start shivering. And that smell — smell it? — it's like that all the time, and you've got to stand there and breathe it in. Bergen Street Station, the snow comes through the bars and you freeze. They call it "The Ice-Box." Then some days, kids recognise you — they've seen you make a collar — and they swear at you, call you names, try to get you to react, smoke pot right under your nose. "Here come the DTs" — that's what they call us.

"It's the conditions. They're awful. You have to take so much crap from these schoolkids. And your feet are killing you."

Minucci wasn't angry, he said all this in a smiling, ironical way. Like Howie Haag, he enjoys his work and takes it seriously. A "shoofly," he explained, is a police inspector who rides the subway looking for officers who are goldbricking — though having a coffee on a cold day hardly seemed to me like goldbricking. "We're not supposed to drink coffee," Minucci said, and he went on to define other words in the Transit vocabulary: "lushworker" (a person who robs drunks or sleeping passengers), and "Flop Squad" (decoys who pretend to be asleep, in order to attract lushworkers).

SHOUTING BOYS

Just then, as we were talking at Nassau, the station filled up with shouting boys — big ones, aged anywhere from 15 to 18. There were hundreds of them and, with them, came the unmistakable odour of smouldering marijuana. They were boys from Automotive High School, heading south on the GG. They stood on the platform howling and screaming and sucking smoke out of their fingers, and when the train pulled in they began fighting towards the doors.

"You might see one of these kids being a pain in the neck, writing graffiti or smoking dope or something," Howie Haag said. "And you might wonder why we don't do anything. The reason is we're looking for something serious — robbers, snatchers, assault, stuff like that."

"Look at that old lady," Minucci said. "She's doing everything wrong."

The woman, in her late sixties, was sitting next to the door. Her wristwatch was exposed and her handbag dangled from the arm closest to the door. I wondered whether the plainclothes men would warn her. They didn't. But they watched her closely, and when she got off they escorted her in an anonymous way. The old woman never knew how well protected she was.

LEFT ALONE

It was a salutary experience for me, riding through Brooklyn with Officers Minucci and Haag. Who, except a man flanked by two armed plainclothes men, would travel from one end of Brooklyn to the other, walking through housing projects and derelict areas, and waiting for hours at subway stations? It was a perverse hope of mine that we would happen upon a crime, or even be the victims of a mugging attempt. We were left alone, things were quiet, there were no arrests, but for the first time in my life I was traveling the hinterland of New York City with my head up, looking people in the eye with curiosity and lingering scrutiny and no fear.

This article was taken from "Granta 10," a collection of travel pieces, published by Penguin at £3.50. Bruce Davidson's photo-essay, "Subways," will be published by Knopf, New York.

The underground jungle

were shown how to ride it by parents or friends. Then habits turns it into instinct, just like a trot down a jungle path. The passenger knows where he is going because he never diverges from his usual route. But that is also why unless you are getting off at precisely his stop, he cannot tell you how to get where you're going.

In general, people have a sense of pride in their personal route; they may be superstitious about it and even a bit secretive. Vaguely fearful of other routes, they may fantasise about them — these "dangerous" lines that run through unknown districts. But people in the know — the police, the Transit Authority, the people who travel throughout the system — say that one line is pretty much like another.

No line is entirely good or bad, crime-ridden or crime-free. The trains carry crime with them, picking it up in one area and bringing it to another. They pass through a district and take on the characteristics of that place. The South Bronx is regarded as a high-risk area, but seven lines pass

nated "Brooklyn North." This man is frequently a decoy. In the weeks before Christmas he rides the J and the GG and the 2 lines looking like a pathetic senior citizen, with two gaily wrapped parcels in his shopping bag. He is repeatedly ambushed by unsuspecting muggers, and then he pulls out his badge and handcuffs and arrests his attackers.

Muggers are not always compliant. Then the Transit Police Officer unholsters his pistol, but not before jamming a distinctive headband over his head to alert any nearby uninformed officer. Before the advent of headbands many plainclothes men were shot by their colleagues in uniform.

"And then we rush in," says Sergeant Donnery of the Mobile Task Force. "Ninety percent of the guys out there can kick my ass, one on one. You've got to come on yelling and screaming 'You so-and-so! You so-and-so! I'm going to kill you!' Unless the suspect is deranged and has a knife or something. In that case you might have

them for a pair of physical-education teachers on the way to the school gym. They look tough, but not aggressively so, they are healthy and well-built — but some of that is padding. They both wear bullet-proof vests. Underneath the ordinary clothes the men are well armed. Each man carries a 38, a blackjack and a can of Mace. Minucci has a two-way radio.

Haag has been on the force for 17 years, Minucci for almost seven. Neither has in that time ever fired his gun, though each has an excellent arrest-record and a pride in detection. They are funny, alert and indefatigable, and together they make Starsky and Hutch look like a pair of hysterical cream-puffs. Their job is also much harder than any City cop's.

I had been told repeatedly that the average City cop would refuse to work in the conditions that the Transit Police endure every day. At Nassau Avenue, Minucci told me why.

"Look at the stations! They're dirty, they're cold, they're noisy. If you fire your gun you'll kill about 10 innocent people — you're

Pontoil while it was in transit.

None of the information released by the Grand Jury is new. But a trial involving Salem is likely to produce a complete picture of the fraud and possibly answer some long-standing questions.

Although there has been speculation that the Salem case might lead to criminal prosecutions in SA, government has refused to release the report on the investigation into the matter — although it has been made available to foreign authorities.

PRETORIA

Limiting growth

Greater Pretoria's population will increase to 1 409 000 by the turn of the century — 753 000 whites, 35 000 coloureds, 28 000 Indians and 593 000 Africans. But the industrial growth of the capital is to be limited to providing new jobs for only 145 000 people, less than one-tenth of the population.

The official development guide plan for the region states "While it is anticipated that Pretoria will continue to provide employment opportunities for a large portion of the population in the Mabopane/GaRankuwa area during the next two decades, it is emphasised that extraordinary economic growth in the city should not be stimulated at the expense of the national states."

Of the 145 000 people for whom jobs will be made available, only 35 000 will be for black commuters from GaRankuwa and Mabopane in Bophuthatswana as well as from Soshanguve, a black township on the Bophuthatswana border where families with Section 10 rights (entitling them to live in Pretoria) are resettled.

This seems to suggest that government wants to limit the city's economic growth in accordance with ideological plans to resettle its natural black population growth in the homelands.

Greater Pretoria extends from Hammanskraal in the north to Midrand in the south, and from Hartbeespoort Dam in the west to Tiegertpoort and Boschkop in the east. The development guide plan for the region has been released by the Department of Constitutional Development.

To fit in with Pretoria's policy of border industries, the land earmarked for economic growth, some 1 200 ha, is near Rosslyn on the border of Bophuthatswana.

Suburban rail and bus services have been established linking black commuter settlements in Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele to the capital to enable people to commute to work.

About 13 300 commuters travel daily each way between GaRankuwa and Pretoria while 9 200 are transported between Hammanskraal and the capital. In addition, about 65 400 people commuted by bus between the Mabopane/Soshanguve complex and Pretoria in 1981 — about 8 500 from

GaRankuwa, 10 600 from the Erasmus transfer rail station, 11 300 from Mamelodi, 8 000 from Saulsville/Atteridgeville and about 7 800 from KwaNdebele.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Sullivan at work

The Industry Support Unit of The Sullivan Code of Conduct on employment practices (followed by many American companies in SA) has released its report for 1983. While the employment practices of US companies participating in the survey continue to show measured improvement, a depressed SA economy has limited gains to less dramatic levels than in past years.

All 99 reporting signatories now have equal work/equal pay policies, and 98 have desegregated their corporate work facilities. Most have minimum wage levels at least 30% higher than subsistence standards as outlined by studies at Unisa and the University of Port Elizabeth.

Spending on education and training programmes increased to more than R16m, or about R250 per employee. However, funding for health and welfare aid and for black entrepreneurial projects declined by about 15%. The percentage of supervisory and management positions filled by blacks also dipped slightly, from 21,6% to 21,2%. In 1980, 72% of employees enrolled in supervisory training programmes were black. Last year that figure fell to 40%.

The number of signatories to the code decreased by almost 20% in 1983 — from 146 to 120 (There are more than 200 US businesses with SA operations). Nonetheless, those firms adhering to the Sullivan princi-

ples represent almost three-quarters of total US investment in SA, and the percentage of signatories contributing to the detailed survey, conducted by the accounting firm Arthur D Little, rose slightly.

Compliance with the code, drawn up in 1977 by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, the first black director of General Motors Corp, is voluntary. The principles call for US companies to implement non-racial employment practices, to increase the number of blacks in supervisory and management positions, and to contribute to the improvement of employees' living standards outside of the work environment.

The US Congress has initiated legislation which would make the Sullivan Code mandatory for US companies. Although the proposal has been characterised as a more palatable political alternative to US disinvestment, it is not likely to be approved in the near future.

Last year's setbacks can in part be attributed to generally poor economic conditions. "The recession has had a definite impact," says Karl Hofmeyr, an associate professor at Unisa's School of Business Leadership. "American companies here have had to do some belt-tightening, and, perhaps with more justification, they've been saying, 'Come on, give us a break, we want to get on with business.'"

But Hofmeyr and others continue to characterise the Sullivan programme as a success. Says Roger Crawford, an Ethnor executive and co-ordinator of the code's South African Task Force: "Over the past five years, we've seen a very definite shift in attitude among the signatory companies. A reluctance to implement the Sullivan principles has changed to a recognition that they represent basic management princi-



Sullivan ... another year, less success

235 RDM 15/6/84

FROM the moment it presents the quote — "Nature conservation issues should never be allowed to enter or be dragged into the political arena". Anon — the President's Council planning committee on nature conservation was obliged to miss the point.

It seems almost churlish to say it, but the fate of the birds and beasts trees and flowers, is tied up with politics

It is from apparently slavish adherence to Anon's otherwise unremarkable quote that the committee manages to ignore the major conservation issues facing South Africa.

The report was released recently and contains many worthy observations and recommendations.

Indeed, in its definition of nature conservation it builds itself a platform from which to define the key problem areas facing conservation "Conservation has to do with the management of human use of the biosphere and the culturally worthwhile built-up environment so that it may yield sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations."

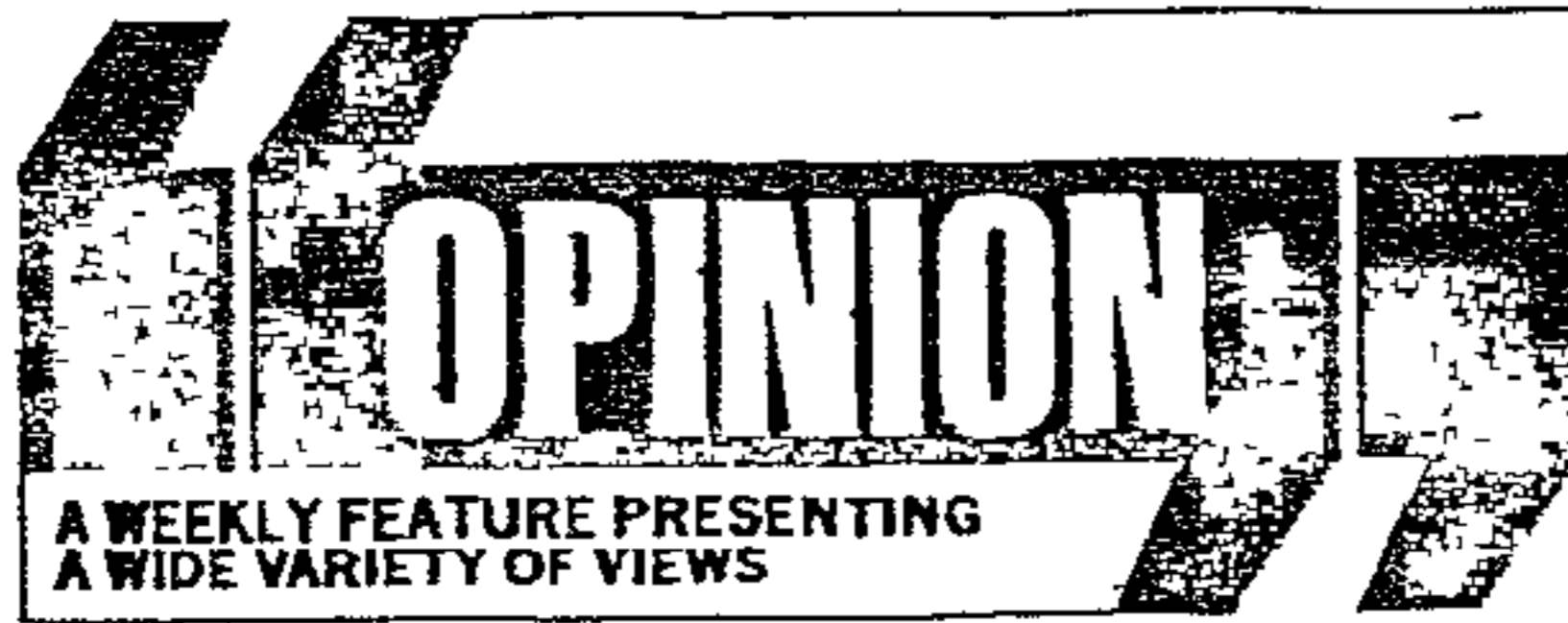
In other words, making use of the world without mucking it up

Should several of the key recommendations made by the committee be implemented, they would certainly contribute to the better management and use of South Africa's rich and diverse environment.

Some of the recommendations are that.

- Policy be formulated by the Department of Environment Affairs advised by the Council for the Environment Implementation is carried out at regional and local level, with matching administrative structure

Dust already settling on conservation report



MICHAEL STENT

THE report of the President's Council committee had, like most printed matter, its share of mistakes. In discussing incentives to property owners to assist the nature conservation effort, it makes this suggestion. "Another form of encouragement of which the committee is aware is the presentation to the landowner of an appropriate plague . . ."

and legislation.

- Existing and future conservation areas be more accurately identified and classified.
- Where possible multiple use be made of land so that the range of conservation areas be extended (the recommendation has the dubious inclusion of the De Hoop Nature Reserve-cum-rocket range).
- Proclaimed nature conservation should be regarded as permanent and inviolate and that incentives be provided to private landowners to make available part of their land for conservation purposes.
- The public should have reasonable access to nature conservation areas where this doesn't upset the ecology of the areas.
- Marine reserves should be identified and pro-

claimed;

- Education should play a major role in conservation strategies.
- Non-binding environmental impact studies should be undertaken prior to major developments.
- Urgent attention should be paid to population growth.
- "More attractive long-term encouragement should be given to farmers to implement soil conservation measures under expert guidance".
- Methods should be considered to "stimulate the activation of the available measures to combat pollution of the environment and to develop new measures where needed.
- Suitable trees should be planted in areas almost denuded of trees and that alternative energy sources,

particularly solar energy, should be developed to reduce the destruction of trees for firewood.

Worthy sentiments. But it is in its failure to identify the causes of some of the major problems that the report falls short of its potential.

Population growth, soil erosion and deforestation each have important political dimensions.

When it considers population distribution, the report comes up with some very interesting, and undoubtedly political, facts.

It gives approximate population densities a square kilometre in 1980 as "Independent homelands"

Bophuthatswana	37
Ciskei	73
Transkei	73
Venda	67
Average	57/km ²

"National states".

Gazankulu	76
KaNgwane	77
KwaNdebele	303
KwaZulu	109
Lebowa	81
QwaQwa	327
Average	98/km ²

The rest of South Africa excluding these areas

Cape Province	8
Natal	48
Transvaal	36
Free State	15
Average	17/km ²

The high population densities in the black areas are not simply a result of a high birth rate. They are actively encouraged by resettlement and strict limitations on movement.

The environmental consequences of over-crowding on marginal land are clear — massive soil erosion, water run-off, siltation of rivers

As the report points out, many conservation areas are surrounded by "homelands"

The ruin of these areas has severe effects on the ecologies of neighbouring reserves ranging from poaching for food to the silting-up of rivers

Similarly with deforestation. A report delivered at the recent Carnegie Inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa held in Cape Town said the absence of energy sources in KwaZulu had reached crisis point.

The veld had over large areas been denuded of trees and cattle dung was used as the basic fuel, depriving the soil of rich nutrients

The report then pointed out that by far the most electricity was directed to the relatively small white urban population and the least to the greater rural black population. Politics?

South Africa has numerous and pressing environmental problems demanding priority treatment.

Drought and floods have shown us over the past year how fragile our control over only one resource — water — really is.

It has also shown how dependent modern technological society is upon the proper use of the environment.

But as long as environmental issues are equated with the poor apolitical cousin, nature conservation, they won't be adequately addressed.

Sadly, for failing to recognise this consistently, the President's Council report seems destined to gather worthy dust on some anonymous shelf

SA 'will need 23 new cities in 16 years'

AGG UP 235
21/6/84

Environment Reporter

SOUTH Africa's growing population will need 23 new cities the size of Johannesburg in the next 16 years, says Mr DM Grewar, a member of the planning committee of the President's Council

During yesterday's debate on the committee's report on priorities between conservation and development, he said the industries, roads and infrastructure to meet this population growth had to be considered

About 20 000ha was being removed from agriculture each year and pressure on available land would increase

Field crops

Although 83 percent of the land was being used for agriculture, only 15 percent was being used for field crops

"The time might come where we will not be in a position to feed people if we continue to use agricultural ground in this way"

In world terms South Africa was still a developing country

Mr PD Palm said large areas of South Africa were turning into semi-deserts and people were helping this process

Mr FH Herman told the committee that the oil and gas find off Mosel Bay had to be exploited.

Rich coloured 'hesitant to volunteer'

Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of higher-income groups in the coloured community seem hesitant to identify themselves with disadvantaged people in their community and to volunteer their services for community projects, according to a report.

This is among the issues which the science committee of the President's Council recommends be studied by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

They appeared reluctant to recognise the disadvantaged as "their people", the report added.

This could inhibit the emergence of volunteers for community development projects for the coloured people

Other areas of non-formal education needing further HSRC investigation included the advisability of a centralised curriculum service and the financing of such education.

Peninsula population nearly 2m by 1990

ANC TALKS 29/6/84

(235)

Municipal Reporter

THE population of the Cape Peninsula will be nudging the two-million mark by 1990, according to the first report of the Cape Metropolitan Draft Guide Plan released today.

The plan, which has statutory status and contains important guidelines for development in the greater Cape Town Metropolitan area up to the year 2010, estimates that by 1990 there will be 1 878 570 people in the Peninsula, against 1 510 800 in 1980 and an estimated 1 689 310 in 1985.

By the year 2000 there will probably be 2 253 260 people and by 2010, 2 601 620, the plan predicts.

"The most important deductions that appear from this are the expected appreciable levelling off in the growth of all

population groups and the fact that the black population is expected to show the greatest increase of all the groups, namely an average of 3,11 percent a year," it says.

"The white population is expected to grow by an average of 1,38 percent a year between 1980 and 2010, while the corresponding figures for coloureds and Asians are 1,71 and 2,53 percent respectively."

The report says it is possible that the projections for blacks and Asians would in time prove to be relatively unreliable because the growth of the black population would be determined to a high degree by the extent of migration to the Peninsula, and because the Asian population was fairly small it was difficult to estimate a realistic growth rate.

Because there was little space available for urban development, a more compact urban structure with higher residential densities had to be aimed at.

The guide plan recommends that the selection of additional space for residential development for the different population group should take place as follows:

● Blacks — The black population was likely to increase to about 470 600 by 2010, the report says. The government had decided that the area between Mitchell's Plain and Macassar (Khayelitsha) had to be used for the consolidated long-term residential needs of blacks in the Peninsula. With the average density of 120 people a hectare, Khayelitsha could accommodate about 280 000 people. It was therefore possible that "in the long term there may be a further need for land for

blacks".

The report also says the Drift Sands-Swartklop area to the east of Mitchell's Plain was to be used for "the consolidated residential needs of the blacks of the Cape Metropolitan Area". To achieve this aim, "no further in-filling between or increases in the density of the existing black residential areas (including Mfuleni) and Kaya Mandi at Stellenbosch will take place". The "restricted expansion" of Mbelweni would also have to be considered to make provision for the needs of the Paarl-Wellington area, the report says.

● Asians — An area of about 400 ha, known as Pelican Park, had been set aside near Strandfontein for this group, the report said.

● Coloureds — In contrast to whites, the average residential density of coloureds could be expected to decrease as their socio-economic conditions continued to improve, the report said. The expected increase of the coloured population by 2010 was expected to be about half-a-million. "It is clear that there is not enough space in the Peninsula to accommodate the expected increase," it says. If Atlantis, which could accommodate a further 400 000 people, was taken into account, there was enough space for this population expansion, it said.

● Whites — The white population was expected to increase by about 250 000 by 2010. It was expected that there was enough land available to provide for all white development to that date.

Cape Times 29/6/84

Heunis releases plan for City

230

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

A FAR-REACHING Draft Guide Plan which establishes parameters for development in the greater Cape Town Metropolitan area up to the year 2010, was released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, this week.

The plan, prepared by a guide plan committee approved by Mr Heunis in 1980, has statutory force in terms of the Physical Planning Act

'Guidelines'

In a statement announcing the release of the first report of the Guide Plan Committee today, Mr Heunis said it contained important broad planning guidelines and was being released for representations and comment, which had to reach his department within 60 days

Such broad planning guidelines were particularly necessary for the optimum use and stabilization of two resources, Mr Heunis said — the area's exceptional scenery, which contributed to its recreational and tourist potential, and its high-quality land, which formed the basis of a sound agricultural industry

"Owing to the scarcity of land suitable for development in the Peninsula area, the Guide Plan Committee stresses the development of the linear axis that is al-



Mr Chris Heunis

ready taking shape along the West Coast in the direction of Vredenburg-Saldanha," Mr Heunis said

'Urban sprawl'

"The development of this so-called West Coast Axis is seen as an alternative to the unrestricted urban sprawl threatening the good agricultural land and the natural assets of the metropolitan area"

The committee also believed, Mr Heunis said, that the Peninsula would continue to develop as the primary metropolitan area, with four important satellites — the Hottentots-Holland Basin, Stellenbosch, Paarl-Wellington and Atlantis

Stellenbosch and Paarl-Wellington had limited space for expansion because of "physical restrictions" (high potential agricultural land and environmental

factors), he said

Although this did not mean the natural growth of these towns should be limited in any way, the accent would be on the qualitative development of their present functions rather than on special residential and industrial development

In the Peninsula itself, special attention had been given to the retention of the Philippi area for horticultural purposes and the exploitation of silica, Mr Heunis said

Large parts of the Philippi area, reserved since 1968 for agricultural purposes and the exploitation of silica, were being used for other purposes, he said

July 1

Investigations showed that the area should be reduced and that there was not much justification for formally reserving it for both the above-mentioned purposes. The smaller area would therefore in future be reserved for horticultural purposes only

"I and my colleagues, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs have agreed to see to it that the recommendations of the Draft Guide Plan are used as a guideline from as early as July 1 in the evaluation of all applications for changes in the use of land in the proposed reduced area," he said

RDM (235) 10/7/84

RAPID population growth, which only slowed economic gains in the past, is now reducing living standards for a growing list of countries, according to a new study by Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based group.

From 1950 to 1973, the world economy expanded about 5% a year while population grew at less than 2% a year. But since 1979, the Worldwatch report found, economic growth and population have been the same . . . 1.7% a year.

"The once healthy margin of world economic growth over that of population has vanished, at least temporarily," said Mr Lester Brown, director of the study "State of the World - 1984".

Mr Brown said for countries like West Germany or Hungary, which now had zero population growth, even a 2% rate of economic growth led to sustained improvements in living standards.

But in countries like Pakistan or Ecuador, where populations were growing at 3% a year, a 2% rate of economic growth led to a sustained decline in living standards.

During the 70s, 18 countries, most of them in Africa, experienced a decline in per capita income. The Worldwatch study found that during the 80s this list has grown to include more countries in Africa and much of Latin America.

After peaking at 1.9% around 1970, the rate of world population growth fell to 1.7% in 1983.

"That's the good news," said Mr Brown. "The bad is that the annual increase climbed from 70-million in 1970 to 79-million in 1983."

Projections by the United Nations and the World Bank now indicate that world population will grow to some 10 000-million before eventually stabilising. But Mr Brown warned that these projections did not relate the future growth in human numbers to the ability of biological resources to support growing population.

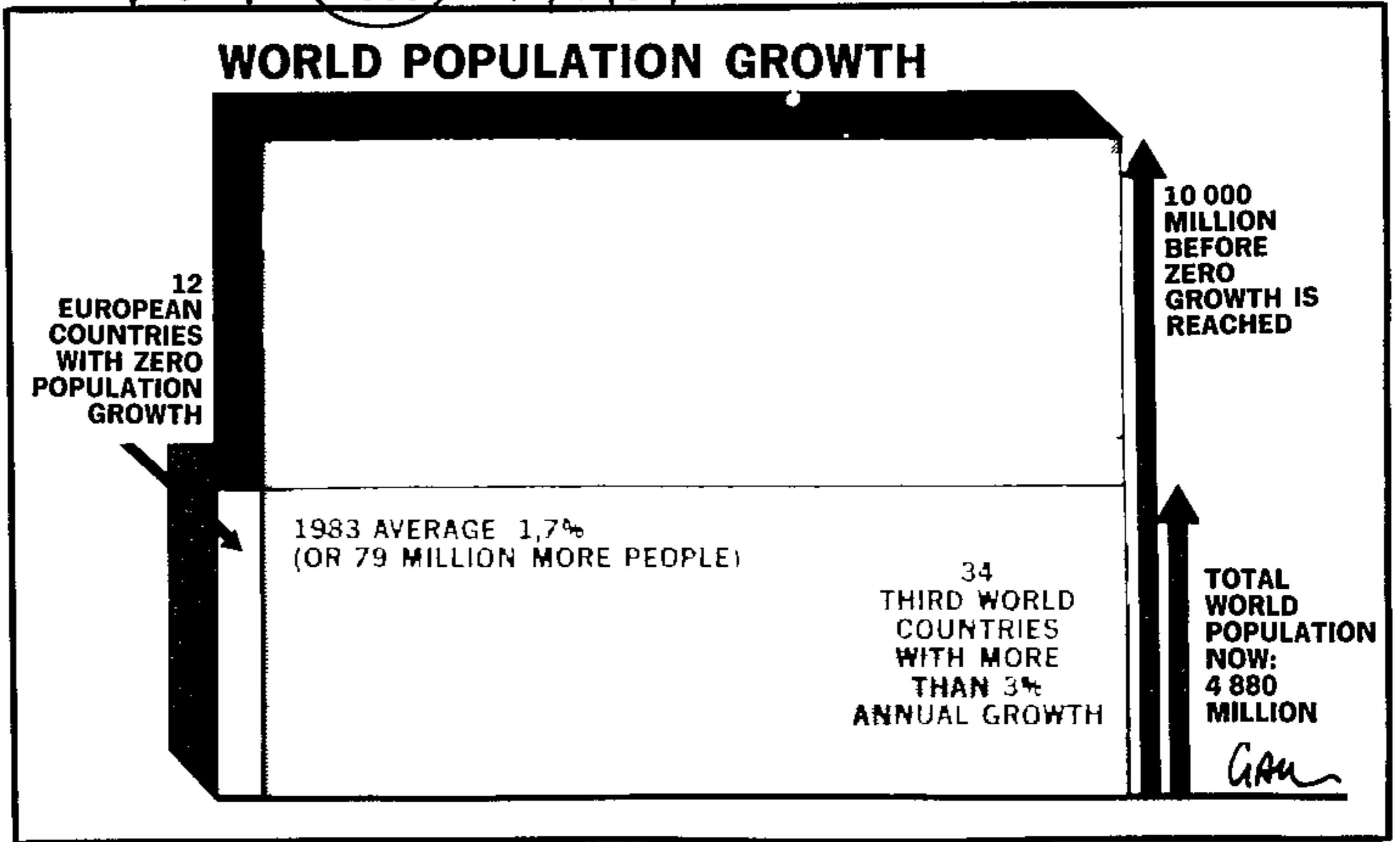
According to the World Bank, India will add more than 1 000-million people to its 1983 population of 730-million before stabilising at 1 840-million. The 84-million Nigerians of today are projected to increase to 623-million, more people than now live in all of Africa.

Mexico would grow from 76-million to 215-million, roughly the size of the current US population.

Progress in halting population growth had been extraordinarily uneven over the past decade, Mr Brown said.

At one end of the spectrum are a dozen European countries whose population growth ceased as they modernised. At the other end are 34 Third World countries whose populations are expanding at 3% or more annually - about 19-fold each century.

None of the 12 European countries with zero population growth had population stabilisation as an



How the space race is being lost here on Earth

explicit national goal. Mr Brown said falling birth rates flowed from economic gains and social improvements.

As incomes rose and employment opportunities for women expanded, couples chose to have fewer children. Widely available family planning services and liberal abortion laws gave couples the means to achieve this.

Mr Brown said East Germany was the first country in the modern era to bring birth and death equilibrium, halting population growth in 1969. It was closely followed by West Germany, whose population stopped growing in 1972.

During the decade since, other countries - most recently Italy, Switzerland, and Norway - had joined their ranks.

"These countries contain about 244-million people. Although only 5% of the world total, they mark a first step in the eventual stabilisation of world population, a prerequisite of a sustainable society," Mr Brown said.

Within the Third World some countries have made dramatic strides in reducing fertility while others have made dramatic strides in reducing fertility while others have made none at all. Mr Brown said the biggest success story was China. Between 1970 and 1980 China reduced its birth rate from 34 a thousand to 20.

This decline was the most rapid in a major country since that in Japan from 1948 to 1958, when the birth rate fell from 34 to 18.

The relation of future population size to available resources would be a key to national efforts to improve living standards. Mr Brown said China was one of the first developing countries to examine systematically the long-term population-resource balance.

As part of a policy reassessment following Mao's death, Chinese leaders projected future population size based on the assumption that couples would have only two children.

Even under this scenario, given the large numbers of young people entering child-bearing age, China would add another 300- or 400-million people before population growth ceased.

"After relating these projections to the availability of land, water, energy, and other basic resources, and to the capacity of the economy to provide jobs, the leadership concluded that they had no choice but to press for a one-child family lest they jeopardise their hard-earned gains in living standards," Mr Brown said.

The main difference between China and the other densely populated developing countries such as Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Nigeria, and Mexico might be that to translate their findings into public policy, Mr Brown said.

"If others took a serious look at future population-resources balances, they too might decide that pressing for one-child families is preferable to a decline in living standards."

Changing population-resource relationships were altering the goals of population policy, the Worldwatch study found.

When local demands on one of the economy's biological support systems exceed its sustainable yield, even a modest increase in human numbers could be destructive.

Awareness of the gravity of the threat of uncontrolled population growth rising, Mr Brown said. Nowhere had this rise been more dramatic than in Africa, where national political leaders had traditionally scoffed at the notion of a population problem.

New concern among Africa's leaders was reflected in a 1983 assessment of the continent's future by the Economic Commission for Africa, which reported that "the historical trend scenario is almost a nightmare".

The report added that "The rural population will face an almost disastrous situation of land scarcity whereby whole families would have to subsist on a mere hectare of land."

Mr Brown said that in an age of scarcity and slower economic growth, improving living standards might depend more on the skills of family planners.

Too many governments had delayed facing the issue for too long, Mr Brown warned. When they belatedly did so, he said, they might discover, as China had, that circumstances forced them to press for a one-child family.

Africa the population crisis centre

235
E. Post
28/9/84

IN August the attention of millions of people throughout the world was rivetted on an event of minimal historical imprint, the 1984 Olympic Games

At the same time another international gathering was being held not many hundreds of kilometres away from Los Angeles. It was concerned with an issue of truly global significance, yet it passed almost unnoticed by the mass media

How many people in South Africa, I wonder, were aware of the second international conference on population? Or in Britain, for that matter?

Mexico City proved a grimly appropriate venue for such a conference. Within a year or two the capital of Mexico is expected to overtake Tokyo as the largest city in the world with a population of 18 million. By the end of the century there are likely to be as many people living in this sprawling megopolis as in the whole of South Africa in 1984

"The city," one journalist reported, "produces 6 000 tons more rubbish daily than it can collect. It is so polluted that the effect of breathing its air for a day is as bad as smoking 40 cigarettes"

"The buzz words of the conference," the Financial Times correspondent reported, "were undoubtedly 'sharpened focus'". Such a sharpening is desperately needed

The population explosion is of course a phenomenon which anyone concerned with Asian affairs has been aware of for many decades. And the nightmares of the demographers are at last haunting the minds of the politicians

In no country in the world is the issue of population control now taken quite so seriously as in China.

The Chinese achievement has been remarkable. In 10 years the population growth rate has fallen from 2% to 1.2% a year

This has been brought about partly by vigorous propaganda on the desirability of the single-child family, partly by the enforcement of positive dis-

crimination — including fines and loss of jobs — on those who have more than one child

Interestingly, a similar decline has been achieved in those two communities of the Chinese diaspora, Singapore and Hong Kong

Africa, by contrast, now has the fastest growing population of any of the continents

In 1950 the growth rate for Africa as a whole was put at 2.1% a year; it now stands at 2.8% and some African countries — Nigeria, Kenya and Zimbabwe — have rates well over 3%

In South Asia the rate is 2.2%, in Latin America 2.6%, in the industrialised countries of the world 0.6%

These percentages can be translated into somewhat more meaningful figures by bearing in mind that a growth rate of 1% means that population doubles in 70 years, of 2% in 35 years, of 3% in 23 years

In 1950 Africa had a population of 220 million. Today the continent's population is approaching 500 million. By the year 2000 — a mere 15 years away — Africa seems likely to contain between 800 and 900 million people

In other words, its population will have quadrupled in 50 years

Already the consequences of this development — far the most significant in recent African history — are starkly apparent

The steady expansion of peri-urban squatter communities or informal settlements is the most visible manifestation of what is happening

These communities owe their existence partly to the

By ROBIN HALLET in London

pull of the cities with their apparently better opportunities for employment, education and medical care, partly to the push of an increasingly impoverished countryside

And this impoverishment is due, at least in part, to the growth of population in areas where every year these seems to be less fertile land to cultivate, less firewood, less easily available water

How is population growth to be controlled?

At the first international conference on population held at Bucharest in 1974 delegates from Third World countries were much enamoured of the slogan, "Development is the best

contraceptive"

That, after all, had been the experience of the rich countries of the world (In South Africa the rate of growth among the white population fell from 2.2% in 1910 to 0.8 in 1980)

But Third World countries now find themselves in the desperate situation where they simply cannot afford to wait for that sort of development to take place. Other policies are called for

Throughout Africa there is certainly a need for a much more vigorously pursued programme for family planning. But the handing out of contraceptives is far too mechanical an approach. What is needed is a much deeper and more sensitive human understanding

In countries with high infant mortality (and that includes much of black South

Africa) women have more children as a form of insurance against the loss of babies in their first year of life

Reduce infant mortality and fertility rates — that is the average number of births per woman — also begin to fall. But reducing infant mortality means more health clinics and also better educational provision, especially for girls

In country after country in Africa the situation has reached the level of crisis. Nor is South Africa — with a growth rate of 2.8% among black South Africans — exempt from this generalisation

And the situation is growing steadily worse. By the year 2020, to quote just one projection, Africa will be able to feed only half its population

Yet in Asia dramatic developments in food production are taking place. Largely as a result of the introduction of new seeds, output per acre is reckoned to have increased by 26% in the 1970s, compared with a wretched 1% increase in sub-Saharan Africa

So there are encouraging lessons to be learnt from other parts of the world

What is needed is an infinitely more serious and disciplined effort by African decision-makers to concentrate their minds on these matters. And that applies to South Africa, too

Population conference planned for G'town

235 D. Dapath 13/1/84

GRAHAMSTOWN — An international conference evaluating solutions to the population crisis in southern Africa will be held here in February next year

The conference, initiated and sponsored by the 1820 Foundation, will be held from February 4 to February 6

The aim of the conference will be to discuss ways of linking the development process to family planning and enrichment.

Two addresses at the conference will focus on the urban and rural areas

The first will be delivered by Mary-

land University academic and co-author of the book, *The Resourceful Earth*, Professor Julian Simon

The other address will be delivered by Mr Gerald Barney who directed a study into population dynamics for the former American President Jimmy Carter.

The vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council, Mr Flip Smit, will present a paper on urbanisation trends

An important topic on the programme will be on the necessity of education for family development and enrichment — DDR

235 C. Times
18/10/84

R35m SA census to be launched next year

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — The largest population census ever, and, with a price tag of R35-million also the most costly ever held in Africa, will be launched on March 5 next year by Central Statistical Services, the demography director, Dr Neville Gouws, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a press

conference, Dr Gouws said that in future a census would be held every five years instead of every ten years. The CSS would receive more than 300 million answers on about six million forms.

About 40 000 part-time and regular staff members would be involved.

Dr Gouws said a more regular census was necessary because of the

country's rapid growth and development.

It was essential for accurate advance planning of, for instance, schools, hospitals, housing, roads, transport services and water and electricity provision.

Dr Gouws emphasized that completion of the census forms was compulsory by law. He stressed, too, the confidentiality of the information supplied.

The number of questions to be answered would be fewer than in the 1980 census, pertaining only to statistics which had changed drastically over the past five years. These included education level, occupation, age and dwelling place, and incomes.

The results would be available after 15 months.

R35m row on census brewing

235 Times
20/10/84

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A major row is brewing over the 1985 population census, which it is estimated will cost R35-million.

The census, the largest and most expensive ever staged, comes five years before the scheduled 1990 census and when South Africans are feeling the pinch and have been told to curb spending.

'Unhappy'

The Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday rejected the census, saying it seemed unnecessary and the expense involved was not advantageous in the present economic slump.

"I am very unhappy that government expense should be increased by this census and believe there are cheaper ways of establishing the statistics the government says it needs," he said.

But Dr Neville Gouws, director (demography) of Central Statistical Services (CSS), said yesterday that the census would facilitate the planning of public services and stop unnecessary government spending.

"Now is the best time for a census of this kind, when the government is trying to find the best value for each rand spent," Dr Gouws said.

'Needs'

"It is better to establish what South Africa's needs are now and spend accordingly than spend now and find later that money was used in the wrong way."

Dr Gouws said it was necessary for the government to have facts and figures on hand before embarking on any future projects.

But according to Mr Schwarz, the only mitigating factor of the census could be the 40 000 jobs that it would make available.

"My appeal would be that people who are unemployed should be used in this way at least the government will be seeing to the urgent needs of the unemployed, if only for a limited period."

Census 85 — which already has its own telephone number in directories — will be a mammoth task and the CSS are embarking on an extensive publicity campaign.

A private public relations company has been

employed for this purpose and posters, stickers and placards are being printed.

A Census 85 jingle will be played regularly on radio stations.

A staff of about 40 000 will be involved in the census, earning R13-million of the R35-million budget.

Already 220 people are employed by CSS on a full-time basis, working at 51 regional and branch offices.

The part-time staff will be in the employ of the CSS for 12 to 14 days and will comprise:

- 35 000 enumerators who will move from dwelling to dwelling

- 3 500 chief enumerators who will have 10 enumerators under their supervision

- 3 000 assistant enumerators who will act as guides and/or interpreters

Meanwhile the final reports of the 1980 census are expected to be available only in April next year.

"It is a big job but every census year we manage to cut down on the publication date of the final results," Dr Gouws said.

"We hope to have the final 1985 census reports out in three years, two years sooner than the 1980 results."

Date

The 1960 census results were published after 11 years while the 1970 census results appeared after eight years.

The census will begin at midnight of March 5/6 which would mean that a baby born one minute before midnight would be included in the census while a baby born one minute after midnight would not.

Two procedures for filling in questionnaires will be in operation:

- Enumerators will begin handing out questionnaires to households a few days before Tuesday, March 5, and will begin collecting them next day.

Change

- In areas where members of the public are unable to fill in the questionnaires, enumerators will assist householders.

The CSS is expecting the majority of questionnaires to be completed by March 23 next year.

Mr Gouws said the necessity for a census after five years instead of the usual 10 was because of the rapid changes which were occurring in South Africa because of rapid development.

Conference focus on human potential

(235) E. Post 8/1/85

Post Reporter

HOW to develop the human potential of South Africa. The answer to this is seen as the solution to "all other challenges facing us now and in the future" by the organiser of a conference to be held in Grahamstown in March.

The conference, called 'Developing the Total Population of South Africa, A National Conference in Search of Solutions', has been initiated and sponsored by the 1820 Foundation.

The conference chairman and organiser, Mr Andre Spier, director of Synergy Communications (Syncom), a private sector policy think-tank, says the potential of South Africa can only be unlocked "if we develop the people of this country".

He adds that the natural

resources of South Africa are not enough.

"Wealth is created by applying human skills, technology and initiative to these resources," he says.

Total development, which would help to eliminate the present widespread poverty and inequality, can only be achieved if

- All people have equal access to relevant education and meaningful training

- Unnecessary laws and superfluous regulations stifling human initiative are removed

- The integrity of the individual and the viability of the family is maintained

- The people of this country pull together in a commitment to a common cause

The conference will take the form of keynote

addresses by people in various fields outlining the facts of the present situation and outlining the human options. These will be followed by workshop discussions and reports back to the full conference.

Mr Spier says the conference hopes to include delegates involved with human problems — like social workers, health professionals, people in local authorities, academics, people in financial institutions and investors.

He says the main purpose of the conference is to create a clearer awareness of the nature of the problems confronting South Africa. This includes the provision of jobs, education, urbanisation and many other issues needing attention.

The proposals and action plans arising from the conference will be communi-

cated to the decision-makers.

"These demands and initiatives deserve active support by our leaders."

The man in the street also needs to be made aware of the plans.

"A national awareness campaign needs to be launched using all the available channels, to prepare the ground for the community leaders and workers to implement their programmes."

The plan of action formulated at the end of the conference will be put before the decision-makers in the public and private sectors at a follow-up conference in Johannesburg on March 6.

People wishing to become delegates are invited to contact the Conference Officer, 1820 Foundation, PO Box 304, Grahamstown, or at 0461-7115.

Overpopulation threat remains

On August 16, 1984, the New Scientist published an article written by the News Editor Fred Pearce which summarized the recent United Nations' Population Conference in Mexico City. The article was entitled "The threat of overpopulation wanes," and it started as follows. "The global population crisis is over but individual countries have sometimes severe problems in keeping the expansion of their economies and populations in equilibrium." Similar themes have been taken up by the popular press, and undoubtedly the general impression has been given that the environmental, social and economic problems associated with high rates of human population growth are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Nothing could be further from the truth, particularly here in Africa, and the New Scientist article illustrates the danger of extrapolating from the developed to the less developed regions of the world.

the major regions, and the lowest prevalence of contraception

The 1980 population of 476 million is estimated by the United Nations to grow to over 877 million by the year 2000 and to 1 643 million by 2025

Kenya and Zimbabwe, with annual growth rates of close to four per cent, could double their populations in only 18 years. And if these growth rates were maintained (most unlikely in the face of already serious resource-population conflicts) the populations would increase 51 times in one century

Population growth in Southern Africa
Southern Africa has no grounds for complacency whatsoever. The region's present population of over 34 million will probably increase to at least 88 million by the year 2020 (Table 2)

By Professor John Hanks, Director, Institute of Natural Resources, University of Natal.

In all of the region's populations are pyramid-shaped, characteristic of a young and rapidly-growing population which has a powerful built-in momentum for further growth

For example, in Botswana 50 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age (42 per cent in South Africa), and all these young people are potential parents who have yet to move up into the reproductive sector of the population

In South Africa alone, the State is already finding it almost impossible to provide adequate employment opportunities, education and health facilities, housing, and clean water for the present population which is doubling in a mere 27 years

Although these concerns should worry all of us, of equal importance, and of particular relevance to the Endangered Wildlife Trust is the frightening loss of biological diversity that is so often associated with high rates of population growth. Regrettably, far too little attention is given to this matter by politicians

Loss of biological diversity
Although only two million species of plants and animals have been identified by science, the world probably has at least six million species, of which at least two-thirds occur in the tropics, many of them restricted to small areas of tropical forest

Southern Africa has an extremely rich and varied fauna and flora,

million species could be lost, and in the next century the extinction rate is likely to increase still further as human populations approach the 10 000 million mark, with a concomitant upsurge in consumption of natural resources and the inevitable destruction of natural habitats

As with population growth per se, Southern Africa has no grounds for complacency. For example

● Of the 250 forests in KwaZulu proclaimed under the Trust Land Act of 1936, 75 per cent had all but disappeared under the axe by 1983

● The Fynbos has the highest concentration of threatened plants of any non-tropical region in the world. It has over 1 500 (or 68 per cent) of the sub-continent's threatened plants, and 90 per cent of its recent extinctions. Approximately 98 Fynbos species are on the brink of extinction

● Ninety out of 189 Southern African vegetation types are un-protected or inadequately protected, as are most of the region's wetlands and marine ecosystems

Unfortunately, the world is losing at least one species per day, and the rate is increasing rapidly. It is possible that by the end of this century as many as one

In Southern Africa, the most inadequately conserved biomes are those in which large and spectacular ungulates and carnivores are absent or rare. Those systems which have the greatest biotic diversity and the most complex ecological processes, are poorly conserved

The importance of maintaining biological diversity for human survival and sustainable development has already been discussed. The question to consider is not whether we can afford to support conservation programmes that maintain biological diversity, but whether we can afford NOT to support them

The integration of population and conservation.

It is unlikely that human survival will be immediately affected by the high rate of human population growth in Southern Africa, but few would dispute that the region will become not only more crowded but gradually less stable both ecologically and politically, and consequently far more vulnerable to the disruption of the essential ecological processes on which human survival depends.

The conservation of the world's fauna and flora must go hand-in-hand with development and economic progress, because few development activities can be maintained in the long term without the services of one or more of

the essential ecological processes

Thus development and conservation agencies should not be seen as opposing forces, but as complementary agencies both of which place emphasis on human survival and sustainable development

Continual loss of species inevitably disrupts life-support systems, and leads to the loss of genetic material that could have been used by man in cross-breeding programmes with livestock and crop plants to increase productivity and disease resistance.

Of equal importance, our options for using new species of plants and animals on a sustained yield basis are being reduced as each day goes by, and this continual loss of diversity in the face of increasing human numbers must ultimately reduce the world's human carrying capacity

In all countries, particularly in Africa, the establishment of a high-level government institution to define adequately a population policy for each country in the context of national development planning, should be given top priority, coupled with the implementation of programmes which integrate development planning, conservation planning (based on the World Conservation Strategy) and population planning.

With acknowledgements to Quentin, Journal of the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

Table 1

Region	Population in 1980 (millions)	Population in 2025 (millions)	Population growth rate* (%)
Africa	476	1 643	3.0
Latin America	362	787	2.37
S Asia	1 408	2 771	2.30
Oceania	23	40	1.66
E. Asia	1 183	1 696	1.42
N America	252	347	1.07
U S S R	265	367	0.93
Europe	484	527	0.40
TOTAL	4 453	8 177	1.77

*Average annual growth rate in five-year period from 1975—1980

Source: United Nations (1982) Demographic indicators of countries: estimates and projections as assessed in 1980. United Nations, New York

Table 2
Southern Africa's population in mid-1983, with projected populations, birth rates, death rates, natural increases, and doubling times

Country	Mid-1983 population	Population projected to 2020	Birth rate (births/1000)	Death rate (deaths/1000)	Natural increase	Doubling time
Botswana	900 000	3 000 000	51	17	3.4	20
Lesotho	1 400 000	3 400 000	41	13	2.9	24
Namibia	1,100 000	3 000 000	43	14	2.9	24
South Africa	30 200 000	76 600 000	36	10	2.6	27
Swaziland	1,600 000	1 700 000	49	16	3.3	21
	34 200 000	87 700 000	37	11	2.6	26

*Source: Population Reference Bureau (1983) 1983 World population data sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Washington

A call to test the legal foundation of apartheid

ARGUS 29/1/8
204A
235

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London reports on an unusual plea to the World Court from an eminent South African lawyer

PROFESSOR John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, has called for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice at The Hague on the "denationalisation" of South Africa's black people in terms of the Government's homelands policy

A finding that this "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in South African attitudes

Professor Dugard, who is professor of law at the university and director of its Centre for Applied Legal Studies, made his call in an article in the latest issue of the International Commission of Jurists' Review

In the absence of a finding on this matter, he wrote, the South African Government would continue arguing that its policies complied fully with international law

Professor Dugard said that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race. Thus it appeared that

measures whereby residents in independent homelands lost their South African citizenship, would violate international law

A new strategy was required in the international community's dealings with South Africa and only the International Court of Justice could provide the necessary legal foundation for such a response

Clearly, the South African Government would reject a finding on the "denationalisation" of blacks as politically biased and legally untenable

However, in the aftermath of the court's 1971 Namibia opinion and as one state after another gave their backing to the opinion, South Africa was obliged to change its strategy and accept that independence for a unitary Namibia was the only politically viable goal

Thus, after the initial outburst of anger over the opinion on blacks' citizenship rights, there was a real possibility that Pretoria would relent and reconsider the course on which it had embarked



Professor Dugard

Professor Dugard said the Government was becoming increasingly dependent on white, coloured and Indian conservatives, rather than on the reactionary forces of Afrikanerdom

"It is precisely this constituency that would be most disturbed by a ruling by the International Court of Justice that

Pretoria's policies towards the blacks were premised on an illegality

"Secondly, South Africa's Western allies are committed to the promotion of the rule of law in the world order and could be expected to bring new influence to bear on Pretoria, as evidenced by their response to the 1971 Namibia opinion"

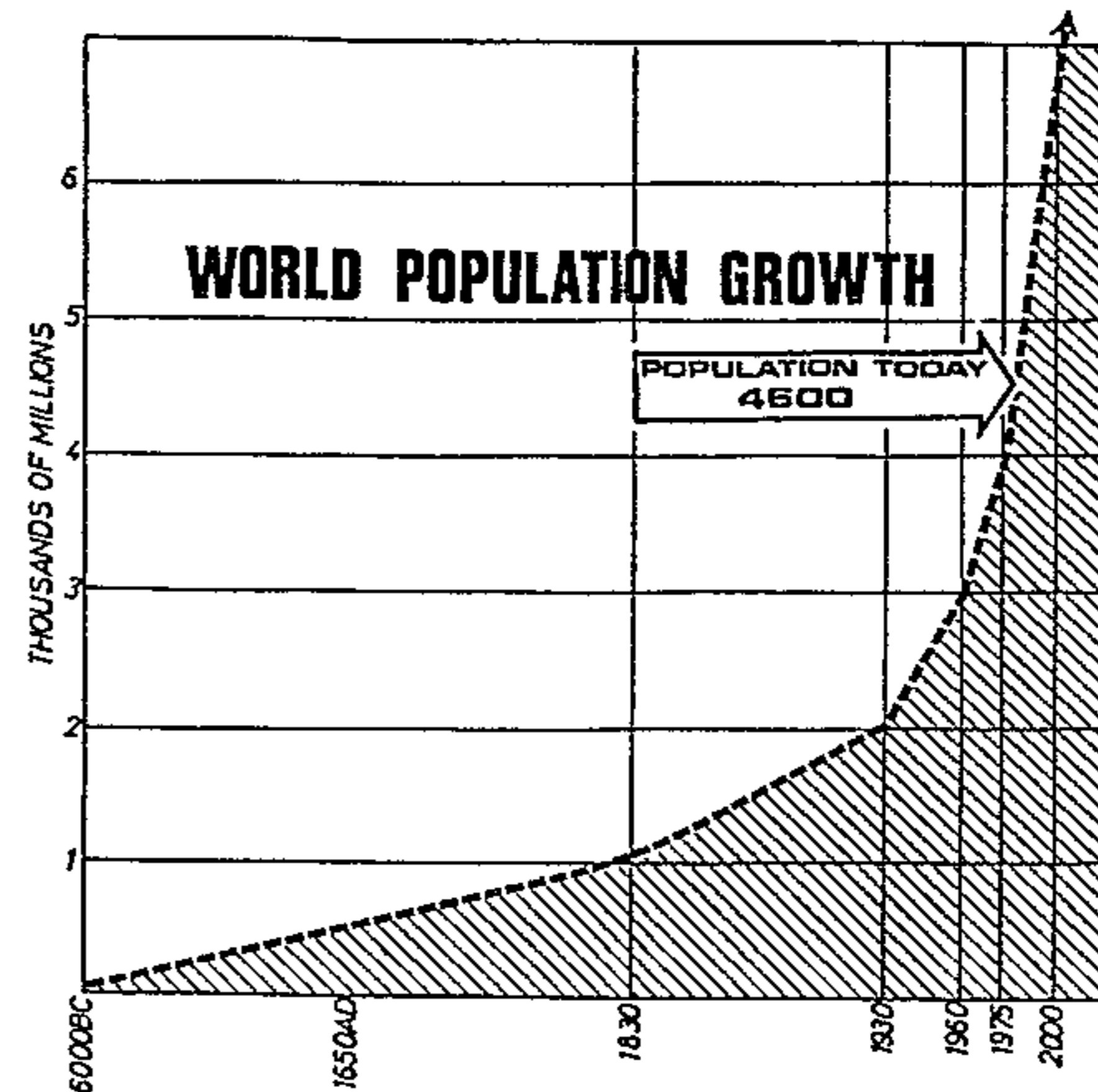
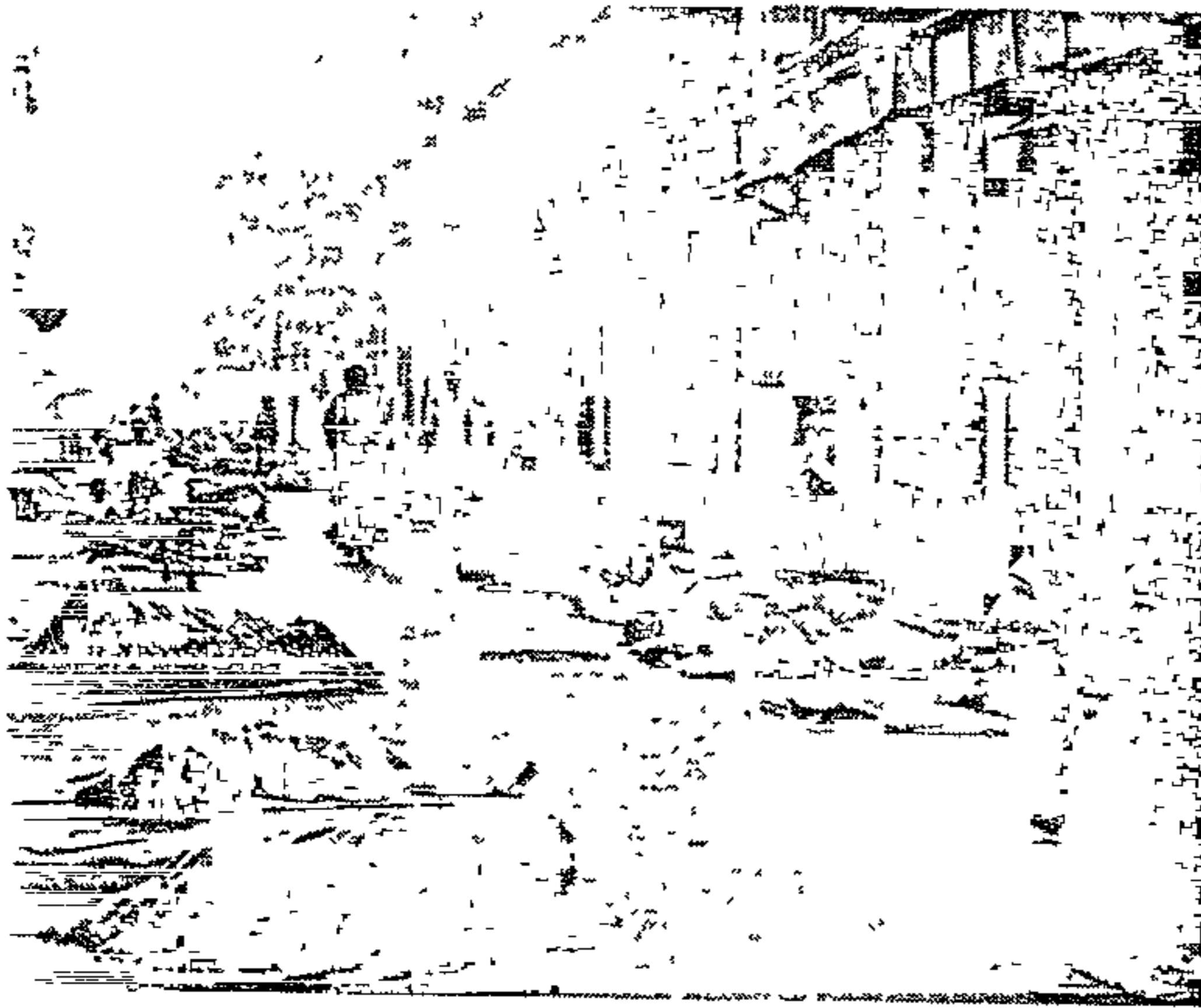
Professor Dugard said it had long been recognised that judicial decisions played an important educational role in domestic societies

"Thus the judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Brown vs Board of Education case in 1954 provided the impetus for a revolution in attitudes towards race in the United States

"Judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice should be similarly viewed

"An advisory opinion from the court that the pivotal principle of modern apartheid violated international law could serve the same purpose as the Brown decision — both among people and among nations"

e: live-or-die problem



e must olled'

Already there are signs of failure — the industrial heartland has been told it is running short of water, we have to spend millions importing basic food because of regular crop failures, we have to import enormous quantities of oil because town planning discourages more economic public transport

Before the conference was organised, the 1820 Settlers sent out 200 letters posing questions to a cross-section of opinion leaders — black, white and brown

Among the 120 replies was a common factor they favoured a frank appraisal of the population question and were clearly worried by the black birthrate

But, since those preliminaries, the Heritage Foundation of the United States has published a book, "The Resourceful Earth", which challenges the views of those who see continued population growth as a threat. The authors, Julian Simon and the late Herman Kahn, both economists, say that economic growth depends on the birth of more and more consumers

They cite Japan, which has few natural resources "other than its 120 million people" But, as the Japanese become more educated so they have fewer children Fewer children means less money need be spent on schools and universities

But Simons and Kahn say

Is the world overpopulated?

YES IT IS Look at Calcutta with its pavement dwellers The housing authorities leave unused sewer pipes stacked on waste ground for people to sleep in

NO IT ISN'T Manhattan, or for that matter Hillbrow, are more densely populated than Calcutta. But their populations are comfortable and well-fed

YES IT IS The world population stands at 4 600 million and already 2 000 million go hungry to bed. Look at Biafra, Sudan, Ethiopia

NO IT ISN'T The world is not short of food During the Biafran famine of the 1970s that country exported 3 million tons of crops . tobacco, coffee, cotton and other inedibles

YES IT IS The world is so crowded that cities are swallowing up agricultural land More and more people have to get their food and fibre from less and less land

NO IT ISN'T If the entire world population were moved into the United States that country would have a population density not quite double that of England which is 80 percent farmland

that, within 50 years, Japan which, at present, has a large young and ambitious workforce, will have an overburden of non-productive elderly people and a 13 percent increase in pension payouts Thus economic growth could come to a standstill

Their main thesis is that economic growth should be the global objective

They also cite Chancellor Helmut Kohl's programme to encourage West Germans (whose population has almost ceased to grow) to raise 200 000 more babies a year

And, early in 1984, the EEC and the European Parliament expressed concern about Europe's declining population growth-rate A French delegate said that, historically, when a nation's population declined, so did its influence

Simon and Kahn argue that, throughout history, the real cost of food, fuel and most other natural resources has decreased They condemn "The Limits to Growth" — a book of the early 1970s which warned that Earth's resources were being exhausted There is, they say, eight times more copper available now than then, 16 times more lead and so on

They claim that, even if metals are running out, we are developing cheaper substitutes They also claim that technology will find unlimited supplies of energy

But they make an exception of Africa

For instance, "except in Africa" the world has plenty of food In 20 years the northern hemisphere's grain production has increased by 75 percent on less land

They claim that, if the whole world used the West's farming skills, it could grow enough food for 33 billion people (present population is 4.5 billion). Even without artificial fertilisers, pesticides and soil conservation the world could, say the authors, comfortably feed its present population and, with a more sophisticated approach, could easily feed three times more

They blame Africa's poverty and hunger on overgrazing, fuelwood gathering and destructive cropping practices

Some critics have accused the book of doing enormous damage to the family planning movement

Mr Spier's briefing document warns of a very different scenario for South Africa He says that, globally, things may indeed be looking up because population growth is down to 1.7 percent a year.

But, in Africa, population growth is 3 percent which means the number of people doubles every 23 years

The developed nations took 150 years to stabilise their populations Africa, if it is to break the poverty cycle, would have to achieve this in 50 Failure to do do, says Mr Spier, could lead to "the great African desert"

But nothing, he says, can stop South Africa's population growing until 2080 or 2090 — except a major catastrophe But the population can, by then, become stabilised at a comfortable level But every 10 years this is delayed will increase the final population figure by 15 percent

There will be a one-day report back conference in Johannesburg on March 6 — Mandate for Growth — Policy Options for Decision-makers

D. Dispatch *(235)*
Nafcoc man: socialism not the solution *5/2/85*

GRAHAMSTOWN — The solution to creating full employment lay in free enterprise and not in socialism, Mr S N Sebotsa said at the conference here yesterday

Mr Sebotsa is chairman of the industrial counselling and job creation committee of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc)

He said what was worrying was that a growing number of blacks, notably young people believed the existing system was the same thing as free enterprise and rejected free enterprise as such

Mr Sebotsa said "even political leaders like the Reverend Allan Hendrickse are calling for nationalisation of the mining industry. It will remain a popular appeal unless and until blacks are permitted full and equal participation in the economic life of the country."

He said the fundamental rights of the free enterprise system were

- Freedom of movement,
- Freedom of association,
- Freedom of speech,
- Freedom to own property,
- Central political rights,
- Equal protection under the law, and
- Removal of discrimi-

mination

Mr Sebotsa said black unemployment was not recorded accurately by any authority and was bottled up in the homelands by influx control "Most white South Africans are not aware of its horrifying dimensions," he said

There were probably 80 000 to 100 000 black-owned businesses in South Africa ranging from back-yard operations to public companies

"Were the right changes made to the administrative and educational structure of the country and if established big business adopted a more dynamic, supportive role, the number of black-owned businesses could quadruple in five to ten years," he said

That would make an "enormous positive contribution" to eliminating unemployment.

Three factors which could ensure the survival and growth of black businesses were deregulation, privatisation and the support of big business

Black manufacturers still needed permits to set up in open industrial areas, although the Prime Minister had announced at the Carlton Centre conference that any manufacturer might start up in such an area

"Meantime, nobody

has been able to tell us where these areas are, what the permit looks like, nor how to get one. None have been issued that we know of," Mr Sebotsa said

Bureaucrats required the informal manufacturer to have a license and operate in premises approved by the authorities, qualifications which automatically excluded 90 per cent of the informal sector, and to observe costly regulations which blocked development

Privatisation of state-provided services was strong, notably in America "But here unsubsidised black taxis must compete with heavily subsidised national railway and municipal transport services

"The national states are full of state-owned farms. The black farmer cannot get freehold land or have access to Land Bank money," Mr Sebotsa said

He appealed to big businesses for more support through fair prices to small manufacturers and awarding sub-contracts

He said "We would also like to see more government contracts placed with black contractors and suppliers. We would be even more excited if this were coupled with simple administration and prompt payment" — DDR



CARDINAL McCANN ... king-size bed

He wasn't caught happing!

GRAHAMSTOWN — When Owen Cardinal McCann, former Archbishop of Cape Town, announced he was to visit Grahamstown to attend this week's conference on population dynamics, Fr Billy Barnes, parish priest of St Patrick's was faced with a problem

Cardinal McCann is a man of impressive stature — hovering somewhere around two metres tall (what used to be called seven foot)

No way could he rest comfortably in the presbytery's guest room bed

So Fr Barnes scoured the city for a suitable, king-size couch. He finally acquired one which "his eminence may have to adjust a bit, but he should be able to stretch out," Fr Barnes said

Cardinal McCann, who has been succeeded as Bishop of Cape Town by Archbishop Stephen Naidoo was particularly interested in certain facets to be discussed at the conference, Fr Barnes added — DDR

Call to change education system

GRAHAMSTOWN — A total change, not remedial action, in philosophy, structure, scope and direction of education was needed if the system was to equip men and women for the positive development of self and society, Dr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation, said here yesterday

He said the present system was archaic, irrelevant and stultifying, producing parrots, not thinkers

Dr Burns said the learning process was a lifetime experience of being productively involved in society

He said "We cannot afford the luxury of more time-consuming commissions to identify ills and prescribe remedies. We have all the information and know-how to set up a relevant system"

Children should be taught thinking skills, how to plan, analyse, synthesise and evaluate. They should not simply memorise facts

Curricula needed to be made more relevant to the job-market

The process of text selection for South African and homeland schools needed serious examination. Choosing outdated, irrelevant texts written by interested parties who stood to gain financially was a dubious and dangerous process, Dr Burns said

He added "One of the few failures of the De Lange Commission was its neglect in canvassing student attitudes towards content, methods and relevancy."

South African universities and technical colleges should establish stronger links with professions in both trade and industry

Research and development in both sectors would gain and gradu-

ates would be better equipped for the job market.

If the primary aim of the conference was to discuss ways to improve the quality of life of the individual, then the fate, function and future of the female in the educational process needed to be examined

Dr Burns said "Female students are more prone to harassment, intimidation and exploitation. Development of the total person cannot occur in such circumstances"

Female teaching staff were discriminated against regarding salary, position and promotion. The system relegated them to second-class status in the professions, the community and the home

He said "This situation must be remedied. Educated women have smaller families. They are more productively

employed, make better wives, mothers and leaders. Schools must cater more specifically for the job skills and community leadership needs of women"

A massive national retraining of teachers was essential. "Those who wish to remain in this, our most important and biggest business, must undergo the necessary retraining to ensure that our product is what the market needs," Dr Burns said

A co-ordinated, intensive and comprehensive retraining project might cause a high mortality rate, but the results would be worthwhile, he said

However, the total restructuring and retraining programme must not only be undertaken by the educationists. "To leave it entirely to them is like expecting virgins to teach sex adequately," Dr Burns said — DDC

Problem areas identified

GRAHAMSTOWN — Problems in developing human potential were identified and solutions offered during a panel discussion at the conference yesterday

What emerged was that

- Training without work opportunities caused frustration and dissatisfaction,
- The need for affirmative government action to reverse job discrimination,
- Prejudice, particularly among working classes, should be smashed — South Africans were too sensitive to expressions of prejudice, and
- The perception by blacks that agricultural and industrial training were aimed at putting blacks into the service of white masters

The areas of concern regarding black education were pinpointed by Mr Jock Omond, of Port Elizabeth, for 30 years an inspector in black education, who is now retired

He said South Africa was wasting money on black education when 50 per cent of six million black children left school after Std 2

More emphasis should be given to school preparedness, he said. Education for blacks should be compulsory until at least Std 3, preferably Std 5,

Facing the overpopulation nightmare

235 Star
5/2/85

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH — The State President, Mr P W Botha, has outlined the Government's approach to the looming and potentially crippling problem of the population explosion in South Africa

He said last night it was quite clear that South Africa would not in resources and economy be able to accommodate the six-fold increase in population projected for the next 66 years

President Botha, who was opening Stellenbosch Universi-

ty's official academic year, said the current population growth rate was 2,3 percent a year

If this rate were maintained the implication was that the current population of 28,4 million would grow to 48 million by 2000, to 80 million by 2020, to 138 million by 2040, to 180 million by 2050.

However, estimates were that South Africa's underground and surface water resources could accommodate an optimal population of only 80 million

Such a figure took into account even the importing of water from neighbouring states and a reduction in spray irrigation

"Economically speaking," said President Botha, "we need a growth rate of more than 4,5 percent a year to prevent massive unemployment"

"In the light of our economic situation it is doubtful that we

will be able to achieve this in the immediate future

"The Scientific Committee of the President's Council has further warned that the present population growth rate will have a crippling effect on the growth potential of the economy because so many millions of rands will have to be spent on housing, health services and infrastructure of the masses and less on job creation"

President Botha said the Population Development Programme aimed to achieve the following goals

- A demographic target of about 80 million people by the end of next century which would stabilise and not grow

- Accelerated social and economic development especially of the less developed groups to create a transition from basic living requirements to secondary living needs.

(Mr Botha had earlier explained that living standards were linked directly to the increase in per capita income)

- Orderly spatial and economic distribution to create a balance between development of urban and rural areas.

These goals implied that the Population Development Programme should concentrate on education and training programmes, housing and economic programmes and particularly development of the informal sector

They also implied that communities should become involved in their own development, that the Government should create a climate for promotion of self-development in which communities would get the responsibility and initiative to improve living standards.

The goals of the Population Development Programme should be striven for and promoted in every town, district and region.

The State could not do everything, said President Botha, and needed the co-operation and support of all

TODAY'S TOPICS

- ECONOMICS — Unemployment P7
- SCIENCE — Prehistoric diet P14
- GEOGRAPHY — Scorching heat P1
- BIOLOGY — Human brain P3

The Star's Newspaper in Education programme is designed to stimulate the educational process by showing interesting ways of using the newspaper in the classroom.

Black urban population has rocketed

slow (BUP) 6/2/85 (235)

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

There were almost twice as many urban blacks as whites living in the "white" Johannesburg-Randburg group area in 1983, according to the latest population estimates issued by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The Johannesburg-Randburg region excludes Soweto but embraces Alexandra.

The bureau says there were more than a million urban blacks living in Johannesburg-Randburg, compared with about 635 000 whites.

Its report also states that the black population in the Cape Peninsula and Bloemfontein increased dramatically between 1980 and 1983.

Releasing its estimates of the 1983 population in South Africa and the TBVC (Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei) countries, the bureau also gave growth figures for certain areas, among them the Cape Peninsula, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg-Randburg.

VAST INCREASE

The total South African and TBVC countries population has been set at 31,3 million. According to the bureau, the black population increased by 7,1 percent a year from 1980 to 1983 in the Peninsula, and by a massive 14,4 percent in Bloemfontein.

During the same period the total population of the Johannesburg-Randburg area increased to 1,9 million — almost 60 percent of whom are black.

This means the urban black population of Johannesburg-Randburg stands at about 1 140 000 — a vast increase on the last census figures.

The figures do not include Soweto, which has a population somewhere between just more than 1 000 000 (official) and 1 300 000.

If Soweto is included, the urban black population in the Soweto-Johannesburg-Randburg area is more than half the total white population of South Africa and the TBVC countries. The total white population is set at 4,8 million.

The percentage increase (4,5 percent a year since 1980) was in South-Eastern Transvaal.

(235) O. Profetsh
7/2/85

Aims of population development outlined

GRAHAMSTOWN — To increase South Africa's standard of living, a method must be found to break the vicious circle formed by poverty and high fertility, Dr J H Schoeman, chief director for population development in the Department of Health and Welfare, said yesterday

He was speaking at the final session of the National Conference on Developing Human Potential, held at the 1820 Settlers' national monument

He said the aim of the population development programme was to increase the standard and quality of life. It had as its goals:

Stabilising the population at about 80 million by the end of next century

Accelerated socio-economic development of all groups to enable parity in opportunities of development as soon as possible

Birth rate maintained at replacement level (2,1 children per family)

Promoting basic health

Regulating internal migration to achieve optimal spatial distribution with a view to promoting maximum socio-economic development and stability

Dr Schoeman said the

The Human Option

lic and private sectors. People's culture and traditions should be considered and the social, economic and physical potential of the area expanded, Dr Schoeman said

Self-help programmes would be encouraged,

programme hoped to achieve accelerated social, economic and physical development at grass-roots level, especially in the fields of health, education, training, economic programmes, housing and rural development

Other aims were to implement community development, expand and reinforce family planning programmes to reach families in remote rural areas effectively, and establish a dynamic information, education and communication programmes

To achieve successful community development there must be co-operation between pub-

potential development and resources mobilised

Dr Schoeman said. "We are in the process of appointing community development officers in 44 regional development areas and metropolitan areas to promote the aims of the population development programme and community development strategy"

These would be qualified social scientists trained in community and population development who, in co-operation with regional development associations would establish local committees in each community in South Africa — DDR

Conference: spell out constitutional future

GRAHAMSTOWN — Priority must be given to spelling out the constitutional future for all South Africans this was a key recommendation from the national conference on Developing Human Potential being held here this week.

Legislation relating to individual freedoms must be enacted, with special emphasis on forced removals, influx control, property rights and citizenship

This, with other recommendations, will go forward to a follow-up conference in Johannesburg on March 6, where they will be put to decisionmakers in the public and private sectors

The conference also

recommended

- In all aspects of rural and urban development the community concerned should be consulted and involved. Nothing should be done for them, but with them, so that they were aware of the options and choices before making informed decisions

- Family planning was the primary concern of parents. The role of family planning bodies and government agencies was to provide information and render services

- Key conditions for economic recovery were curbing government spending and reducing bureaucracy, factors

which contributed to today's excessive taxation. Red tape must go

- Individuals must be freed to take the initiative and advance themselves to their own benefit and that of their community. With deregulation should go privatisation and the creation of employment

- Redress was sought for social and legal inequities which had destroyed family life for large sections of the population

Delegates will now receive a three-page document containing recommendations, resolutions and motivations with comment to prepare for the final talks — DDC

Manpower seen as asset

GRAHAMSTOWN — Bold and dramatic reform policies had transformed Ciskei into South Africa's cradle of free enterprise, a tax paradise and rapidly expanding job market, Mr Wessel van Wyk, Ciskei's Director of Communications, said

Ciskei had no significant mineral resources, its traditional economy was at a low level. The climate was erratic and the soil was not sufficiently rich to support the population, all ingredients to set it firmly in the economic doldrums

Mr Van Wyk said "Our most valuable asset and only resource is an abundance of manpower. Having recognised this we had to think how best to utilise and mobilise it."

The free market system was the local strategy to develop human resources. But it had to be modified. He said "We inherited it from South Africa. We also inherited far too many of the laws which present so many strangling facets in South Africa

"So we cut company tax. We were asked how we would survive but you can't lose what you have never had," he said

"Personal tax was dramatically reduced. Separate taxation for husbands and wives came next. Then the land tenure system was changed to derive maximum utilisation of commercially valuable ground.

All small businesses were totally deregulated, making it as easy as possible to operate effectively

Mr Van Wyk said "Ciskei is now a free, open economy with a minimum of regulations, no donation taxes, no estate duties and no capital tax"

State coffers were financed through significant taxes such as the general sales tax and a company holding tax.

"We have stirred the imagination, excitement, expectations and confidence of people all over the world," Mr Van Wyk said

- Too many rural regions in South Africa had too many people trying to subsist in a too small area, Mr S Mahlalela said

He was reading a paper on behalf of Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of Kangwane

He said the end result was a cycle of soil degradation, crop loss, malnutrition and poverty

South Africa's policy of forced removals made a mockery of all the discussions on urbanisation and rural development programmes

Influx control did not prevent urbanisation. It merely relocated it. Strategies to manage urbanisation must involve blacks from the beginning — DDR

Women shackled by society says Mosala

GRAHAMSTOWN — The potential of women could never be developed until they gained the power and authority to assert their rights

This was said here yesterday by Mrs Bernadette Mosala, director for housing and family life of the South African Council of Churches.

She said society downgraded women. Their choice of school subjects was defined by sex. They were humiliated in the job situation and had to work twice as hard as men to hold down comparable jobs

"Women workers are a

dispensable force, especially during economic hardships," Mrs Mosala said

The migrant labour system deprived women of a normal life. Socially, they were limited to relating to old people and children and lived in a life of constant anxiety as to whether financial support would be forthcoming

The laws of South Africa were structured so that women could not live a full life, she said

They had no contractual powers. Women were taxed on their earnings, but received

no tax rebates, nor were they permitted to make loans from building societies

"As a woman I am not a fully fledged parent," Mrs Mosala said

She appealed to white women to help relieve their black counterparts, burden

"The worst of all are our menfolk, who don't see the role of the oppressor. Let us release these men from the shackles of their feelings of superiority. This is not a man's world. The Creator never meant it to be so when he made the world" — DDR

GRAHAMSTOWN — Pictures of foetal victims of abortion by suction pump or salt solution were shown to delegates at the conference

In an attack on abortion and abortionists, Dr Claude Newbury, national president of the Pro-Life organisation said morality had become irrelevant in a situation where promoting contraception involved legalising abortion

He said "We have heard that people are a plague, pregnancy a dis-

Delegates told world can feed 33 billion

ease and children a sexually-transmitted disease These are all a degradation of the idea that human life is sacred and that all life is a gift from God"

The theme of sex education for children was not that chastity was a virtue but the preven-

tion of pregnancy, he said.

Dr Newbury said "We are treating symptoms, not the disease, the cause of which is the tragic moral destitution of the whole world"

"Let us not be conned by the population explo-

sion theorists The world is capable of feeding 33 billion people

"It is possible to control the population by killing but is it moral or right?" he said

There were only two questions in the abortion controversy, he said

"Was the foetus a human being and was it valid to kill a totally innocent human being"

Dr Newbury said that the foetus was a complete human being genetically, from the moment of conception But in the present "abortion war" the most dangerous place in the world today was the mother's womb

Dr Newbury said Pro Life promoted natural methods of fertility control which cost people nothing and were never an invitation to promiscuity" — DDR

Population: new policy called for

GRAHAMSTOWN — A population policy should be devised to define the optimum population size that would conserve all natural resources and enhance the quality of existence of all races, Professor John Hanks said here yesterday

Professor Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources in Natal, said it was important to stress that a population policy was not directed towards any one sector of the population

It was a policy, agreed to by all, which placed considerable emphasis on the quality of life — including the provision of health, services, education, housing and employment — and which emphasised the importance of sustainable development

Professor Hanks said neglect of rural development and the degradation of the environment accelerated rural-to-urban migration Those left behind were trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, characterised by stagnating, even declining agricultural production, low productivity, malnutrition, loss of forest and soil, low incomes and high birth rate and deaths rates — DDR

Tribute paid to entrepreneurs

GRAHAMSTOWN — Entrepreneurs were not usually conformists, nor was illiteracy, while it might be a handicap, necessarily a barrier, Mr I J Hetherington, managing director of Small Business Advisory Services, said here yesterday

Mr Hetherington said "I know no magic formula, no neat set of personality characteristics which enables me to predict with certainty who will make a good entrepreneur I am constantly amazed and inspired by the infinite creativity of the human spirit"

He said if anything, there seemed to be proportionally fewer entrepreneurs with higher education One reason could be that too much formal education trained students to conform

Mr Hetherington said entrepreneurs tended to act independently rather than simply doing what other people told

them

They often built up an extensive informal network of contacts and resources which they drew on as needed "to compose their business symphony"

They seemed to enjoy challenges and overcoming difficulties.

He said "They go over, through, underneath or around almost every obstacle put in their way They have a high level of persistence — with our level of red tape, they need to in order to survive"

Entrepreneurs looked for new ways of doing things, they were great improvisers and great inventors

"If we want more entrepreneurs, more employment and more economic growth, we want less socialist solutions. The only thing we want more of is individual economic freedom," Mr Hetherington said — DDR

Employee education stressed

GRAHAMSTOWN — Employees must understand the nature of the organisation for which they were working, know what part they played and what their rewards would be if they were to make a full and meaningful contribution to the end result, Mr Silas Tihopane said

Mr Tihopane, a member of the free enterprise project of Unisa's School of Business Leadership, said "For far too long business had accepted that new employees enter and organisations ill-equipped in their understanding of business and its functioning It is argued that as long as the necessary technical skills are present and the individual functions within reasonably productive limits there is little reason for intervention"

But research and experience had shown that the less the employee understood of the functioning of the business the greater was the potential level of dissatisfaction, conflict and decreased productivity

Mr Tihopane said "The employee needs to feel for and with management, and about the objectives of business in such a way that he positively identify with calls for productivity and higher profits" — DDR

(235) E. Post 11/2/85

Census 'doomed' to fail

By PAM KRAMER

JOHANNESBURG — This year's R35-million national census is doomed to fail "as long as people are afraid the information they give could lead to their removal", according to Dr Nthato Motlana

The chairman of the Soweto Civic Association claimed the information gained from the census would be used to monitor the success or failure of influx control.

He said as long as the census was used to implement apartheid policies, people would be suspicious and unco-operative.

Questions about race classification and nationality should be excluded, he said

The official cost of the 1985 census has been given as R35 million This is an interim census. A full census is usually held every 10 years — the next is scheduled for 1990.

One source said the 1980 census was a total failure and that this year's census is an effort to rec-

tify this

It had still not yielded final figures and this was proof that it had failed. Only three 1980 census reports had been issued — and they were based on only 5% of the count

The 1970 census, on the other hand, yielded numerous reports on a wide range of topics including industry, education, income and age.

One source estimated the 1980 undercount at between 10% and 12%

Asked why another costly census was being held this year a spokesman for the Central Statistical Services said that the drought, floods and a higher level of education amongst black people had resulted in huge population shifts.

Professor Johan Martins, of the Bureau of Market Research, said instead of holding another expensive national census, a census should be held in rapidly developing areas with sample surveys in the rest of the country

Neither the 1980 nor the 1985 censuses include population counts in the 'independent homelands'

The national states conduct their own censuses, but the South African taxpayer bears the cost.

Mr Wallie Langshmidt, past chairman of Market Research Africa, said the exclusion of 'independent homeland' figures from the national census caused major problems for the commercial and industrial sectors

"Marketers aim at the total population. They look at the country as a whole without dividing it. The Central Statistical Services won't give us homeland figures," he said.

Mr Mike Bester of the Central Statistical Services said that the department's role was to "collect basic clean statistics. We have nothing to do with planning"

He said that 80% of the statistics collected by the department were used by the private rather than

the Government sector

Mr Bester assured people that his department was not out to trap "illegals"

"We are not concerned with other laws at this stage," he said

Prof Martins said that if influx control were reformed, people would feel free to give information

"If the influx restrictions are removed then homeowners will be only too pleased to say how many people are living in their houses — they would know that if they spoke out they would get more accomodation," he said

Central Statistical Services has launched a major publicity campaign to create an atmosphere of "quiet trust" between the department and the public. In an attempt to gain the public's co-operation, the question of income — one which many people fear because of tax reverberations — is excluded

Surnames of respondents do not have to be written on the form

Handwritten notes:
I hope
Switz
Mans

235 Fm 15/2/85

Between 1980 and 1983 the total population of SA and the TBVC states rose by 2,5% a year, the bureau found Relocations and boundary changes were primarily responsible for QwaQwa and KwaNdebele experiencing the highest growth rates of that time — 24,6% and 12,9% respectively

The black population of the Bloemfontein region also rose dramatically — by 14,4% a year in the period — mainly as a result of the concentration of blacks at Botshabelo The Cape Peninsula's black population rose at a rate of 7,1% a year.

White population growth continued at a slow pace There were 4,6m whites in 1980 and 4,8m in 1983 — an increase of 1,5% a year. Immigrants accounted for 45,8% of the increase Coloured and Asian population growth occurred at a rate of 1,9% a year while for blacks it was 2,8% a year

The bureau found that the majority of whites lived in the Transvaal — 53,6% of the total Coloureds dominated in the Cape (84,1% of all people in the province) and Asians in Natal (80,7%) The biggest percentage increase in the white population (4,5% a year) occurred in the south-eastern Transvaal, while the Pretoria-Wonderboom region experienced annual increases of 8,9% and 7,1% in its coloured and Asian populations respectively between 1980 and 1983

KwaZulu, with a population of 3,8m, was the most populated homeland

INDUSTRIAL COURT ~~1007~~ Making doubly sure ~~EX~~ ~~22/1/89~~

A recent Industrial Court ruling is likely to result in significant changes in the way labour lawyers make applications to the court.

In a departure from normal practice, the court has turned down an application for the temporary reinstatement of workers who had allegedly been unfairly retrenched because, it said, too much time had elapsed between the event and the court hearing The court stated it would have preferred to have made a final judgment but could not because the appropriate application had not been made

The case, which was heard in Durban, involves the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Pineware, the kitchen utensil manufacturers It went to court when the metal industry industrial council failed to settle the matter

The implications are profound In future, labour lawyers would be wise to ensure that in contesting cases which are preceded by (usually drawn-out) industrial council hearings, applications for both temporary and final determinations — in terms of Sections 43 and 46(9) of the Labour Relations Act, respectively — should be made simultaneously. This does not apply when the route to the court is through a conciliation board

Financial Mail February 15 1985

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POPULATION

235

The black factor

EM 15/2/85

Almost twice as many blacks as whites lived in the Johannesburg-Randburg complex in 1983. The overall population of the area was 1,9m — 59,2% of them black, 31,3% white, 6,5% coloured and 3% Asian. This is the finding of the latest regional population survey conducted by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research.

The survey found the total population for SA and Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) in 1983 was 31,3m. 72,8% black; 15,4% white; 9% coloured; and 2,8% Asian. Total SA population, excluding the TBVC states, was 26,2m. Blacks made up 67,7% of the total, whites 18,4%, coloureds 10,6% and Asians 3,3%.

Phase out ²³⁵evil system of race ^{15/2/85}classification

Last week the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, admitted in the House of Representatives that the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act were discriminatory, but said they couldn't be scrapped until the effect of their abolition on segregated schools, residential areas and Houses of Parliament had been carefully examined, since these remained Government policy.

Group areas, ethnic schools and ethnic parliamentary chambers are based on our system of race classification, whereby all those born before 1951 had their "race" determined in the 1951 census. Those born after that had it entered on their birth certificate.

There may be people who assume that race classification is just an administrative formality and that borderline cases, if any, have long since been cleared up since the Population Registration Act was passed 34 years ago.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

There are three basic classifications: white, black (formerly Bantu) and "coloured". A person must be classified coloured in the absence of proof that he is a white person or a black. That's the law, and "coloured" is further sub-divided into seven sub-groups: Cape coloured, Cape Malay, Griqua, Indian, Chinese, Other Asiatic, Other coloured. And the criteria for classifying human beings have been changed by law at least three times they now embrace appearance, acceptance and descent based on the race classification of the natural parents.

When descent was added in 1967, Dr Koorhof said this had to be done "to put an end to creeping integration, to ensure that we have an orderly community, and to solve the remaining difficult cases of the 1951 census in a proper and decent way".

But there are no "remaining cases" the reclassification saga goes on and on, even though the Minister of the Interior said in Parliament in 1966 "I cannot accept that there will be borderline cases for all time. If that is so then the position is in reality so complicated that this legislation is not workable."



Mr F W de Klerk... admission on legal discrimination.

Yet consider: first, in 1967 the Minister announced that 11,7 million people had been classified under the Act up to then, 267 500 of them "only after investigation".

Such official investigation often involved inquires into people's friends, workmates, habits, or personal inspection. In 1983 a young student teacher told me "My mother is from St Helena and hadn't been classified, but found she had to apply when she wished to marry. One day a man came to the house and asked, 'Are you Miss A?' When told she was, hav-

Official investigation of borderline cases leads to the humiliation of people every day, writes Franz Auerbach. He suggests a four-step remedy.

ing looked at her, he said, "Thanks, that's all I wanted to know", and left. Some weeks later she received her race classification "Coloured" (How would you feel if this had been done to your mother?)

Up to 1967, some 3 000 cases had been reclassified, between 1967 and 1980 about 1 500 more people were reclassified, rather more than 100 a year.

But since 1980 the number has shot up dramatically: 1981 — 794, 1982 — 997, 1983 — 690, and 1984 — 800. Some two-thirds of the reclassifications are "coloured" to white quite a few are from one "coloured" sub-group to another.

So the frequency of reclassification has jumped from about two a week to about two a day, each time involving some of the humiliations mentioned earlier. And it's clear that borderline cases will not cease, that the legislation is, in fact "not workable".

There are two main reasons for this.

One is that people who, perhaps without knowing it, may have one "dark" gene each among the six that determine colour, may produce a child with two dark genes — enough to make the child look "coloured". And this may happen even after five or six generations, after more than a century.

Second, in our country so much depends on one's race classification: where you may live, where you may send your children to be educated, (often) what job you can get, (still) whom you may date, love, marry. A Port Elizabeth man of Chinese origin

summed it up well: "I am Chinese... I accept that. But the advantages of being classified white are so great that I want to be classified as white."

The system is clearly inhuman. What is the remedy? I suggest four steps:

- 1 In borderline cases, let people choose their classification.
- 2 As a first step towards dismantling the system, scrap the seven "coloured" sub-groups — let people choose their own sub-group "identity" (Would you like to be classified "Other coloured" on your ID card?)
- 3 Equalise the quality of public facilities (eg transport) and opportunities in education and employment. Classification would matter less if housing and transport, schools and jobs were more nearly equal.
- 4 Announce that the system of race classification will be phased out — say by 1991. Forty years in the wilderness of an unworkable, evil system is enough.

● Dr Franz Auerbach, a Johannesburg educationist, is a former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Crisis ahead if high birth rate not curbed

ARGUS 28/2/85 (23)

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has only one generation left to reduce its exploding population growth rate if it is to avoid a crisis of poverty and deprivation.

This warning was made by senior health department officials in Cape Town last night at a Press briefing on the population development programme

The programme has the support of the highest officials in Government, including President P W Botha and the Cabinet, who review its progress every six months

The health officials said if the country failed to conquer its population problem, vital resources such as water and food would not be enough to go around within 60 years

Tax penalties

They also indicated that if the programme of socio-economic upliftment did not yield a lower birth rate, the Government would have to consider "incentive and disincentive" proposals

These could include tax penalties on larger families and allowing women to choose legal abortion

The Department of Health has already commissioned an international study on the way other countries have tackled the "emotional problem" of abortion

The department also plans to give evidence to the Margo Commission, which is investigating South Africa's tax system

Target year

The health officials said the year 2010 was the target for reducing the population growth rate to replacement level (2,1 percent)

If the population continued to grow at its current rate of 2,8 percent a year, then by 2020 the State would spend each year (in 1981 prices) R200-million on education, R670-million on health and R780-million on housing

South Africa's water resources, using optimal irrigation schemes and importing water from neighbouring states, could accommodate only 80 million people. Yet at the current population growth rate the total number of just the black population would reach 121 million by 2040

100-yr plan 'last chance' for SA

Cape Times 1/3/85 235

AN ambitious 100-year plan to radically curb South Africa's population growth by actively encouraging the rapid urbanization of blacks has been accepted by the government as the country's "last chance" of survival.

The plan, significant in its political implications for the status quo, was launched publicly a year ago, but was drowned out by the publicity given to the signing of the Nkomati Accord on the same day.

One of its main features is the rapid urbanization of the impoverished black population and the subsequent upgrading of living standards, with particular emphasis on education, health and housing.

Relaunched publicity drive

The plan also contains a political ingredient which demands rapid movement toward constitutional accommodation of blacks.

This week Dr Boet Schoeman, the Department of Health and Welfare's Chief Director of Population Development, as the programme is called, relaunched the programme's publicity drive in Cape Town.

The government, he said, had given the Population Development Programme (PDP) its full support.

The inescapable reality was that there was water for only 80 million people in South Africa, and if the population continued to increase at its present average annual rate of 2,3 per cent, the 80-million mark would be passed by the year 2020 and reach 138 million by 2040.

The PDP aimed at reducing the population growth rate in order to reach replacement rate by the year 2100, when the total population would reach 80,9 million.

Family-planning would not be a solution as it had not proved successful in reversing population growth rate in developing countries like South Africa.

The only real counter to a high total fertility rate (TFR) was an increase in the quality of life, Dr Schoeman said.

The target TFR (expressed in children per woman) was the replacement level of 2,1, reached by whites in 1982, who were now at 2,08.

Coloureds were at 3,4, Asians at 2,7 and blacks at 5,2 to give a national average of 3,35.

Significant factor

A significant factor was that when the TFR of urbanized blacks was isolated from that of rural blacks, the figure dropped to the same as that for the coloured population.

It was in the urbanized situation that standards of living improved rapidly and that adequate education, health care, housing, employment and other factors contributed towards a falling fertility rate.

The authorities fully appreciated the programme's critical nature.

"We all know this is a last chance situation," Dr Schoeman said.

If the TFR was not brought under control now, there would be no future opportunity to avoid the consequences of overpopulation and ever-increasing poverty, and their inevitable product, high fertility.

Chief components

The main aim of the Population Development Programme was to raise the standard of living of all South Africans.

The chief components consisted of:

- An acceleration of social, economic and physical development including health, education, economic programmes, housing projects, urbanisation and rural development.

- A comprehensive community development programme at regional level in each town, where self-help programmes would be used to improve individual and community life.

- The expansion and reinforcement of the family-planning programme to reach remote rural families.

- An information, education and training programme to broaden the aims of the PDP — Sapa

Confusion as R35m census day looms

CAPE TIMES
2/3/85

235

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — With South Africa's controversial R35-million population census about to land on the nation's doorstep, millions have not yet received their forms, confusion is rife among the public, and there are warnings that the census may be a total flop.

With only three days to go, only 1.5-million people have received their forms — tens of millions still await theirs.

The census was slammed yesterday by Opposition spokesman Mr Brian Goodall who said it had "all the makings of failure", and was a waste of time.

Publicity for the census had been half-done, Mr Goodall said, warning that many forms would be thrown away because people would

not know what they were. "It is vital to have public co-operation if the information is to be accurate. Many people are totally unaware of the census," he said.

Mr Goodall's comments followed a snap survey conducted in central Johannesburg yesterday which found that nearly 50 percent of people questioned had not heard of the census.

He said that if a sophisticated community like Johannesburg was largely unaware of the census,

rural areas might not react to it at all.

But Dr Neville Gouws, director of demography at Central Statistical Services, yesterday defended the census, accusing critics of jumping the gun.

"It is too soon to judge public awareness at this stage — census day is not until March 5."

Mr Gouws was not prepared to divulge how much had been spent on census publicity, handled by a private company.

Mr Brian Goodall said the census asked for "numdrum information". Fairly accurate population figures could have been obtained far more cheaply through new sampling methods.

The census procedure was outlined as follows by Mr Gouws yesterday.

● Some 1.5-million forms were already in the hands of urban householders while millions more would be delivered before Tuesday.

● In areas where the forms could present difficulty to householders, enumerators would fill in the forms.

Confidential

● Surnames did not have to be filled in on the forms, neither did the forms have to be signed.

● Census forms would be destroyed as soon as the information had been fed into a computer and it would be impossible to trace personal particulars from questions asked by the census.

● The full results were expected to be ready in 15 months time. Less-detailed information would be ready four months after the census.

● The cost of the census was R1,28 per person. The total cost of R35-million had been spread over five years.

Half of R35m census cost paid to enumerators

JOHANNESBURG — The taxpayer is forking out nearly R7 for each of the 5½ million census questionnaires delivered to South African homes

More than half of the R35 million spent on the population census is being used to pay a task force of hired volunteers who will each receive about R360 for delivering and collecting approximately 200 forms

About four million households had already received the questionnaires, to be filled in tomorrow, the director of demography at Central Statistical Services, Dr Neville Gouws, said yesterday

The forms were hand-delivered by 35 000 enumerators of all races, including "government employees, the private sector and even a few students and housewives".

Dr Gouws said the census takers would also move from house to house on Wednesday to assist residents "in areas where people are

likely to have difficulty in filling in the forms"

By tonight, "virtually every household in South Africa should be in possession of a census questionnaire and, from Wednesday morning, enumerators will start collecting the completed forms"

Enumerators in Pretoria had found that only one out of 300 households were not aware of the census, Dr Gouws said "We feel we have done everything possible to make this census a success

"A list of every household in the country was drawn up after house-to-house visits over a period of about three years — so they are 100 per cent accurate, even in rural areas.

"But no country in the world has succeeded in taking a 100 per cent census," Dr Gouws added

From March 20, citizens who missed the count would be asked to contact enumerators at published telephone numbers

"We had a full comple-

ment of enumerators at the beginning of January. But we had substantially more than 35 000 inquiries — there's a long waiting list," Dr Gouws said.

"I think it's the economic recession and so on — people are after a bit of extra cash"

On average, each enumerator will deliver and collect forms from 200 homes over a period of 12 days at R30 a day.

In addition, 3 500 chief enumerators will be paid about R43 a day over the same period to help oversee the operation.

"Probably more than half of the R35 million is just for the remuneration of enumerators," Dr Gouws said.

"This is the first census in which we have had a uniform payment for enumerators of all population groups. In previous censuses there were different rates for whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks.

"That was a bone of contention in the past," Dr Gouws said. — DDC

In the words of the ^{Sw} ~~Syn~~com **Baby boom: the time-bomb that is ticking a warning** private think-tank

A background paper prepared by the private sector think-tank Syncom spells out the lessons from Africa in a few pungent paragraphs

● 1 — "The grim fate of Africa should not be used to rationalise the situation in South Africa.

To a degree, what is happening in much of Black Africa is happening to the black areas of South Africa: drought, exodus to the cities, endemic unemployment, widespread malnutrition and inadequate and largely irrelevant education."

● 2 — "Most of the remedies applied to the collapsing economies of some African states apply equally to South Africa, particularly the curbing of large and insensitive bureaucracies, the privatisation of state enterprises and state activities and the fundamental restructuring of our education system"

● 3 — "Unlike most African states, South Africa has abundant resources, a comparatively sophisticated infrastructure and a basically strong core economy. The potential wealth of South Africa needs to be mobilised to benefit the total population by making them partners in the economy"

● 4 — "Developmental interdependence does not stop at national boundaries.

"The total development of South Africa needs to encompass Southern Africa. The political conditions for such a co-operation need to be investigated and fulfilled within reason."

● 5 — "If unacceptable inequities in our society need to be removed, then one of the tools to achieve this is considerably more investment, not disinvestment.

Such additional investment needs to be applied to wealth-creating projects rather than on projects of a prestigious nature."

South Africa's population time bomb is ticking at a frightening rate

The looming people crisis is so acute that unless the baby boom is stopped, today's infants will eventually have to face a vastly overpopulated South Africa shattered by starvation

In the next 65 years, South Africa's present population of about 30 million could grow to almost 115 million, say the most pessimistic estimates. But it will not

Population experts warn that lack of water alone will stop the flood of people, if nothing else does. The birth-rate will be cut by nature in horrific fashion millions will face death from starvation and disease

Delegates to a population and development conference in Johannesburg today are seeking ways to combat this population explosion

Baby boom: the time-bomb that is ticking a warning

24 HOURS NEWS TERM

By Andrew Walker

It is seen as being set to devastate South Africa more surely than politics, drought, or economic depression

Advocating a ruthless and radical free market system open to all South Africans, private sector representatives are seeking a mandate for growth to combat the crisis which could see South Africa turn into an Ethiopia of the south

Today's conference follows last month's three-day meeting in Grahamstown where 300 community leaders, academics and businessmen of all races debated how to avoid a mushrooming population and its attendant misery

Experts have warned that even with the most effective population control programmes, South Africa's

population would not stabilise at under 50 million

The central task, it was decided at the Grahamstown meeting, is to turn those millions into a vibrant market

But first the frightening birth-rate has to be cut

The Population Development Programme says that at its present growth rate, South Africa's population will have reached 47,15 million in the year 2 000, soaring to 79,19 million in 2 020 and up to the meaningless figure of more than 180 million by the turn of the next century

Meaningless — because such figures are far beyond what analysts say the land could support

Food, education, housing, medical care and clothing apart, South Africa has only enough water for about 80 million people says the Population Development Programme

And Professor Rias van Wyk have stayed at about 3 percent. The population of sub-Saharan Africa doubles every 23 years, compared to 99 years in America, 198 years in France and 1 386 years in Sweden.

In South Africa the population will double every 31 years at the present booming rate. The total population of Africa is estimated by the World Bank to be 540 million. In 40 years it could be 1 600 million.

As with nuclear war, the sur-

of Stellenbosch University estimates South Africa's resources cannot feed and accommodate more than 50 million, a figure which could be reached by the turn of the century

Without strong and effective action to cut the growth rate now, untold misery lies ahead as nature eliminates the surplus people

Either that or Draconian methods, such as the children permits issued in China, will have to be adopted, says data compiled by Syncom, a private sector think-tank

The mandate-for-growth conference, sponsored by the 1820 Foundation and run by Syncom, working in co-operation with the conservative Washington-based Heritage Foundation, aims to get a commitment from delegates to design a private sector-led economic revitalisation programme

"All communities need to be mobilised to contribute at grass-roots level to breaking the poverty trap without recourse to hand-outs and top-down decision making," said a report-back on the Grahamstown meeting

It had dire warnings for the future

● The rand deteriorating against most other currencies and inflation and interest rates rising to record heights

● Healthy businesses being forced into bankruptcy, adding to already high unemployment

● The agricultural sector indebted to the tune of R10 billion by drought and rural mismanagement

● Slum settlements around city areas growing by the day.

● Growing signals of frustration and anger among South Africa's black communities, who suffer the brunt of a recession gradually sliding into a full-scale depression

"Unless these trends are halted and reversed," said the report-back, "South Africa is on its way to becoming a Third World country with islands of affluence in a sea of poverty"

The disinvestment campaign is hastening the decline, said the report-back, in line with the conservative feelings and the ardent support of free markets followed by the Heritage Foundation

The Foundation is possibly the most influential public policy research institute in America, holding the respect of the Administration of President Ronald Reagan

"We are not lacking in factual information on why we are in such a mess," said the report-back

"What we lack is a strategic vision of the future to which the total population can subscribe, which would harness the vast untapped resources of the region, foremost our human resource"

The report-back advocated not a liberal solution, but a true free market system

Less government control and interference, replaced by private enterprise, was needed. The position of Government responsibility for health care, higher education, social pensions and housing should be abolished, said the report-back adding

"The private sector is able to handle most of these functions in a competitive free market environment, creating work and wealth in the very communities who are lacking in the basics of each of these areas"

To see what can happen, look to the north

As South Africa faces the coming-of-age of its population crisis in the next generation, it has grim examples to its north

to show what can happen when overpopulation combines with mismanagement, corruption, drought, recession and intolerable debt.

Statistics compiled by the think-tank Syncom paint a bleak picture for Africa. Today there is famine in 26 of 50 African countries. Of every 10 Africans, six go

to sleep hungry every night.

United Nations studies show 150 million face starvation.

Population and development experts say the catastrophic drought is not the only cause; it comes second to the population explosion as the main cause of misery suffered by 30 percent of Africa's people.

The world as a whole has brought down its population growth rate from 2 percent to 1,7 percent

But growth rates in Africa

have stayed at about 3 percent.

The population of sub-Saharan Africa doubles every 23 years, compared to 99 years in America, 198 years in France and 1 386 years in Sweden.

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MONDAY, 11 MARCH 1985

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Howard
 Moutse area
 124 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of
 Co-operation and Development

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Howard

735
 Greater Cape Town area: population
 2. Col. 469 11/9/85
 38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population in the Greater Cape Town area in respect of (i) adult (aa) males and (hb) females and (ii) children.

(2) (a) how many persons in each category were (i) employed and (ii) unemployed at the time the estimate was made and (b) what is the date of the estimate?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 273 000 males, females and children Estimates in respect of each category are not available

(b) (i) (aa) 71 283

(hb) 48 868

(ii) 53 533

(2) (a) Details in respect of the estimated *de facto* population are not available
 The details in respect of the *de jure* population are as follows

(i) Males	52 912
Females	13 060
(ii) Males	6 000
Females	1 000

(b) 31 December 1984

HOA

Howard

Moutse area

124 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of

Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Moutse area in Lebowa, if so, (a) what is the nature of and (b) what were the reasons for the decision, if not, (1) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken,

(2) whether he will consult the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse before taking a decision, if not, why not, if so, when in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) to (3) The consolidation proposals, in respect of Lebowa as published on 12 October 1984 makes provision for the addition of the District of Moutse to KwaNdebele The governments of Lebowa and KwaNdebele have been informed accordingly
 Further discussions with the Lebowa Government about consolidation are to take place shortly

De Hoop: missile testing range

138. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether his Department has acquired any properties in the De Hoop area for the proposed establishment of a missile testing range, if not, when is it anticipated that this land will be acquired, if not, (a) in what manner have these properties been acquired, (b) for what Department and/or agency have these properties been acquired, (c) how many properties (i) have been and (ii) remain to be so acquired and (d) what was the price paid per hectare for each specified property.

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Females	1 000

(b) 31 December 1984

HOA

Handwritten: 11/3/85

Mouse area
2. Col. 470

- (1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Mouse area in Lebowa, if so, (a) what is the nature of and (b) what were the reasons for the decision, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken;

- (2) whether he will consult the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Mouse before taking a decision, if not, why not, if so, when in each case;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Botha orders probes

MR 645
28/3/85

235

Political Correspondent

THE President's Council has been instructed by President P W Botha to start four major investigations — including one into urbanisation, which has been labelled as a prime cause of the current unrest in black townships

The urbanisation investigation has been given top priority by Mr Botha, who wants a report by July next year

Announcing the investigations today, the chairman of the council, Dr Piet Koornhof, said they should be seen as part of the President's reform initiatives

The other investigations are into

- All aspects of the Immorality Act, except Section 16, which deals with sexual relations across the colour line
- Red tape that hampers economic development in general and the small business sector in particular
- The changing age composition of the various race groups and the resulting socio-economic implications

Dr Koornhof said at a Press conference today that the President's Council was giving priority to the investigations, which would contribute to an improvement of the standards of living of all South Africans as well as contributing to improved relations between the various groups

This was in accordance with the State President reform measures

Promiscuity

Dr Koornhof denied that the investigation into the Immorality Act was a political sop in reaction to the mounting criticism from the Conservative Party on the possibility that Section 16 may be scrapped

The investigation followed a motion in the President's Council earlier this year in which concern was expressed about the quality of life in South Africa, including the high divorce rate, promiscuity, drug abuse, gambling and the number of road accidents

The committee investigating the Immorality Act would also investigate these aspects

Priority would be given to the Immorality Act, with the other aspects of the motion being looked into over a number of years

The investigation into red tape obstructing the economy would include laws such as influx control, which have been labelled by businessmen as one of the obstructions to a free market system.

The committee on urbanisation would be headed by Dr A Oosthuizen, chairman of the Council's committee for Constitutional Affairs

The committee would be able to use experts from the CSIR and from the various universities, such as Durban sociologist Professor Lawrie Schlemmer.

Dr Koornhof said the committee would look at the best way to "counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanisation"

All nine political parties on the President's Council would be represented on the committees Dr Koornhof said consideration would be given to co-opting blacks

MM 12/4/85 (235)

S A's black population surges ahead of whites at increasing rate

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA—South Africa's black population is surging ahead of the white population at an accelerating pace, according to figures released yesterday by Central Statistical Services.

A major reason is the virtually unrestrained pregnancy problem among teenage blacks.

The figures show that between June 1980 and June 1984 the number of blacks increased by a massive 11,3 percent, or

1 856 000, to 18,255 million, coloureds by 7,4 percent, or 193 000, to 2 798 000, and whites by 5,63 percent, or 256 000, to 4 807 000.

In the four years the black population increased at almost seven times the rate of the white population which includes the figures for white immigrants.

Demographers have warned that South Africa's population saturation point is 80 million and that unless firm action is taken to slow down the

black population growth this figure will be exceeded early next century.

According to the CSS the natural increase of blacks is 2,60 percent, among coloureds, 1,83 percent, and among whites, 0,76 percent. When white immigrants are added the white population grew by 1,21 percent.

The director of family planning of the Department of Health, Dr J H O Pretorius, said a campaign was being launched this year to slow down the tre-

mendous teenage pregnancy problem.

He pointed out there were more than 11 million people in South Africa younger than 15.

'We want to educate these people to use contraception.'

During the year 1 300 000 black women were protected against pregnancy either by contraception or by sterilisation. A total of 23 500 women was sterilised.

However, only 500 men submitted themselves for sterilisation

RDM 20/11/85
Census facts
235
next month

Mail Reporter

INTERIM results from some areas covered by the mammoth 1985 census are expected by the middle of next month.

Dr Neville Gouws, director of Demography at Central Statistics Services in Pretoria, said 98,1% of the country's enumerators had completed their headcounts.

He predicted publication of the final results in June or July 1986.

He cited Soweto, where 83% of forms have been collected, as a problem area.

If you have a problem relating to census forms, (012) 211-411

Indaba warns of population crisis

Sowetan 25/4/85 (235)

IF THE current, excessively high population growth rate of two and a half per cent per annum continues, the present population of about 31 million will have reached 48 million by the year 2000, the Human Option Conference announced yesterday.

The conference on South Africa's population dynamics, which was also in search of solutions, was held under the auspices of the 1820 Foundation. It also said if the growth rate continues in the year 2020 there will be 80 million people in South Africa, and by the year 2040 there will be 138 million.

Summary of the issues of concern raised at the Conferences:

- The impact of population growth on natural resources, infrastructural requirements, and on the educational development of the people. These three factors affect the quality of life, the standard of living and the possibility of sustainable development.

- In the sphere of family planning, it is a matter of concern that efforts in South Africa will fail unless the whole subject can be depoliticised. Non-governmental organisations are essential in achieving this, but their efforts are severely limited by a chronic shortage of funds.

- The excessive number of unwanted pregnancies, particularly among teenagers in the underprivileged classes, which may well be as high as 500 000 per annum in South Africa.

- The lack of adequate, relevant, quality education for the vast majority of South Africans, which is the key to containing population growth. Current attempts to redress past neglect of black education are likely to be ineffective, since they are perceived as part of an imposed and inferior system.

- The urgent need for the removal of legal restraints which seriously hinder the proper functioning of the free enterprise system, and prevent job creation facilities, particularly black

By SELLO RABOTHATA

participation in small business and self-help projects.

- The serious neglect of rural development resulting in wastage of human resources and deterioration of the environment. This leads to deforestation, soil erosion and the destruction of water resources. Food production is curtailed, and migration to city shanty towns results.

Recommendations:

A For the Longer Term

1. The adoption of the recommendation of the de Lange Report on national education and a changed attitude to teaching, emphasising self-expression and the ability to solve problems.

The implementation of a training programme for teachers in population dynamics, sex education, responsible parenthood and environmental awareness.

2. The elevation of the status of women, through education, thereby equipping them to enter the labour market as an alternative to early marriage and childbearing.

3. The removal of the many Government restrictions impeding full participation of all population groups in the free enterprise system, so that small businesses and self-help projects, particularly among blacks, can flourish

4. The discouragement of squatter camps and forced removals and the acceptance of the inevi-

table increase in urbanisation and thus the provision and development of adequate areas prepared for this purpose.

5. The encouragement of State and private sector commitment to develop human and natural resources in rural areas.

6. The establishment of a private sector body, parallel to the Urban Foundation with clearly defined rural development objectives.

B For the Shorter Term

1. Encouragement and financial assistance to be given by the public and private sectors to organisations concerned with all aspects of family planning and the provision of family planning services. International surveys have shown that many couples favour planned families, but do not know how to limit family size.

2. The introduction by the State of a policy of financial incentives and disincentives to encourage smaller families.

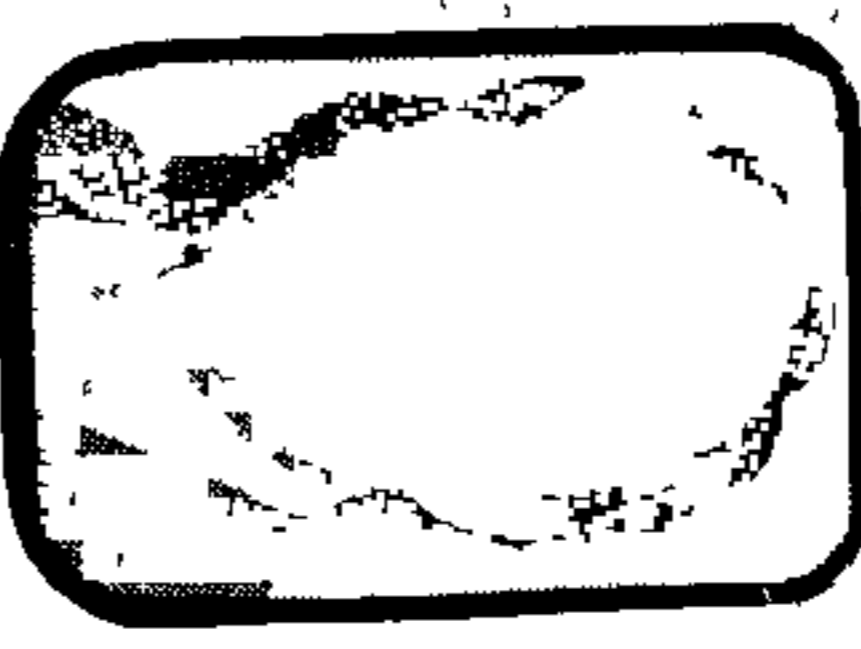
3. Large industrial or commercial companies to be encouraged to set up their own clinics for employees, staffed by trained in-service personnel to give advice and assistance in all matters concerning family planning. Government to make expenditure on such services tax-deductible.

4. The establishment of a private sector organisation which will initially set targets or goals.

'Tide to cities' will keep flowing

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E. Post 27/4/85



By Louis

Beckerling

Business Editor

NEITHER legislation, police action, nor the creation of "magnets" in rural areas will stem the inexorable tide of black urbanisation, Port Elizabeth's civil engineers were warned this week

"And it is a tragedy that because of the South African obsession for organisation and neat solutions — and bulldozers — we have failed to build on international experience," added Mr Ron Heydenrych, national president of the Institute of Civil Engineers

Addressing the PE branch of the institute this week, Mr Heydenrych said South Africans should reverse their attitude to the spread of informal urban settlements and acknowledge that areas such as Crossroads "are not tempo-

rary phenomena, and are not necessarily bad"

"The real challenge for white South Africa in the next 20 years lies close to home — not in the black areas, but on our own doorstep

"South African urbanisation will be associated with escalating expectations and the emergence of a black middle and upper class. The alternative would be political instability which will destroy our society"

Mr Heydenrych's criticism follows an equally sharp attack on the Government's policy towards regional development and influx control, delivered in Port Elizabeth last month by Urban Foundation Re-

search officer Miss Anne Bernstein

"The South African decentralisation policy, like many international attempts, is based upon the premise that control can be exerted on population patterns by encouraging industry to establish in satellite towns," said Mr Heydenrych

"There is no reason to expect, however, that it will be more successful than in other countries

"Its impact must be limited by the constraints of the capital resources available and the simple fact that the relatively small purchasing power of our markets limits the amount of industry which can be viably sustained

"The majority of new city dwellers, whether there through natural population growth or through immigration, will find their jobs in the service and informal sectors which are best provided in the existing cities"

Referring to international experience, Mr Heydenrych pointed out that rapid urbanisation in countries such as Brazil and Mexico provided examples that were "not encouraging"

"For instance, 46% of the people in Mexico City live in shanty towns, 30% likewise in Bombay, and on our own continent the figure for Addis Ababa is 90%

"In South Africa we are already far down the road towards relying upon spontaneous housing

"It was estimated that in 1980 between 300 000 and 350 000 Africans lived in informal settlements in the Durban metropolitan area — that is 31% to 35% of the total"

Numerous studies had shown that squatters themselves do not necessarily perceive the standards of the dwellings in such settlements to be unacceptably low, being concerned rather with security of tenure and lack of services

Under the circumstances the challenge facing the design professions in South Africa, said Mr Heydenrych, was to acknowledge that such spontaneous settlements were not temporarily and not necessarily bad.

Planning provision should be made for such settlements "by providing water and by making it known that settlers will not be harassed"

And once these development good will must be established with the new city dwellers and the authorities should then "work with them in keeping access routes open, and in providing other basic services such as refuse removal and sewerage"

Such squatter camps were not a permanent solution, and on-going urbanisation would be associated with escalating expectations and the emergence of a black middle and upper class, said Mr Heydenrych.

UWU VIII AND VIII BUSINESS

POPULATION GROWTH

Facing up to 80m

235

The phrase "population explosion" has become such a modern cliché as to be almost meaningless. But that is indeed exactly what SA, in keeping with many parts of the world, is facing. Interestingly, one of the major solutions now being proposed by government is urbanisation of the country's vast rural population.

Architects of what is known as the Population Development Programme (PDP) are understandably reluctant to discuss the implications their findings may have on cornerstones of apartheid legislation such as influx control. But they make no bones that urbanisation is a necessary process the nation must face in order to limit population growth to manageable proportions — and have boldly made that point quite clear to Nationalist leaders.

Indeed, political sources say that President P W Botha was fascinated and absorbed when he saw the well-presented and documented programme by Dr Boet Schoeman, the Department of Health and Welfare's chief director (population development).

Botha apparently insisted on the entire Cabinet viewing the presentation, and the project to balance SA's population growth with its reserves of natural resources is now officially underway with government blessing.

The project makes eminent sense. Our population is currently growing at a rate of 2,3% a year. If maintained, the present population of 28,4m people will explode into 47,16m by the year 2000, to 80m by 2020 and 138m by 2040. The breakdown in 2040 would be 7,03m whites, 7,57m coloureds, 1,99m

Asians and 121,6m blacks. But, says the study, natural resources in SA are limited, and estimates are that the country has sufficient surface and underground water for no more than 80m people.

"If this growth of 2,3% per year were to continue, it would disturb the acceptable balance between population and existing water and other natural resources which, in turn, could have far-reaching social and economic effects on SA and southern Africa, and so seriously jeopardise stability and progress," says Schoeman. That's putting it mildly.

He quotes scientific research to prove the

There could be almost 50m people in SA by the end of the century. Resources will increasingly come under strain, and curbing population growth will require scuttling the influx control apparatus.

truism that poverty and a high fertility rate are associated — and that the vicious circle becomes harder to break as long as the high growth rate continues. "To increase the population's general standard of living, a method will have to be found to break the circle, and if this does not happen, the whole country and all its people will be entrapped."

Thus the need, says Schoeman, for "development measures and techniques." And he stresses that these must mean far more than birth control for SA's blacks. Any single discipline has neither the ability, nor the

the invisible hand, the greater good of the community is best served through the free expression of enterprise of the individual. But it will take far more than fine sentiments to reach that state.

It will take, just for a start, meaningful reform on government's part — in particular scrapping of influx control regulations. The experience of the world has been that the most successful way for people to improve their quality and sophistication of life is through urbanisation. This must be accompanied by rapid moves away from the economic millstone of apartheid with its wasteful duplication of facilities and unproductive structures.

Schoeman says that studies all over the world have shown that when the quality of life increases, fertility decreases.

Specific goals of the programme therefore include

- Stabilising the population at the end of the following century at about 80m people,
- Accelerated social and economic development of all population groups to effect parity in development opportunities, and
- Achieving a birthrate of 2,1 children per woman as soon as possible — and not later than the second decade of the next century.

But how to achieve these objectives?

The PDP proposes a series of programmes in the fields of health, education, housing, economics, family planning and community development — all aimed at uplifting communities to that magic level at which birth control becomes a matter of deliberate choice in order to sustain quality of life.

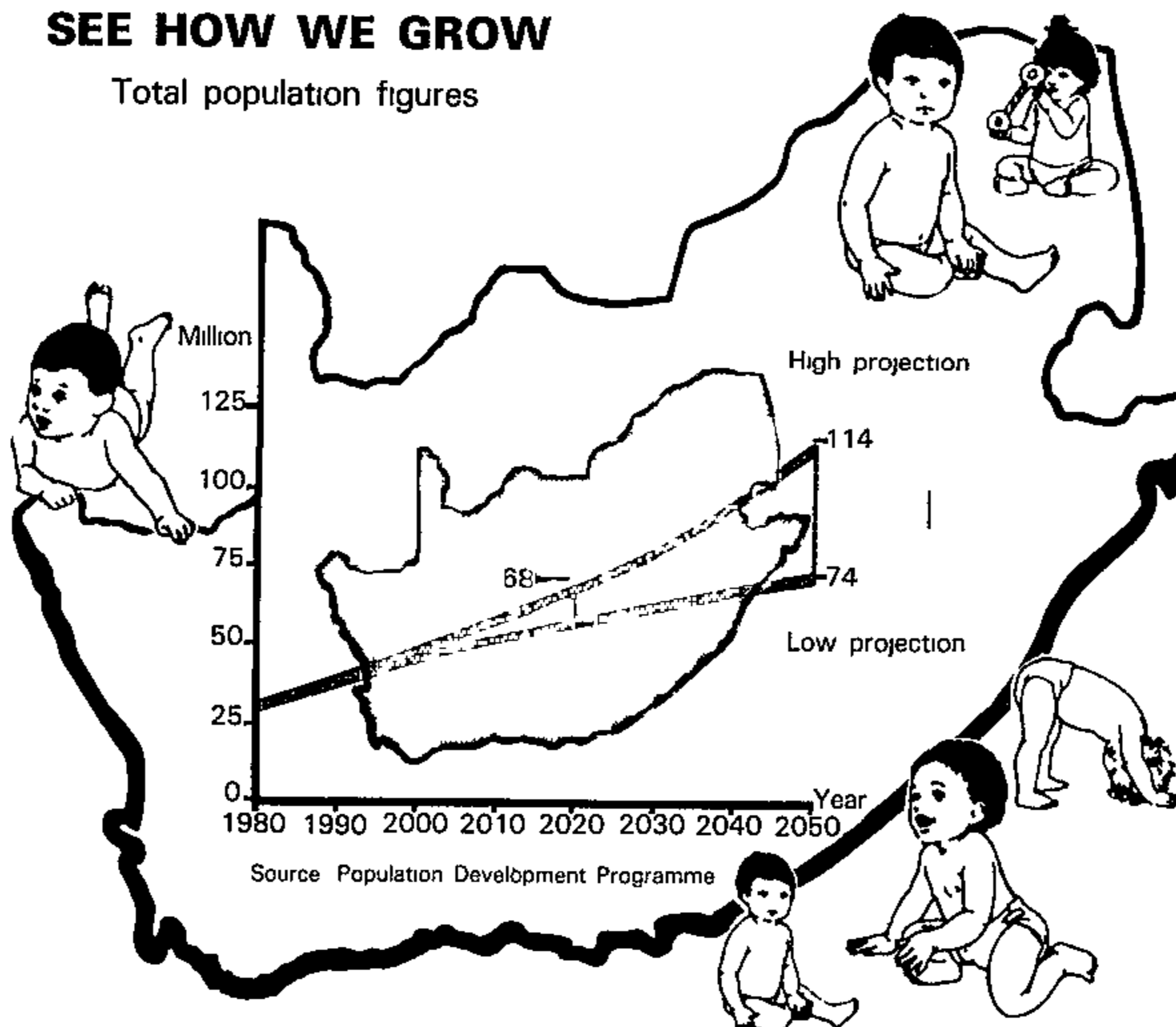
The Department of Health has been appointed co-ordinator of the programme, but Schoeman stresses that an effective PDP is not just a government exercise.

It must involve the public and private sectors down to grassroots levels. So the support of the major bodies representing organised commerce, industry and agriculture has been sought and obtained.

Similarly, coloured, Indian and black communities have reacted very favourably to initial approaches, says Schoeman. The programme is up and running and, says Schoeman, is quite possibly the greatest long-term priority facing SA.

SEE HOW WE GROW

Total population figures



means, he argues, to handle the "complex social and economic problems."

Advocating a multi-dimensional approach, Schoeman says that development must basically "be directed at the individual to improve his quality of life. The best and most successful way to achieve this is to encourage the individual by providing him with the opportunity to become involved in developing according to his own potential and to make full use of development opportunities."

We cannot agree more. Indeed, that is the basis of the free enterprise system, in which, as elucidated by Adam Smith in his theory of

Blacks are SA biggest group

Soweto

235

THE Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst said in an SABC interview yesterday that according to the 1985 census blacks made up the biggest population group with 18,9 million.

The number of blacks could be expected to increase to 113,7 million by the year 2050. The biggest single group was the Zulu nation, which stood at 6,6 million.

There are at present 4,9 million whites in South Africa, 1,9 million coloureds and 905-thousand Asians," Mr Badenhorst said.

Mr Badenhorst said the Government had launched its population development programme with the aim of uplifting the standards of living of all groups. He said the programme was also aimed at curbing the population growth rate which was far too high — Sapa

ARGUS 9/5/85
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Jobs plan to counter population explosion

South Africa's population explosion and the efforts being made to provide additional jobs were raised in Parliament yesterday.

Preliminary results of the 1985 Census showed there were just over 27-million people of all races in South Africa, including the self-governing national states, Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, reported.

At the present population growth rate this figure would reach 39,5-million by the end of the century, 64-million by 2020, and 137-million by 2050.

The largest population group in the country was 6,6-million Zulus. At present growth rates they would number 9,9-million by 2000, and 39,7-million by 2050.

INCENTIVES

Mr Badenhorst said measures aimed at improving the quality of life should reduce the high population growth rate.

The Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, reported that in spite of the current economic difficulties, the response from industries, both inside South Africa and outside, to the Government's decentralisation incentives had been tremendous.

In the past 33 months, 2 909 applications had been approved, involving a capital investment of R4 572-million.

RIPPLE EFFECT

When these new, decentralised industries eventually came into being, 194 240 job opportunities would have been created, but this figure could be multiplied by 2,3 to a "formidable" total when one took into account the ripple effect from the workers spending their earnings and providing still more jobs.

Dr De Villiers said more details of this, and the country's industrial and export policy, would be spelt out in a White Paper to be tabled in Parliament, hopefully within the next fortnight.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, reported that about 36 000 unemployed people were expected to receive training for specific jobs in the 1985-86 financial year under the Government's training and employment programme.

ALL RACES

Outlining the scheme, for which R25-million has been set aside, Mr Du Plessis said initial surveys showed that in spite of the recession there was a significant number of posts for which suitable candidates could not be found.

The programme, devised by a special action committee, aimed at training unemployed people of

all races in fields in which there were currently vacancies, or in which posts were expected to be created in the future.

The Department of Manpower had asked that R25-million of the R100-million provided for short-term job creation in the main Budget in March be set aside for the special project, and a supplementary Budget would be presented to Parliament for this purpose.

SMALLER TOWNS

Mr Du Plessis said the scheme provided for the eight group training centres and their satellites, as well as private employers registered with his department, to conduct training courses on their premises or in smaller towns in various parts of the country.

"For this purpose, it is envisaged that suitable instructors and supervisors be employed from the ranks of unemployed artisans," the Minister said.

The scheme also provided for the payment of maintenance allowances to unemployed people while they received training.

Special attempts would be made during and after the training programmes to place unemployed people in available posts.

Mr Du Plessis said it was envisaged that a special action committee would be established under the chairmanship of the Director General of Manpower to launch and monitor the project.

— Sapa

SA population
The 1985 census shows that 27,6 million people in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst says. The breakdown 18,9 million blacks, 4,9 million whites, 2,9 million coloureds and 905 000 Indians in the country. — Sapa.

ARGUS 15/5/85 235

State must help improve farm production — MPC

Nat MPCs 'lag behind' P W

Provincial Reporter
NATIONAL Party members of the Provincial Council are far behind President P W Botha and it is time they caught up, says Mr Rupert Hurly (PFP Claremont).

He told the council yesterday — the first day of this year's main session — that he had been asked how many

Conservative Party members were on the Provincial Council

"I said 43 (the total National Party complement) If I look at the attitudes here, I can only say that if the State President is giving the lead, that side (National Party members) are behind him ... but very far behind and it is time they caught up"

Provincial Reporter
THE Government is controlling prices instead of providing technical expertise to improve farm production, says Mr Eddie Trent (PFP Port Elizabeth Central)

"Farmers do not need hand-outs ..they need technical assistance," he said in a debate yesterday on a motion from Mr R Derckson (NP Beaufort West) calling on the Province to try to stop depopulation of rural areas

Mr Trent introduced an Opposition amendment saying the Government should assist.

He said the prosperity of country districts was linked directly to the potential of the land and expertise of the farmers, and that "as the district grows, so will the towns"

Expertise

"But the Agricultural Technical Service is hopelessly understaffed and one gains the impression that the Government is controlling prices instead of providing technical expertise to improve the production capacity of farms"

He said more should be spent on training young farmers and research and he also believed opening facilities such as cinemas and schools to all races would boost country towns

Mr P F de Klerk (NP Graaff-Reinet) said strict regulations could not be met by small country enterprises and stood in the way of the development.

He urged the Provincial Administration to create jobs in country towns

Mr Rupert Hurly (PFP Claremont), who believed more should be spent by the Government on mining and agricultural research, said "We believe that the depopulation of the country areas is a serious threat to the whole economic structure and we believe it is essential that something should be done to reverse the trend of the past 80 years"

Second-tier government plan will dominate debate

Provincial Reporter
IMPLICATIONS of the Government's blueprint for second-tier government is likely to dominate the Provincial Council's no-confidence debate this session

Progressive Federal Party members will debate in favour of a new form of democratic, non-racial second-tier government with legislative powers

A motion to this effect from Leader of the Opposition Mr Herbert Hirsch — due to have been debated yesterday in private members' motion time — was withdrawn so the issue could be "fully aired" in the nine-hour no-confidence debate

starting on Friday

There is increased interest in future provincial government following the announcement of the end of the Provincial Council system next year by Mr Chris Heums, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, earlier this month

Mr Hirsch said in a statement yesterday that if his motion had not been withdrawn, debate on it would have been restricted to about two hours

He said it was agreed to withdraw the motion so that "this fundamental and vitally important matter" could be "fully aired" in the no-confidence debate

COURTS

grandfather: Case re-opens

have been judgment on whether extenuation existed or not

Mr Justice Thirion said that the case could be re-opened and proceed on May 22 in Vryheid

Mr Gideon Scheltema, for John Steytler, said that the defence would call a brother and sister, Mr Philip Steytler and Mrs Elaine Combrinck, to testify Mr Scheltema said they would testify on John Steytler's

relationship with his father

He said that they felt the full truth of the relationship should be brought out and that they wanted to amplify on the evidence given by another sister, Mrs Brenda Bentley

Mr Justice Thirion asked why these witnesses had not been called during the trial at Vryheid Mr Scheltema replied that at the time they did not want to be involved in the case as it might bring the family into conflict

Defence Act *Q. 61. 1619*
28/5/85

14 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any change in the service commitments in terms of (a) section 22(3)(a), (b) section 22(3)(b) and (c) section 44(3)(b)(i) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, is contemplated, if so, (i) what will be the nature of these changes and (ii) when will they take effect,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1)(a), (b) and (c) No

- (2) Yes The service that is stipulated in the particular sections is the maximum period for which a national serviceman may be compelled to serve. In practice, however, only as much service is required of a member as is necessary. For example Citizen Force and Commando members are already on a large scale being called up for shorter periods than for which provision is made in sections 22(3)(b) and 44(3)(b)(i)

Howard Q. 61 1619
Atlantis Diesel Engines
28/5/85
*15 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) Whether he or his Department monitors the administration of Atlantis Diesel Engines,

- (2) whether he will furnish information on the recent dismissal of an employee of Atlantis Diesel Engines for displaying a badge of a certain organization on his clothes, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) why and (ii) in terms of what regulation was he dismissed, (b) when was this regulation introduced, (c) who (i) introduced this regulation and (ii) took the decision

to dismiss this worker, (d) for what period was he employed by Atlantis Diesel Engines and (e) what is the name of the organization depicted on the badge,

- (3) whether, prior to this employee's dismissal, he was warned not to display this badge; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) with what result,

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

- (1) No Atlantis Diesel Engines (Pty) Ltd is registered as a private company in terms of the Companies Act, 1973, and although the State has made available through the Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd share capital for the erection of ADE, the affairs of ADE are run by an independent directorate and management. However, as was mentioned in the reply to Question No 12 of 22 February 1984, the Department of Trade and Industry keeps itself posted of the operating results of ADE
- (2) and (3) As in the case of any business undertaking, labour matters of companies, including ADE, are administered by the management within the framework of the relevant legislation

- (4) Falls away

Swaziland delegation: discussions

*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department held discussions with a Swaziland delegation on or about 14 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who was present at these discussions,

- (2) whether border adjustments were dis-

cussed, if so, what was the nature of these discussions,

- (3) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these discussions, if so, what decisions,

- (4) whether consultations were held with the governments of any other independent Black states prior to these discussions, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) with which Black states, (ii) when and (iii) where were these consultations held and (b) what was their response,

- (5) whether the decisions reached at these discussions will be relayed to the governments of any other independent Black states; if not, why not, if so, (a) to which such governments and (b) when,

- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION, (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) Yes

- (a) 14 May 1985

- (b) Fleur du Cap Estate, Somerset West

- (c) A South African delegation led by myself and comprising senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and a Swazi delegation led by their Foreign Minister, Mr M M P Minsi

- (2) to (6) At the conclusion of the discussions I indicated in reply to questions from the media that the two delegations had discussed economic matters and other aspects of mutual concern. It is not customary and certainly not in South Africa's interest to publish the details of discussions between Governments unless they both agree

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether it is the intention of the Government to pursue the matter of incorporating a certain section of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in the Kingdom of Swaziland and whether that option has been rejected?

The MINISTER: I am afraid that the answer to that lies within the area of authority of my colleague who is not present here. I therefore cannot reply to that.

Mr P G SOAL: Are you not a member of the Cabinet?

235 Howard
Greater Soweto
28/5/85
*17 Mr R SIVE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Central Statistical Services have any population statistics for Greater Soweto, if not, why not, if so, what was the population of Greater Soweto as at (a) 31 March 1984 and (b) 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- Yes

- (a) Not available

- (b) Not available

Data collected at population censuses only 1980 Census figure was 871 187. Information regarding the 1985 Population Census is not available as yet

Howard
Telephone tapping
28/5/85
*18 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the (i) South African Police and/or (ii) security branch of the South African Police has requested the Minister of Communications or the

Don't fear urbanisation

"THE NATIVE (sic) should only be allowed to enter urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and minister to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases to minister" — Stallard Commission (1922)

Some would argue that we have come a long way since 1922. Others would disagree and cite recent tinkering with Section 10 as being "cosmetic and meaningless".

What is clear is that the emphasis is still firmly placed on control, and that a natural process of urbanisation is not viewed as desirable.

The question is one of how to move away from the policy — to identify situations which threaten nobody where migrants can freely enter cities without seriously disrupting or detracting from existing vested interests.

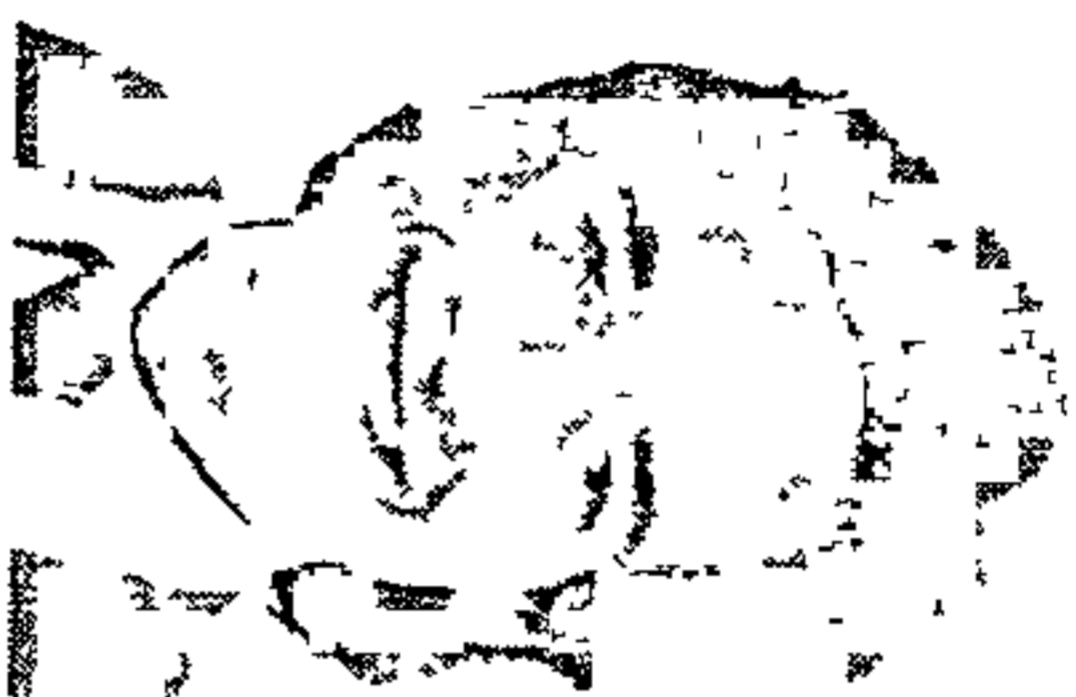
Migration to the cities need not detract from rural interests either, but that is a separate issue.

Here I want to address the positive role played by urbanisation and to contest some of the prevailing wisdom in support of influx control.

A common thread in support of influx control is the concern that Third World standards will overwhelm civilised First World standards, emphasising the strain on scarce resources, existing infrastructure, congestion, crime and pollution.

Influx control

This argument maintains that rural values and attitudes make migrants ill-equipped to cope with urban life — the "culture of poverty" view that urban slum condi-



JOHN BLOOMFIELD is on secondment from Anglo American to the Small Business Development Corporation. He has studied development economics at Cambridge University and at the London School of Economics, and has travelled and worked for four years in Third World countries

B. Day 20/5/88

JOHN BLOOMFIELD

that unregulated urbanisation poses a strain on existing resources and services and that migrants are "parasites on the city" is more a consequence of legal and other restrictions on about mobility than an inevitable result of urbanisation.

One tends to forget that in the post-war squatter settlements of Johannesburg and other cities, there was a thriving informal sector — including the "awasha women" and the coffee cart trade — which was effectively legislated out of existence.

By any standards SA is not a highly urbanised society. SA cities are not large and have tremendous potential for expansion. What is unique about SA cities is the complete absence of any of the colour, excitement, and income generating possibilities associated with the informal sector in other parts of Africa and the Third World.

In Nigeria an indigenous machine tool industry evolved out of scrap iron and other metals. In Kenya oil and petrol drums are converted to charcoal braziers and lamps.

● **Personality traits:** Research indicates migrants as a group to be highly optimistic and positive. They are generally prepared to take the worst jobs and the lowest pay and as a result are more readily absorbed into the labour force.

● **Crime:** The policy of influx control must claim culpability for much of the crime that afflicts urban areas. The pass system has thrown the wider corpus of law into disrespect and effectively criminalised many blacks.

And incredible havoc has been wreaked on communities and families through forced separation.

An added factor is the all-pervasive restrictions on business and other income-generating possibilities.

Coercive policy

Few societies in the modern age have embarked on such a massive coercive policy of de-urbanisation.

SA even runs the risk of finding itself compared — fairly or unfairly — with countries like Cambodia or the Soviet Union, neither of which is an attractive bedfellow.

Taking jobs alone, one is conservatively looking at the need to create 1 000 jobs a day over the next decade.

For the economy to begin to address this problem, and assuming no major shifts to capital-intensive production, a minimum of 5% growth a year is necessary.

Rural poverty

There is nothing romantic about rural poverty. Should we?

Migration to the cities need not detract from rural interests either, but that is a separate issue.

Here I want to address the positive role played by urbanisation and to contest some of the prevailing wisdom in support of influx control.

A common thread in support of influx control is the concern that Third World standards will overwhelm civilised First World standards, emphasising the strain on scarce resources, existing infrastructure, congestion, crime and pollution.

Influx control

This argument maintains that rural values and attitudes make migrants ill-equipped to cope with urban life — the "culture of poverty" view that urban slum conditions give rise to personality traits which are passed down through generations in a vicious cycle with the attendant problems of crime, vagrancy, shanty towns, and squatting.

The sister argument pays homage to the romanticism of rural life and finds practical expression in subsidised decentralisation policies.

Empirical evidence, however, does not support these counter-arguments, but demonstrates the beneficial nature of urbanisation in the following aspects:

● Housing studies on large South American cities showed shanty towns to be functional — an important vehicle in the transition period allowing migrants to adapt to the city in situations where integration into the formal labour market was slow.

The decision to squat was often a "strategic one" — based on a desire to maximise socio-economic mobility at a temporary sacrifice in housing standards, avoiding high rents in the formal housing market.

● Employment: The contention

poses a strain on existing resources and services and that migrants are "parasites on the city" is more a consequence of legal and other restrictions on about mobility than an inevitable result of urbanisation.

One tends to forget that in the post-war squatter settlements of Johannesburg and other cities, there was a thriving informal sector — including the "awasha women" and the coffee cart trade — which was effectively legislated out of existence.

By any standards SA is not a highly urbanised society. SA cities are not large and have tremendous potential for expansion. What is unique about SA cities is the complete absence of any of the colour, excitement, and income generating possibilities associated with the informal sector in other parts of Africa and the Third World.

Affordable goods

These groups provide necessary, affordable goods and services for lower income groups, technology appropriate to needs, specific goods and services tailored to individual needs and not available in the formal sector, and on occasion can even offer sub-contracted services to the formal sector.

They operate without protection or subsidy or other state support. In poor countries with little capital and income opportunities they are entirely appropriate.

Let us take two extremes within the informal sector — at the more sophisticated end of the spectrum, which the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) finances and supports, one finds upholsterers, welders, panelbeating businesses, and others working in the back yards and the industrial parks.

Marketing is a problem, but the quality is there, and at a fraction of the cost elsewhere.

At the bottom end of the spec-

cian's, store in the joys — the ubiquitous in most of the Third World, but almost absent here.

For many in this category, these humble services are all that they can offer to survive, and the key word here is offer — for it is an expression of a willingness to exchange. They are not asking for handouts.

I will always remember one vivid street scene in Bangladesh where a row of the most horrendously deformed vendors were selling a few peanuts each on the roadside. None were begging, and clearly the peanuts were no exceptional source of attraction, but the public was buying them.

Rural poverty

There is nothing romantic about rural poverty. Should we deny its victims the opportunity to offer what they can in the best market?

One might argue that existing residents will feel threatened and antagonistic towards new migrants and that there are perceived pressures on housing, employment and infrastructure.

However competition is not necessarily a "zero sum game" of winners and losers — in fact it is the greatest spur to the creation of new wealth and innovation.

Influx control seriously disrupts market forces. Current distinctions between legal and illegal residents invite all sorts of explorative practice over issues like rents and wages. Most importantly, influx control places serious constraints on the creation of initiatives within urban areas. Insecurity limits creative action and response to opportunities.

● Ecology and pollution. An excellent text "Casual Work and Poverty in the Third World" by Bromley and Gerry, notes the positive environmental role played by the urban poor as recyclers of waste materials like bottles, scrap metal and spent batteries.

Other income-generating possibilities

Coercive policy

Few societies in the modern age have embarked on such a massive coercive policy of de-urbanisation.

SA even runs the risk of finding itself compared — fairly or unfairly — with countries like Cambodia or the Soviet Union, neither of which is an attractive bedfellow.

Taking jobs alone, one is conservatively looking at the need to create 1 000 jobs a day over the next decade.

For the economy to begin to address this problem, and assuming no major shifts to capital-intensive production, a minimum of 5% growth a year is necessary.

While this was the norm in the boom 1960s and in the anomalous period of the high gold price in 1980/81, today we can no longer work on such optimism.

Evidence elsewhere indicates that cities have the greatest population absorptive capacity — large agglomerations provide greater economies of scale, cost effectiveness in terms of service provision, job creation, and satisfaction of basic needs.

Markets are large and varied, money is circulated rapidly, and consequently the possibilities of finding or creating income-generating opportunities are greatest.

Even in shanty towns and squatting settlements, informal sector activities emerge quite naturally and are a seedbed for more formal entrepreneurial activity.

Influx control severely hampers the evolution of this sector, and though it is clear that — despite all the obstacles — there are the resolute few who have succeeded, there is no doubt that the legal restrictions and insecurities resulting from the policy have resulted in a lost generation of potential small businessmen.

Flight to the cities

235 SAW 3/8/85

by
Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

Census cost R31 million

Pretoria Bureau

First results from the 1985 census show a dramatic shift in population to the big cities as the drought and unemployment have taken their toll

Some medium-sized towns lost as many as 50 000 inhabitants over the past five years, the figures showed

By contrast, Johannesburg gained 100 000 new residents, Pretoria 40 000 and Bloemfontein nearly 12 000 during the same period

A release issued by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria yesterday showed the population of South Africa (including the self-governing homelands) now stands at almost 23,4 million, about 14 percent up on five years ago

About 700 part-time employees are now processing the seven million completed questionnaires from this year's census and the full set of data is expected to be available by the end of next year

The head of Central Statistical Service, Dr A P T du Toit, said the interim headcount had cost R31 million

This census had been easier to process than previous ones because the questionnaire was much shorter,

However, CSS head Dr A P T du Toit said an as-yet unknown number of 1985 forms had not been returned, resulting in an undercount. All the figures would therefore be adjusted once the size of the undercount had been determined

He said the unrest showed clearly that the exodus from the rural areas had been particularly difficult to canvass as most people locked their doors at night and there were hide-outs in many backyards. Some people had even burned questionnaires

The CSS release

he said

Many blacks indicated they were not in favour of disclosing personal information — particularly details of nationality — to government enumerators

There has also been criticism of the time it takes to process the information gathered. The results of the 1960 count, for example, were only released in 1971

Observers say the 1980 census results were held up by sheer bureaucratic ineptitude and the final figures are only now being published

from 72 000 to 21 000 over the past five years and Estcourt's population was slashed by half from 24 000 to 12 000

The communities of Groblersdal, Lydenburg, Messina, Nelspruit, Pilgrim's Rest, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Soutpansberg in the Transvaal all shrank dramatically

In Nelspruit the number of inhabitants was down from 87 000 to 56 000, in Piet Retief the population dropped from nearly 89 000 to 56 000 and Pietersburg lost roughly one quarter of its 100 000 people

The figures showed the biggest overall population growth rate over the past five years was among blacks, who now number 15,2 million as opposed to 13 million in 1980. The number of whites rose marginally from 4,2 million in 1980 to 4,5 million this year

The population of Bergville in Natal, for example, had dropped

SA population ²³⁵ up by 3 000 000 in past five ^{31/8/85 NM} years

PRETORIA—South Africa's population has increased by nearly 3 000 000 in the past five years, according to first results of this year's census.

The report, released in Pretoria yesterday, puts South Africa's current population at 23,4 million compared with 20,5 million in 1980 and 18,3 million in 1970.

These figures do not include Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Since 1980, when the last census was held, South Africa's whites have increased from 4 218 212 to 4 576 690, blacks from 13,1 million to 15,2 million, coloureds from 2 457 826 to 2 825 094, and Indians from 747 392 to 793 978.

The Chief of the Central Statistical Services, Dr Andries du Toit, pointed out that these figures could be affected by the 'undercount factor' —

arising from people being away or not contactable.

He warned that a meaningful growth rate figure for each population group could be reached only when this factor had been calculated for each population group.

Dr du Toit said the census had been carried by about 41 000 enumerators at a cost of more than R30 million. This figure included a publicity campaign conducted by a public relations consultancy at a cost of R22 000.

About 700 part-time employees were still processing the estimated 7 000 000 individual returns and it was anticipated that the final census report would be ready at the end of next year.

More information relating to sex, occupation and education distribution would be available during the first half of the year — (Sapa)

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**PERSVERKLARING DEUR DR A P T DU TOIT, HOOF: SENTRALE STATIS-
TIEKDIENS TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE 1985-BEVOLKINGSSENSUS: VRYSTEL-
LING VAN EERSTE RESULTATE**

**SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.**

Spertyd: Vir vrystelling om 13h00 op Vrydag, 2 Augustus 1985.

1. INFRASTRUKTUUR

1.1 Ter aanvang 'n beknopte weergawe van die omvangryke opname-infrastruktuur van die 1985-Bevolkingsensus. 'n Landwye takkantoor-netwerk bestaande uit 46 takkantore en 5 beheerkantore het by die hoogtepunt van die opname 'n personeelsterkte van 295 gehad. Die RSA is afgebaken in ongeveer 38 500 opnemersubdistrikte, terwyl bykans 41 000 opnemers by die opname betrek is. Ten einde beter beplanning in die hand te werk, is 'n sentrale register van alle besoekpunte vir die eerste keer ingestel.

1.2 Die totale beraamde uitgawe in die 1984/85 en 1985/86-boekjare is onderskeidelik ongeveer R5,5 milj en R25,5 milj. Die publisiteitsveldtog het onder aanvoering van skakelkonsultante gestaan waarvan die totale uitgawe op nagenoeg R220 000 te staan kom.

1.3 Nagenoeg 700 deeltydse werkkragte is tans besig met die verwerking van die geraamde ongeveer 7 miljoen individuele opgawevorms (voltooide vraelyste) van die sensus. Die verslae met die finale sensusgegevens sal hopelik voor die einde van 1986 afgehandel wees. Vanaf die eerste helfte van 1986 sal dus alhoemeer nuttige sensusresultate stuksgewys aan gebruikers beskikbaar gestel kan word, soos die geslagsverdeling, beroepsverdeling, onderwyspeil en ouderdomstruktuur.

2. VERLOOP VAN OPNAME

2.1 Ondanks 'n verlangsamng of vertraging van die opname

in sekere gebiede, wat aan die ondergenoemde faktore toe te skryf is, het die opname as geheel bevredigend verloop.

- 2.2 Onrusgeteisterde gebiede - Tydens die opname het onrus in verskeie gebiede voorgekom wat weliswaar niks met Sensus 85 te doen gehad het nie, maar wat tog noodwendig 'n uitwerking op die verloop daarvan uitgeoefen het. Kenmerkend van die betrokke omstandighede was die beperkte daglig (deure word gegrendel sodra skemer intree), skuiling in agterplase en opgawes wat selfs verbrand is met die gepaardgaande ondertelling.
- 2.3 Herbesoeke - Inwoners wat nie tuis was nie het opnemers se taak bemoeilik, veral in digbewoonde woonstelgebiede alwaar herbesoeke aan bewoners gebring moes word om opgawes af te haal.
- 2.4 Milde reënval - Milde reën veral in Natal, KwaZulu en Oos- en Noord-Transvaal gedurende die opnametyd het ook die opname vertraag.
- 2.5 Probleme rondom die werwing en behoud van opnemers - Indien in gedagte gehou word dat sowat 41 000 opnemers gewerf is, was dit te wagte dat plaasvervangers van opnemers soms nodig was waar onvoorsiene gebeurlikhede soos siekte en bedankings opgeduik het.
3. STATISTIESE NUUSBERIG
- 3.1 Opnemers se opsommings van getalle opgeneem - Die eerste resultate van die 1985-Bevolkingsensus wat in die meegaande Statistiese Nuusberig gepubliseer word, is uitsluitlik gebaseer op die opsommings wat deur die sensusopnemers saamgestel is van die getal persone wat in hul onderskeie gebiede opgeneem is. Soos reeds gemeld, sal die finale sensusgegevens wat gebaseer sal wees op die individuele opgawes, mettertyd in verslae

3.2 Undercount - The question of undercount is a general and world-wide phenomenon and problem in the taking of population censuses. For that reason comprehensive population census results as enumerated are normally considered in statistical circles to be the data which should be used for estimating the total population and its characteristics. It is, therefore, not surprising that the 1985 Population Census of the RSA was equally subject to this problem. It is, however, at this stage impossible for the Central Statistical Services to provide a reasonable and reliable indication of the extent of the undercount in the case of each population group with the information presently at its disposal. As soon as the processing of the individual returns have been completed, it might be possible to give an indication of the degree of undercount based, inter alia, on supplementary analyses.

3.3 Unadjusted 1980 and first 1985 population census results - As opposed to the 1985 first results which have not been adjusted for undercount, the 1980 published census results were indeed adjusted for undercount. With a view to possible comparisons with the 1985 results, the unadjusted data of the 1980 Population Census are also shown in this News Release.

3.3.1 The geographical distribution of the population is based on the magisterial district boundaries as at census day 6 March 1985 and is accordingly not strictly comparable with that of 1980 (and previous censuses) as published. The figures for the previous censuses will in due course be adjusted by the Central Statistical Services according to the 1985 district boundaries and published in a final report along with the 1985 figures on a comparable basis. Meanwhile the magisterial districts of which the boundaries were changed between the 1980 and 1985 census are indicated (with an asterisk) in the Statistical News Release.

3.4 Usableness of the first 1985 population census results

- There would appear to be adequate reason (inter alia, on account of the central register of calling points compiled for enumerators for the first time in view of the taking of the 1985 census) to presume that the 1985 census was possibly based on a firmer foundation than the 1980 Population Census. It is further important to note that the usability of the data concerning the enumerated characteristics to be incorporated in the final reports, will by no means be less meaningful due to the possible undercount; the representative data in fact provide reliable proportional structures or distributions of the enumerated characteristics.

3.5 Few synoptic results (based on data as enumerated) -

The population figures obtained for the Republic of South Africa (excluding the Republic of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) on 6 May 1970, 6 May 1980 and 6 March 1985 are as follows:

Date	Total Population	Population group			
		Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
May 1970	18 348 861	3 762 548	2 040 262	630 309	11 915 742
May 1980	20 550 300	4 218 212	2 457 826	747 392	13 126 870
Mar 1985	23 438 590	4 576 690	2 825 094	793 978	15 242 828

On the basis of the foregoing data the population growth rates, compounded annually, could be calculated for the period concerned, but it is important to note that such growth rates can only be calculated and interpreted meaningfully in the present circumstances if it can be assumed that the relative degree of undercount in the various cases was of the same order.

4. VOTE OF THANKS

4.1 I wish to record my thanks to the public-at-large who

responded favourably towards the taking of the census, the public relations consultants, the media as well as the officials who contributed towards making the census a success.

ISSUED BY THE LIAISON DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE PRESIDENT AT THE REQUEST OF THE CHIEF: CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

PRETORIA
2 AUGUST 1985

Census shows big black rise

FIRST results of the R31m 1985 census show a huge increase in the black population — nearly three times that of the other three populations groups combined

At a Press conference in Pretoria, head of Central Statistical Services Dr A P T du Toit revealed that of a total population increase since the 1980 census of 2 888 200, 2 115 958 were blacks. They increased to 15 242 828.

Whites increased by 358 478 to 4 576 690. Coloureds increased by 367 268 to 2 825 094, and Asians by 46 586 to 793 978

Demographers point out that although the white population is more than a third larger than the coloured population it was significant the coloured increase was greater than the white increase by nearly 9 000.

They also point out that the white population is moving down towards zero growth — which could be reached by the end of the century.

The overall total population is 23 498 500 — greater by 2 888 200 than the 1980 figure.

5/8/85
GERALD REILLY

Giving background to the census, Du Toit said that 41 000 enumerators were involved in the survey in 38 500 sub-districts. Total estimated expenditure in the 1984/85 financial year was R5,5m, and in the current financial year R25,5m. Currently 700 part-time workers are checking more than than 7-million completed questionnaires.

Reports containing final census returns would be ready towards the end of next year. It had taken anything up to 11 years to get the final results of previous censuses published, he pointed out.

Later results would include sex distribution, occupation distribution, levels of education and age structure.

Provincial totals show that the Cape had the biggest increase — by 534 316 to 5 044 419. Transvaal increased by 496 295 to 7 579 888, Free State by 127 896 to 1 775 722. Natal's population decreased by 132 525 to 2 147 902.

ARCUS 13/8/85

Big rise in black numbers

The black population of greater Cape Town has risen by 78 percent since 1980
DEREK TOMMEY reports

THE number of black people living in "greater" Cape Town — the Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town and Wynberg magisterial districts — grew by 78 percent between 1980 and 1985, preliminary results of last year's census show.

According to the census, 259 297 blacks were living in these six magisterial districts last year which is an increase of 113 176 on the 1980 census figure.

Almost all the blacks — 246 021 — were living in the Wynberg magisterial area.

The census returns show there were 1 667 246 people living in greater Cape Town which was an increase of 364 109 or 22,2 percent on the 1980 figure.

Wynberg, with 891 137 inhabitants — an increase of 230 472 since 1980 — was the most populous Goodwood was the next most populous magisterial area with an increase of 36 203 in the number of its inhabitants since 1980 to 278 735.

Next was Bellville with 224 116 inhabitants, an increase of 32 257 since the 1980 census.

Cape Town

Cape Town had 164 641 inhabitants — a decrease of 16 438, while 68 425 people lived in Kuils River (+19 991) and 140 192 (+652) in Simon's Town.

Altogether 2 062 298 lived in greater Cape Town and surrounding towns within 65km of the city centre. This is an increase of 358 541 or 21 percent on the 1980 figure.

whites, an increase of 5 463 from 1980. Bellville had 112 072 (+12 491), Cape Town 102 192 (+907), and Goodwood 61 734 (+6 506).

Greater Cape Town and its surrounding towns had a total of 562 515 white inhabitants, an increase of 46 385 or 9 percent in 1980.

Paarl

Paarl's white population was 23 267 (+462), Stellenbosch's 22 386 (+1094), Somerset West's 19 669 (+4 238), The Strand's 17 231 (+2586) and Malmesbury's 16 756 (+4 094).

The coloured population of greater Cape Town grew by 150 942 to 786 020 in the five years to 1985 — an increase of 23,9 percent. In greater Cape Town and surrounding areas it grew by 191 379 to 1 148 884 — an increase of 19 percent.

Most coloured people — 500 524 — live in the Wynberg magisterial district. This is an increase of 111 376 since 1980.

The next biggest concentrations are found in Goodwood (163 553), Bellville (108 392), Cape Town (56 711), and Kuils River (43 849).

Cape Town's coloured population has fallen by 15 651 in the past five years.

Outside of greater Cape Town there were 79 845 coloured people living in Paarl (+8 271), 76 340 in Malmesbury (+20 297), 38 695 in Stellenbosch (+3 547) and 27 827 in Somerset West (+2 997).

Asians

But while the numbers of blacks, whites and coloured are increasing the number of Asians living in the Western Cape is virtually static.

In greater Cape Town the Asian population rose by only 49 to 15 719 in the five years to 1985, and for the whole area, including outlying towns, dropped by 38 to 16 114.

Wynberg's Asian population rose by 262 to 10 981 but Cape Town's was almost halved, dropping by 1 154 to 1 372.

Goodwood's Asian inhabitants grew by 921 to 1 689 but in most other magisterial districts and towns there has been a steady decline in the Asian population.

Paarl had a population at the time of the last census of 117 088 (+11 319), while Stellenbosch's was 65 343 (+5 434), Wellington's 32 475 (+4 047), The Strand's 34 093 (+4 757), Somerset West's 50 175 (+7 281) and Malmesbury's 95 878 (+22 566), reflecting the growth in the Atlantis area.

The number of whites in greater Cape Town grew by 33 268 in the five-year period by 33 268 to 456 211 — an increase of 7,8 percent.

At the time of last year's census Wynberg had 133 611

cent
A BORTOWE

Committee public inquiry

Urbanisation report 'within a month'

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APGUS 20/1/88
Political Correspondent 235

A GOVERNMENT inquiry into urbanisation with a special focus on influx control is nearly complete and a report may be issued within a month

Considerable interest in the report by the President's Council has followed references to the inquiry by President Botha when

he spoke in Durban

He said then that the influx control system was outdated and too costly. He said the President's Council would probably report on the matter in the near future while the Government was also considering improvements.

The chairman of President's Council's constitutional affairs

committee, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, confirmed today that the report was nearing completion and could be issued within a month.

A wide spectrum of evidence had been heard including submissions from black leaders in local government but, unfortunately, those outside the system had not been prepared to come forward.

Dairy workers show support for their union

Labour Reporter

WORKERS at Dairy-belle voted overwhelmingly in favour of the

st tobacco fields

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Now it's a battle to provide houses

POPULATION BOOM ON VAAL

19/9/85

SOWETAN

235

ABOUT 2 000 houses are needed every year to provide houses for the fast growing population in the Vaal Triangle.

"But, I have my fears that the demand will be more now that there has been some standstill in developments in the area", an Orange-Vaal Development Board official said in an interview yesterday.

"At present Escom is building 2 000 houses for its employees in

SOWETAN REPORTER

Zone 10 Sebokeng. Other organisations also have housing projects in the same area. But the waiting list for houses is growing every year and it is difficult to wipe it off. We are trying hard to cope," he said.

"We are having another housing project in Residensia. This former white town is being replanned and redeveloped at the cost of R1 m by providing a sewerage

system, tarring of roads and installing of electricity and water supply. The area will have sites which will be sold or rented to the residents," he said.

He hinted that his board was negotiating with some neighbouring farmers to purchase land for expansion. The strip of land between Sharpeville and Boipatong townships had been bought and 2 000 sites are to be developed there.

035

Health director: birth control not the answer

OS/IC8 DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

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GRAHAMSTOWN — It was no use planning a population development programme in Pretoria because it would not work at grass-roots level, Dr J H Schoeman, regional director of the Department of Health and Welfare, said in Grahamstown yesterday

He told delegates at the annual South Eastern Areas Development Association's congress that individual communities must identify their priorities.

"Then we move in to help and jointly to address the problems," Dr Schoeman said

The problem of population growth could not be tackled by family

planning programmes either. It would not succeed, Dr Schoeman said. "We must concentrate on community involvement, development and participation."

South Africa faced a development problem. Population growth of 2.3 per cent a year indicated that the population would grow to as many as 160 million by 2050.

It had been proved that by improving the quality of life, the birth rate dropped. Thus the aim of the population development programme was to concentrate on social and economic development to accelerate this transition.

"We believe we have 25 years to meet this goal," Dr Schoeman said.

By concentrating on education, formal and informal, training, primary health care to counter high infant mortality, the informal sector and deregulation in the economic field much could be achieved.

"We must also provide the basic needs of people, promote the status of women, develop the rural areas and accelerate the urbanisation process because it is easier to provide services to urban centres," he said.

The government could not do this alone, it was up to all communities to co-operate in creating a balance between social, economic and physical development, he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

1985

AKGWS 3/1/83

30K/

Blacks fighting for human rights — Tutu

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace prize winner, said he found no anti-South African feeling while he was overseas, reports LANGA SKOSANA from Johannesburg.

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner yesterday said that there would be no peace in South Africa as long as injustice prevailed.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg two days after his arrival from a worldwide tour where he met heads of governments, monarchs and foreign ministers of several states.

He also made his stand clear on foreign investment in the country and said foreign governments should invest in South Africa if

- Instead of having the migratory labour system workers are housed as families near their places of work.
- Workers are unionised and influx control abolished, and
- An investment is made in black education.

The Bishop said these conditions should be implemented within 18 to 24 months — starting now — and if they were not met within the time limit punitive action such as economic sanctions should

be imposed against the Government.

He said blacks in South Africa were fighting for their human rights as against American blacks who were campaigning for civil rights. Which ever way one looked at it peace was impossible where there was injustice, the Bishop said.

He said he has been misrepresented in many instances such as his celebrated "Russian" statement.

"I do not regret my statement about the Russians. People chose to hear what they are already disposed to hear. I said that though blacks by large rejected communism as being atheistic and materialistic they would nevertheless welcome the Russians as their saviours from the pernicious evil of apartheid, that for them anything must be better than the hell they experience daily in the land of their birth," Bishop Tutu said.

He has received criticism from a number of quarters. Some blacks had criticised him for talking to the Government. He was once accused by a youth of being eloquent and

less active. The youth, he said, told him that much was achieved by stones during riots of 1976 than talking endlessly.

He said he was surprised that there were still radical blacks who still listened to his strategy of talking.

Asked if his winning the Nobel award and his new acquired status as Bishop of Johannesburg would enhance unity in black political groupings, Bishop Tutu said he had not sought any alignment with political groupings in South Africa.

He was a patron of the United Democratic Front but also belonged to the National Forum Committee. He said the groups should see their goals as one.

He could not say he would use his new job to bring about unity in black political groups.

His main concern as Bishop of Johannesburg would be ministry to his parishioners. His policy as has been the case before would be determined by the Gospel.

"In all my travels I have encountered no anti-South African nor even anti-white feeling

It is important that this is underlined.

"Even newspapers that ought to know better perpetuate the dangerous myth of a hostile anti-South Africa world out there and thus helping to encourage the embattled mood that stubbornly refuses to budge, to demonstrate that it would not be dictated to by the outside world, which must always have an enemy to hate.

"Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda stressed repeatedly in my talks with them last week that their struggle was not anti-South Africa not anti-white. It was, as always been the case elsewhere, anti-injustice, anti-exploitation and anti-apartheid.

The Bishop said "In spite of whatever anybody says I have not yet campaigned for disinvestment. I have called up to now for political, diplomatic but above all economic pressure as our last chance to avert the bloodbath.

"It is interesting that I have been criticised only by whites and those blacks who work within the system. A strange co-incidence perhaps.

Mary 7/1/85

304

Tutu in row over SACC debt

JOHANNESBURG— Bishop Desmond Tutu had returned from abroad to find himself involved in a complex legal row that could lead to his being sued for thousands

of rands, it was reported yesterday

The issue involves printing costs for the often banned and now defunct newspaper, the

Voice, established by the S A Council of Churches.

Bishop Tutu, as a former board member of The Voice, is a key figure in an inquiry to be held by a Johannesburg publishing company which is owed nearly R69 000, plus interest, in printing costs

The Voice, which was funded from abroad, ceased publication in August 1982

The publishing company, Caxton Limited, wants to determine whether board members of the Voice are personally liable for the debt, and if so, will try to recoup the loss from their personal assets

Bishop Tutu said last week that he would oppose any attempt by Caxton to attach part of his R300 000 Nobel Peace Prize money in settlement of the debt.

'The money is going into a family trust.

'I am aware that they are trying to get the money from the board trustees. But we are not liable'

In terms of the constitution of the Voice, Bishop Tutu as the then general secretary of the SACC was automatically a member of the board — (Sapa)

RDM 16/1/85 (304)

SACC speaks out over 'smear pamphlets' aimed at Boesak

By DAVID CAPEL

THE South African Council of Churches had no reason to disbelieve that information distributed to newspapers concerning allegations about its senior vice-president, Dr Allan Boesak, "and one of its staff members, Ms Di Scott", did in fact originate from police sources

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said this in a statement yesterday

The Rand Daily Mail also learnt that Bishop Tutu has convened a meeting of top SACC executive members

for Friday to discuss what steps, if any, should be taken regarding the Boesak issue

Bishop Tutu said in his statement yesterday the SACC would "in due course, through its proper channels", determine the action it will take in regard to the allegations now being made concerning Dr Boesak and Ms Scott"

The statement said the SACC was "aware that these allegations have been systematically fed to major newspapers over recent months, and has noted that The Star newspaper alleges

that this has been done by a section of the South African Police

"The SACC has no reason to disbelieve that the information distributed to the newspapers did in fact originate from police sources. If this is the case, it is appalled that the State should be involved in this kind of unsavoury smear," it said.

Dr Boesak is in France and could not be reached yesterday.

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of

Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the Minister would not comment on the statement and referred inquiries to the Commissioner of Police. A spokesman for his office said inquiries should be directed to the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria

A spokesman for the directorate said "We reiterate our denial of involvement. Whether we are going to take any steps against those who accuse us is a departmental decision on which we are not prepared to comment at this stage"

CNA Times 16/1/85

Tutu speaks on Boesak affair

257
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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches had no reason to disbelieve that allegations to newspapers about its senior vice-president, Dr Allan Boesak, "and one of its staff members, Ms D1 Scott," originated from police sources, Bishop Desmond Tutu said in a statement yesterday

Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the SACC, will hold a meeting of top SACC executive members on Friday. He said in the statement that the SACC would "in due course, through its proper channels", determine what action it will take

The statement said the SACC was "aware that these allegations have been systematically fed to major newspapers over recent months, and has noted that the Star newspaper alleges that this has been done by a section of the South African Police

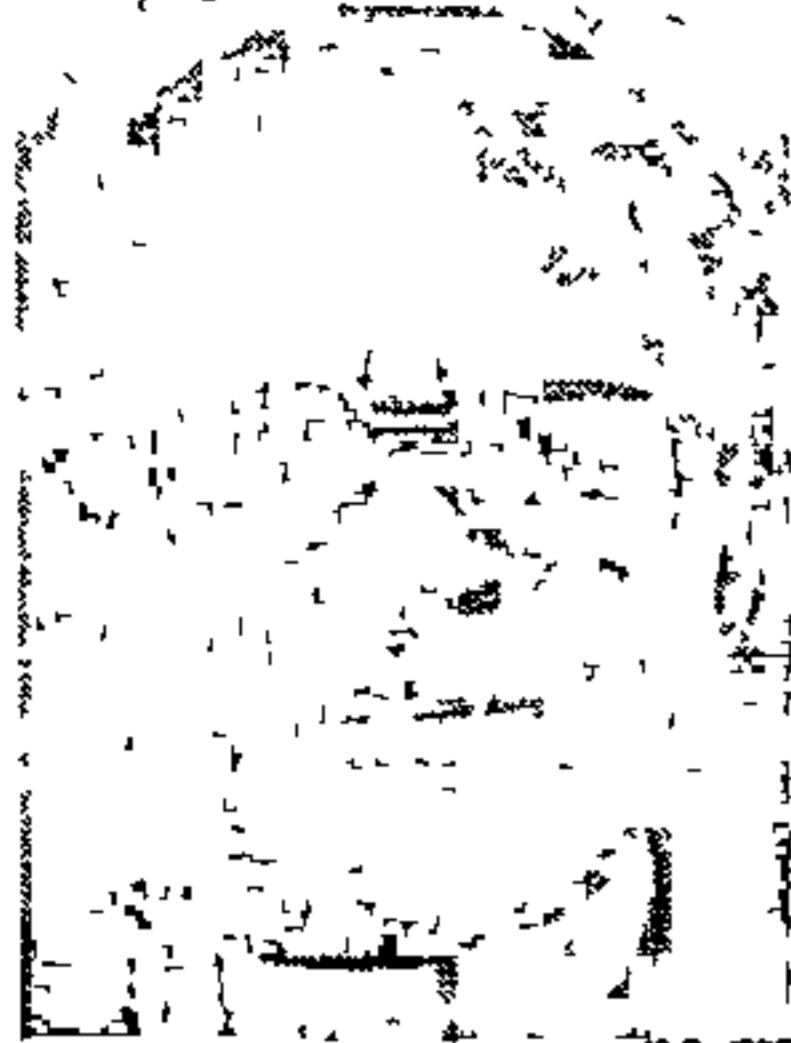
"The SACC has no reason to disbelieve that the information distributed to the newspapers did in fact originate from police sources. If this is the case, it is appalled that the State should be involved in this kind of unsavoury smear"

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said the minister would not comment on the statement and referred inquiries to the Commissioner of Police. A spokesman for his office said inquiries should be directed to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria

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● Leading article, page 10

Tutu calls for sanctions unless...



Bishop Desmond Tutu
free trade unions.

FRANKFURT — Bishop Desmond Tutu urged Western nations yesterday to press South Africa for improvements in human rights and said he would seek sanctions if Western firms did not aid black workers.

He was speaking during a visit to West German evangelical churches, which raise up to R2,1 million a year for the South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Tutu is general secretary

Bishop Tutu said Western nations should insist on the abolition of banning orders and the ending of forced removals

and demand that all those detained without trial in South Africa be released or brought to court

"How can the outside world not react when the Government orders the army on an unarmed, civilian population? What must our people do which will awaken in the West a real revulsion which will lead to action to dismantle apartheid?" Bishop Tutu asked.

Firms should house black workers as family units and free trade unions should be introduced "If this is not done within 18 to 24 months, then I will call for punitive economic sanctions against the South African Government," he said -

VIOLENCE

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate said South Africa could not be free without violence unless the Government talked to "the authentic leadership of all the peoples of South Africa"

The alternative was "too ghastly to contemplate", he said, noting that the situation was already volatile and violence could start exploding in rural areas as well as towns

Bishop Tutu also warned Western governments against giving South Africa aid "South Africa is capable of looking after its people but the Government is not carrying out its obligations. If the country were to disarm, a considerable amount of funds could be released," he said — Sapa-Reuter

Drugs case goes to highest court

WASHINGTON — America's highest court will decide if Customs Service officials violated the rights of a suspected smuggler by detaining her "until nature took its course" after she had swallowed drug-filled containers.

The Supreme Court justices agreed to review the Federal Appeal Court decision that her detention was unlawful. The federal court threw out the woman's conviction for possessing 88 balloons containing cocaine.

REFUSED

Miss Rosa Montoya de Hernandez fell under suspicion when she arrived in Los Angeles on March 5 on a flight from Bogota, Colombia

Customs inspector Mr Jose Serrato, after searching her luggage and questioning her, asked her to consent to an x-ray of her stomach and digestive tract. She refused.

Officers decided to let her return to Colombia, but said she would be under surveillance until a flight was found

Officers told her if she had to eliminate body wastes, she would be accompanied to a restroom and provided with an empty bin

For the next 16 hours, Miss Montoya de Hernandez refused food and did not relieve herself.

Customs officers then obtained a court warrant authorising an X-ray and body search. About 24 hours after the woman was detained, a rectal examination revealed a balloon containing cocaine

Miss Montoya de Hernandez was arrested and, in a hospital prison room over four days, excreted 88 balloons containing about 400 g of cocaine

Her conviction of possessing cocaine with intent to distribute was overturned on appeal — Sapa-Associated Press

Rent-a-womb man sues mother

TAIPEI — A Taiwanese man who paid a woman R66 000 to have a son for him sued her for giving birth to a baby girl, a court official said today

The official said that the man, Mr Lu, signed a five-year contract with the 21-year-old woman to bear a son for him

But the woman said she did not want to try again because Mr Lu began beating her after their daughter was born a month ago

The court dismissed the suit and nullified the contract the official said — Reuter

Mercury 2/3/85

Rajbansi claim on licences disputed

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has been called upon to resign 'if he does not have the courage to state publicly the alleged irregular means' by which a Durban shipping and forwarding company had obtained harbour carrier licences

The challenge was made by Mr Nithia Reddy, managing director of Sealair Shipping and Forwarding (Pty) Ltd, whose chairman is Mr Jayaram Reddy, leader of opposition Solidarity Party, in response to Mr Rajbansi's claim during the no confidence debate in Parliament.

Bribery

Earlier this week, in reply to an amended motion by Solidarity MP Yunus Moolla calling for a commission of inquiry to investigate all allegations of bribery and corruption, Mr Rajbansi said 'For 30 years nobody of any race group, not even the Nationalist Government's best friend, could obtain a harbour carrier licence'

Mr Reddy said. 'This is sheer nonsense and blatant untruth because 15 other haulier certificates had been granted in the last 10 years and two of them were issued to Indian-owned companies'

Mr Reddy also denied a claim by Mr Rajbansi that his company had obtained 10 certificates

'It was after many unsuccessful attempts over 15 years that a licence had been granted to us in 1983,' said Mr Reddy

He said he hoped Mr Rajbansi would prove his allegations

(304) (277) D. D. D. 20/3/85

SACC disturbed by black vs black anger

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches said yesterday it was deeply disturbed by "news of black turning against black."

The statement by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said

"The SACC has noted with growing concern the mounting violence of the past weeks. Following the shock of the killing of innocent people in Langa, Uitenhage, now comes the deeply disturbing news of black turning against black when people vent their long pent-up frustrations and bitterness in acts of seeming revenge against those in their community who are seen to collaborate with the system.

"The SACC has con-

stantly warned that such a day may come and has pleaded with the authorities to reject the evil of apartheid before it is too late.

"However much we understand the unrestrained expression of anger and possible hatred we yet have to remind all those who are tempted to act in this way that God's word challenges us by Him saying I will take revenge, I will pay back says the Lord (Romans 12 v 19) and then calls upon us to overcome evil through God's way when He says Do not let evil defeat you. Instead conquer evil with good (Romans 12 v 21)

"We want to assure all who struggle for justice in our land that the church of Jesus Christ in South Africa will con-

tinue to strive with every means consistent with its Christian calling for a society where the righteousness of God holds sway

"No fear of bodily hurt, or economic safety or popularity or compromise will ever deter the Church in this struggle for justice

"We also wish to assure all clergy who have to minister to the people of God who currently experience acts of ongoing violence that our constant prayer will be that they may find the wisdom, the patience and forbearance for deal in a Christian spirit of concern and understanding with growing feelings of frustration, anger and bitterness in their community" — SAPA

1985 political violence deaths now over 100

JOHANNESBURG — The death toll in political violence in South Africa this year has now exceeded 100, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

This is nearly half as many deaths in three months as occurred during the whole of 1984, when, 175 people were killed, according to institute records

The biggest single contribution to the higher

death-rate this year in a single day was the shooting of 19 black people by the police in Uitenhage's Langa township on March 21, the institute said, while 18 people had been killed over a slightly longer period in the Crossroads settlement in Cape Town about a month before.

According to institute records, 71 of the 104 people killed this year appear to have died at the hands of the police,

26 as a result of black on black violence, and three accidentally while the causes of four deaths are as yet unknown

The centre of gravity of political violence has shifted from the Vaal Triangle, which accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the deaths last year, to the Eastern Cape, which accounts for 60 per cent of those this year

Hurley calls for Workers' Day holiday

Mercury Reporter

THE Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, says he looks forward to the time when May 1, which is observed as Workers' Day by people all over the world, is a public holiday in South Africa

But he says this is not likely to happen soon

Archbishop Hurley was speaking at a Press conference yesterday to launch Workers' Sunday which will be celebrated in churches in and around Durban on May 5, the first Sunday in May

He said he hoped 90 parishes and congregations would take part in the events organised by Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency

Archbishop Hurley, who is a patron and founder of Diakonia, said the theme of Workers' Sunday this year would be 'Family Life', because the situation in South Africa made family life impossible for most of the people

Migrant labour kept the breadwinner away from his family for most of the year. Even when he was with his family, the demands of travel meant he was with them for only a short time, and so family life suffered

'Difficulties'

The archbishop said Diakonia was encouraging congregations to support trade unions and was advocating that people take part in their activities

In some cases, the Church was giving practical support by allowing trade unions to use church buildings for their meetings

Archbishop Hurley said the Christian attitude was that the labour of people was far more important than the profits gained

He said theological training ought to focus more on the practical aspect of workers and their difficulties. At present ministers were taught in

a way that was largely spiritual and theoretical

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said all the churches emphasised the importance of family life. The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk had called migrant labour a 'cancer' in the life of South Africa

He said 10 000 copies of a brochure on family life had been printed and

would be distributed to the eight member churches of Diakonia

The organiser of Diakonia's Church and Industry programme, Miss Nomabelu Mvambo, said slide-tape presentations on family life had been prepared by the organisation. Families were being encouraged to sit together in church on Workers' Sunday

Boesak 'free to resume' duties ¹⁷²⁶⁴⁸ ^{17/4/85}

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, is "free to resume his official duties" as vice president of the South African Council of Churches

This was announced today by the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude

The executive committee had been notified of the March 19 decision by the Ring (Circuit) of the SA Gestig of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk whereby Dr Boesak was reinstated as a minister.

"The executive has noted that Dr Boesak has resumed his ministry and, in the light of the decision of the Circuit and Dr Boesak's response, his position as vice president of the SACC is not affected," Dr Naude said

The text of the Circuit findings, after the SA Gestig convened an extraordinary meeting to discuss "public allegations surrounding the person of Dr Allan Boesak", read

"After thorough deliberation of the relevant documentation and the oral testimony of Dr Boesak, in which he refused to acknowledge an extramarital affair as published by the media on the basis of anonymous pamphlets, and described the relationship as special, the Ring decided that the allegations were unfounded

"In the light of this, the Ring rejects these allegations. From Dr Boesak's testimony, it is clear that what was published was a distorted image of the relationship which gave rise to unfortunate misunderstandings

"Dr Boesak is therefore free to resume his official duties" — Sapa

RDM 17/4/85 (304)

Tutu queries banning of SACC film

Mall Reporter

THE unconditional rejection by the Directorate of Publications of a film commissioned by the South African Council of Churches has been strongly criticised by Bishop Desmond Tutu as an attempt to "kill ideas".

The video film, "The Struggle from Within", was made by South African documentary producer Kevin Harris

It was declared undesirable earlier this month and rejected under Section 47/2d of the Publications Act of 1974

The film was found to be "harmful to the relations between any section of the inhabitants of the Republic".

Bishop Tutu, former general secretary of the SACC, commented "You cannot kill ideas. It does not help to pretend that resistance to the new constitution does not exist."

"Is the South African way of life so fragile that it cannot be presented for scrutiny?" he asked.

The video film deals with

events surrounding the referendum, the Nkomati Accord, the tri-cameral elections, the "don't vote" campaign of the United Democratic Front, the subsequent detention of UDF leaders and the Vaal unrest.

It also deals with forced removals and the shooting by police of Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize

The SABC is depicted as reflecting the official Government line to the exclusion of other views

Prominent black leaders appear in the programme including Bishop Tutu, the UDF Transvaal Vice President, Reverend Frank Chikane and publicity secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Cassim Saloojee

Sections of SABC-TV news broadcasts are also shown featuring President P W Botha, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis and Labour Party MP, Mr Miley Richards.

Naude tells of ban stress

REFLECTING on the seven years he was banned, Dr Beyers Naude said that soon after his first banning order in 1977 he made a "shocking" discovery that there was no way in which he, as a human being, could live without breaking the terms of his banning order

Dr Naude, now the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was served with two banning orders. The second order, for three years, was lifted in September last year.

He said the most difficult aspects of being banned were the lack of free social intercourse, the prohibition of meaningful discussion and the opportunity to relax in the company of friends.

"These were the most distressing aspects of the banning order.

"One of the terms of the order prohibits a banned person from participating, in any way, in any political discussion, even if such discussion is intended to defend or support government policy.

"For me, the choice was rapidly and readily made — I would, under no circumstances, allow the expression of my Christian convictions, my Christian concern and my judgment on political matters and events from a Christian perspective to be curtailed or restricted by my banning order.

Decision

"If this would lead to me being charged, I would gladly face such a trial," he said.

Dr Naude, a former director of the banned Christian Institute, said he had initially felt "strongly" that he should leave the country.

"It was an agonizing thought, which I for a long time feared to share with my wife, because I knew that it would cause her increasing distress and suffering," he said.

"When I eventually did so, her response — after careful and considered reflection — was 'If you feel that it is your duty to go, then do so, but do not expect me to follow you. I cannot leave South Africa and our children behind,'" he said.

"That, added to other considerations, made it easier to come to the final conclusion that I could not leave the country under these circumstances" — Sapa

Naude urges Government to lift ban on ANC and PAC

NM 9/5/85 (304)

CAPE TOWN—The time had come for the Government to lift the bannings on the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to allow these movements to operate as political parties inside South Africa. Dr Bevers Naude general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said in Cape Town last night.

Dr Naude, whose seven-year banning order expired in September last year, was speaking at the University of Cape Town.

He said all exiles should be invited to return to South Africa and all political prisoners should be released.

'This alone will enable meaningful negotiation to deal with the present crisis, as a basis for the establishment of a society of justice and peace in South Africa.

'There is no other way to reduce conflict and enhance peace. There is

positively nothing to be gained by anyone in prolonging white minority rule. I appeal to the Government to face this reality and to act accordingly,' Dr Naude said.

Exploited

Dr Naude was presented with a book of essays, contributed by more than a dozen leading South African theologians, by the University's vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, to mark Dr Naude's 70th birthday.

Dr Naude said black industrial workers were among those who had been severely exploited.

'Their families have been separated from them by Group Areas legislation, and exploited by migratory labour practices, while they have contributed in a massive way to the building of the economy. Yet, in so doing, they have received minimal financial return on their labour.

'Now, as this country stands in a perilous economic situation, those trade unions that represent the rights of black workers must surely be among the most potent forces for peaceful change in our time.

'I appeal to both Government and the business sector to respond to their demands in a creative and imaginative manner. It is quite clear that if their support is not ensured, any attempt to persuade the outside world of industrial reform will rightly fall on deaf ears,' Dr Naude said.

Disputes

'Educational institutions have become a target area for political action and debate. Universities need to respond creatively to this challenge. Universities do not belong to privileged white minorities. They belong to all the people of this land. Academic

freedom must become a basis for freedom from injustices both on and beyond the campus.'

Dr Naude said the churches in South Africa were torn apart by political division, ideological conflicts and doctrinal disputes.

'Now is the time for unity of purpose, grounded in the total rejection of

the heresy of apartheid. Unless the Church is prepared to do this, it will be rejected as irrelevant by the people of God who reach out for his gift in Christ of justice, freedom and life. I appeal to the churches of this land — let us practice the faith we confess in a more courageous and meaningful manner' — (Sapa)

AKGUS 9/15/85

304

Dr Beyers Naude tells of his 'seven lean years'

Dr Beyers Naude said at UCT last night that it was time for a "unity of purpose grounded in the total rejection of the heresy of apartheid." Staff Reporter LINDA GALLOWAY reports.

"TIME and time again I asked myself when will the moment arrive when our people will discover that God's justice would not allow injustice to sustain a system of oppression such as the Afrikaner has instituted," formerly banned theologian Dr Beyers Naude told a Cape Town audience of more than 3 000

Dr Naude spoke last night of his "seven lean years" to a packed and emotion-filled hall of UCT students and said it was time for a "unity of purpose grounded in the total rejection of the heresy of apartheid"

Dr Naude said South Africa would be plunged into "total chaos" if the rights of all the people of the country to decide their own future was denied

In his first major speech since his unbanning, he traced his emotional reactions and

feelings from October 19 1977, when the banning order was served, to September 16 last year when he was told of his release

"As I left the building of the Christian Institute with an empty briefcase, there was a barrage of photographers and newsmen awaiting me. Only one of them approached me with a simple but significant question: Is it true that you have been banned?"

"My reply was 'Yes, for a period of five years.' Then I turned around and walked away into the silence of years to come."

The banning order was renewed in 1982

"The telephone never stopped ringing and at times we had a ludicrous situation in our home a number of people,

sometimes three or four, sitting in our lounge at a time, waiting to meet me personally in my study

"All of a sudden Ilse and I were confronted with a situation in our own home where we realised that for five years and possibly more we would be forced to separate voluntarily the moment somebody outside the immediate family arrived"

Dr Naude discovered that more and more people were going to his home for personal counselling or advice

"Despite the pressures upon my time and my ministry of personal counselling and despite the serious restrictions which a banning order imposes upon one's life, nothing could deter me from continuing to reflect on the system of banning and detention as a method of suppressing the ideas of op-

ponents of an oppressive regime

"In fact, it reflects a sense of deep insecurity on the part of my Afrikaner people, a desperate effort to retain their power and authority, a false attempt to ensure their identity and their ideological chauvinism," he said

"I believe the most difficult aspect of the banning was the lack of free social intercourse, the prohibition of meaningful political and theological discussion and the opportunity to relax in the company of a small circle of friends

"I consciously refused to allow the banning order to accomplish its intended goal, of robbing me of the opportunity to think, reflect and plan for the future, of stopping me from sharing and passing on my insights, analyses and discoveries

of new values to people, even if it was one at a time

"It would not stop me loving and trying to understand people better or stop me from growing as a human being and a Christian, or rob me of my inner freedom, peace of mind, my joy of living, loving and sharing"

On September 16 last year Dr Naude was in his study and had asked not to be disturbed when he saw three figures pass his window. Recognising them as security police he hurried to the front door to shield his wife from any further unhappy news

"When I heard, I stood there speechless and silent.

"My seven lean years were over — the longest and leanest years of my life, but also the most enriching experience because the banning brought to fruition many latent insights, feelings, visions and hopes."



Dr Beyers Naude

ADAR

ANGOLA/NAMIBIA

The clouds gather

The US and its Western allies are seriously concerned about the hardening of attitudes on the Angola/Namibia question. A further deterioration in the diplomatic atmosphere could have serious consequences for peace in the sub-continent, diplomats say.

At the base of the new situation is the abortive mission of a group of SA soldiers in Angola's Cabinda enclave, two weeks ago. US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa

Chester Crocker discussed it with senior officials from the Soviet Union last week. According to a spokesman of the US Embassy in Cape Town, "security issues in southern Africa" and independence for Namibia were discussed.

There are several indications that the situation around Angola and Namibia is going to get a lot worse.

There have been several veiled threats, from at least two Cabinet ministers, of new military intervention in Angola.

The latest was a statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha this week, after a meeting with US ambassador Herman Nickel, when he said that SA will have no choice but "to take the necessary steps" if Angola is going to allow Swapo bases near the Namibian border.

The Cabinda debacle will be discussed, and most certainly condemned in strong terms, at a meeting of the UN Security Council to be held soon.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro displayed new intransigence on the conditions for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. He made a hard-hitting speech this week, after a visit to Cuba by UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar, stating that "if Namibia is not free, or at least all concrete steps not taken, not a single Cuban soldier will leave before UN Resolution 435 is implemented. We will send more soldiers if we need to."

The controversial transitional government of the internal Namibian Multi-Party Conference will be installed between June 14 and 17;

Rumours persist that Crocker is fast falling out of favour with both the left and the right in Washington, and that he could be replaced before the end of the year. This could affect SA's attitude towards US involvement in peace initiatives in southern Africa, and

A new military offensive by the rebel movement Unita and worldwide publicity gained after a conference of anti-communist

guerrilla forces in the southern Angolan bush.

A draft proclamation making provision for a transitional government in Namibia with all powers short of defence and foreign affairs has already been handed to the State President. The inaugural ceremony in Windhoek will be accompanied by a military parade and much pomp and circumstance. It will probably be attended by State President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Botha, Defence Minister

Magnus Malan and several senior officers and officials.

There are strong rumours in Windhoek and Pretoria that Unita president Jonas Savimbi has also been invited to the festivities in Windhoek, but no confirmation could be obtained.

In a recent statement, Unita expressed its support for the transitional government, and Savimbi is on record saying he will do everything in his power to be part of the Namibian independence negotiations. Savimbi attended the inauguration of President Botha in Cape Town last year.

The conference of "freedom fighters" at the secret Unita headquarters in Jamba, Angola, was organised by a prominent Republican-dominated movement in the US,

Citizens for America. It is headed by Lewis Lehrman, a leading Republican — and friend of president Ronald Reagan — who once ran for office of Governor of New York.

Representatives of anti-communist guerrilla movements from Nicaragua, Cambodia and Afghanistan, as well as a large contingent of press representatives attended the conference. Diplomatic sources say that, at the insistence of SA, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) was not invited.

SACC

30X

Prey to division

The SA Council of Churches (SACC) is facing a serious internal split on the issue of whether churches should pray for the "downfall and removal of the present government". It presents the SACC and, in particular, its new general secretary, Beyers Naudé, who is overseas, with the biggest crisis in its existence.

In an unprecedented step, the expanded SACC praesidium has unanimously repudiated senior SACC vice-president Allan Boesak and the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) for announcing such prayers on behalf of the SACC.

The praesidium — which includes such leading radical church leaders as SACC president Manas Buthelezi, life honorary president Sally Motlana, and the Rev Dale White — stressed that church regional councils were only called to hold memorial services on June 16 "to pray for the end of unjust rule," nothing more. And it categorically rejected claims by Boesak that a study document drafted by an informal ecumenical group, which calls for "a change and the removal of the government," was ever accepted as a policy document by the SACC executive.

The praesidium also endorsed an earlier statement by Archbishop Philip Russell and the Rev Peter Storey, leaders of the Anglican and Methodist churches, respectively. These two denied that the SACC member churches had ever been consulted on such a prayer day and stressed that neither the SACC executive nor its national conference had ever approved a prayer day for the "downfall and removal of the government".

The rumpus started when Boesak announced at a press conference organised by the WPCC that the SACC executive had decided to hold a prayer day for the "downfall" of the government. And the WPCC has published in booklet form thousands of



Cuba's Castro ... new intransigence on troops in Angola



Savimbi

For 7/6/85



Boesak : ... out on
a limb?

copies of the study document justifying such prayers, claiming that the SACC executive endorsed it at a meeting in April

But Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio of UCT says that Naudé was a member of the study commission. Several meetings were held in his offices at the SACC headquarters, Khotso House, in Johannesburg, and eventually all its members unanimously accepted the seven-page document.

Moreover, Villa-Vicencio says Naudé personally informed him after the April meeting that the SACC had endorsed the study document and that publication of it could go ahead.

When Naudé returns to SA at the end of June on the eve of the SACC's national conference, he will be facing a most delicate situation, since the praesidium's statement in effect also means that it has by implication repudiated Naudé only four months after he took over from Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu.

It is also significant that Tutu, in a carefully worded interview in an Afrikaans daily, subtly but clearly dissociated himself from the Boesak-Naudé-WPCC call for the "downfall removal" prayer. ■

Prayer-day row 'will lead to tension'

AKG:us 12/6/88 Staff Reporter (73) (304)

DISPUTE over the June 20 call to prayer can lead only to more tension in the South African Council of Churches, says an editorial in the Ned Geref Kerk's official organ.

Writing in Die Kerkbode, the editor says the call by theologian Dr Allan Boesak was "apparently a one-sided action by the Western Province Council of Churches which did not enjoy the support of the SACC executive."

"After everything that has happened with this body in recent years

the dispute can lead to nothing other than newer and greater internal tension"

The call was in direct conflict with the clear scriptural instruction that a government should be prayed for, whether it was acceptable or unacceptable, the article says

It was significant that leaders of almost all the major churches in South Africa — including three members of the executive of the NG Sendingkerk, a member of the SACC — had refused to be part of Dr Boesak's call

Churches to heal split

Anglicans and Methodists to clear up 'misunderstanding'

By DOUGIE OAKES

Cape Herald staff writer

CONCERTED efforts are being made to clear up a misunderstanding among top figures in the SA Council of Churches over a June 16 prayer day call for an end to unjust rule in this country.

The row in the ranks of South Africa's most influential anti-apartheid organisation started about a fortnight ago when senior SACC vice-president Dr Allan Boesak announced the day of prayer to commemorate the 1976 uprisings in Soweto.

But within hours of this announcement at a press conference of the WP Council of Churches, the leaders of the Anglican and Methodist Churches — the Most Rev Philip Russell and the Rev Peter Storey — appeared to reject his call.

The two leaders said in a joint press statement that no approach had been made to them. They had not given their churches' support to the call, they said, because they had not had the opportunity to discuss the issue.

Their statement was seen by many as a clear rejection of prayers against the Government.

And black clergy, specially, were scathing in their reactions to them. In the rumblings which followed, the most used word to emerge was racism.

All this, naturally, has come like manna from heaven to the SA Broadcasting services. They have spared little effort to drive a wedge between Dr Boesak and his fellow top church officials.

However, I understand that the rift is likely to be healed this week.

A reliable source told me that both Rev Russell and Rev Storey are horrified at the turn of events and upset that they have been painted as right-wingers.

They did not reject the call for a day of prayer. They simply pointed out that they had not had a chance to discuss it in their churches, I was told.

It is believed that both men will clarify the position of their churches this week.

● In another development, Dr Boesak appears to have reached the point of no return in his relationship with other top officials of the NG Sendingkerk. Reacting to the news that the Rev Sakkie Mentor, Nick Appollis and Andries Erwee had disassociated their church from his call, Dr Boesak — the fourth member of the moderature — accused them of being out of touch with the thinking of their congregants. The three, in rejecting Dr Boesak's call, have asked their members to follow the teachings of the Bible, by praying for the Government.

SEE PAGE 4

Prayer

call splits SACC

Herald 15/6/85
Boesak's June 16 call
exposes racial bias

By DOUGIE OAKES,
Cape Herald staff writer

WHITE liberals in South African churches are coming under fire as a row over how best to commemorate Soweto Day on June 16 simmers on

Problems in the church hierarchy started about a fortnight ago when a group in the South African Council of Churches, led by Dr Allan Boesak, called on Christians to pray on June 16 for the downfall of the Government

But another group led by the leaders of the powerful Anglican and Methodist Churches — the Most Rev Philip Russell and the Rev Peter Storey — said they had not been approached on the issue. Because there had been no chance to discuss the matter, their churches had not given support to the call, they said

And in the debate which followed, divisions along racial lines emerged in the SACC, which has long been regarded as one of the staunchest opponents of apartheid

Black ministers in both Anglican and Methodist Churches made it clear this week that they strongly disagreed with the stance of their leaders

Indeed, the Synod of the Cape of Good Hope District of the Methodist Church last week backed the controversial call for an end to unjust rule

In a statement, the synod said that in adopting the document it "categorically rejected any interpretation of the statement as implying support for violent removal of the Government"

"We affirm our total rejection of violence in any form," the statement added.

In further developments, outspoken Hanover Park Anglican priest Father Courtney Sampson lashed out at what he called white liberals in the Church

"There are many of them," he said, "and their problem is that they still see this Government as having being put there by democratic means. Of course, we see things differently"

OPPRESSED

"White liberals are fine, as long as they can think and act on behalf of the oppressed masses

"But when we say 'We'd like to do our own thing, we'd like to think for ourselves' — that's the time they show their true colours"

Father Sampson said he had been praying for the downfall of the present Government for a long time — and he saw nothing wrong with it. Everyone should be praying for a change of government in this country

"But to the white liberals in the Church, a change of Government is not urgent. They don't mind if it is going to take 10 or 20 years.

The Rev Hannes Adonis, a Sendingkerk minister stationed in Elsies River, said that people who had come out against the day of prayer for a change of government were, in fact, signalling to this country's rulers to "continue with your evil"

DOWNFALL

"This Government claims to be Christian — but their policies are not Christian. And so I believe it is the duty of the Church to pray for their downfall."

Mr Adonis said whites in the churches have been spoilt over the years. "For a long time they have decided what is right or wrong for the people

"And nobody questioned them — until people like Dr Allan Boesak came along with this biblical message: 'God always sides with the poor and the oppressed.'"

"Many whites have been unable to come to terms with the latest developments in the Church," he said.



f black theologians

Mercury 15/6/85
cratation from pulpit and the young love it



● Allan Boesak

He added that what had also become quite clear were the differences in thinking between black and white Christians

"Black Christians have no problems in praying for the downfall of this Government, but not so the whites

Mr Jones said there was a tendency among the English churches, specially, to try to remain neutral in times of great moral crises

"But you cannot remain neutral when you have a situation where the rich are making the poor poorer"

Father Sampson agrees "It is time the Church took a definite lead in the fight against injustice," he says.

"Some people have cashed in on the idea that the Church can be a neutral in society

"But don't they know that by ignoring the injustices here, they are, in fact defending everything that is happening here?"

"We should no longer just passively voice our concern over isolated social issues but we should actively involve ourselves in the movement to transform the fundamental structures of this society," he said.

ments with some nervousness. But the Rev Jones, Anglican chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, says recent developments in the Church had brought Christian people to look at the practical implications of their faith.

"People argue that Romans Chapter 13 states that Christians can never be disobedient to the State. But nothing could be further from the truth.

"This passage says quite clearly that a State can forfeit its authority by setting itself up as God. When a State panders to sectarian interests, it becomes idolatrous," Rev Jones said.

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SACC urges NZ to halt tour

JOHANNESBURG —

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has called on New Zealand to cancel the proposed All Blacks rugby tour of South Africa

In a statement by its executive committee, the SACC said "The vast majority of South Africans see this tour as blatant support for the sys-

tem of apartheid, which we experience as unjust and oppressive"

The tour would greatly increase tensions and possibilities for confrontation in "our already difficult situation", the statement said

It called on New Zealand to cancel the tour, in support of the SACC's efforts to impress upon

the South African Government and the public the need for peaceful and fundamental change so that all people could enjoy sports

The SACC's executive committee has approved the launching of an emergency fund to deal with the increasing requests for financial aid from unrest victims, ac-

ording to the SACC publication "Ecunews"

The SACC National Emergency Fund will help provide emergency family support, legal defence for accused in unrest situations, medical and funeral expenses, costs of inquests, bail costs in special circumstances and food relief in unrest situations — Sapa

CAPL Times 25/6/85 304

SACC: 250 000 have fled from SA

CALL TIME 26/6/85

304

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — About 250 000 South African and SWA/Namibian refugees have sought refuge in neighbouring territories, according to a report presented to the national conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday.

The report by the director of the SACC's Division of Refugee Ministries, the Rev Sol Jacobs, said many refugees were members of banned organizations involved in the struggle for political change in South Africa. "As a result the South African Government has

been exerting increasing military, economic and diplomatic pressure on neighbouring states to evacuate the refugees or restrict their involvement in political activities." The report said refugees in the region did not feel safe because of "South Africa's attacks

on refugees in Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

It added "Until there are significant changes in South Africa's internal policies, it seems very unlikely that movement of refugees will diminish in the foreseeable future."

Political instability in Southern Africa had also made South Africa a refugee-receiving country, the report said.

"Refugee movements in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique have left South Africa with a refugee population of over 100 000."

Future problems

"There are some 50 000 Angolans in SW, Namibia, 30 000 to 50 000 Mozambicans in the North-East Transvaal and some 2 000 refugees from Lesotho in the Transkei and Qwaqwa."

"In addition we face the future problem of apartheid's refugees, displaced persons within South Africa's borders, those who flee the bantustan governments and South Africa's 'independent' states, those who live in squatter camps in the urban areas as South Africa's 'illegals'."

The SACC general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, called on the churches to contemplate means of civil disobedience to "bring the oppressive and unjust system to its knees" in his report.

He said that in view of the present "serious situation of crisis and conflict", the SACC was challenged to achieve a just solution to the escalating conflict.

"The churches' non-violent stand can only achieve its goal if the Christian community initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions including well-

To page 2

CALL TIME 26/6/85

From page 1

planned acts of civil disobedience," he said. A report from the Dependents' Conference said it was not surprising that more and more demands were made for legal assistance.

The report said they were "finding ourselves fully stretched to try and cope with the ever-growing situation in the country, the ongoing unrest, detentions, and trials."

"They show just how far the government is determined to restore law and order without addressing the problems."

"This country is presently going through an undeclared civil war, even going to the extent of using the army and defence force to assist police in their duties of enforcing law and order," the report said.

The Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, told the conference it was because the power of the State was unrestrained that South Africa was in such a mess and that so many people were suffering.

She said "We are looking towards a new society we are not going to reach it by a process of piecemeal reform, but only by the transformation of the way in which our society is ordered."

Mrs Duncan said the rapid militarization of South African society was "one of the most obvious symptoms of the abuse of power."

A report by the director of the SACC's Justice and Reconciliation Division, Dr W Kistner, said the special nature of militarization had the effect of "turning the whole of South Africa into a military camp."

He said the "indiscriminate use of weapons by the police force and the military is an expression of the loss of power and of control. The victims of repression on the whole do not possess weapons."

Delegates

thrash out investment attitude

Star 27/6/85
304

Delegates at the South African Council of Churches' national conference yesterday spent an hour and a quarter trying to formulate a resolution on disinvestment.

The SACC has not yet taken a formal stand on disinvestment.

Yesterday's discussion was held during a closed session, when delegates were in smaller groups to form resolutions.

Resolutions referred to the resolutions committee yesterday but not yet adopted by the SACC national conference were:

- A call for a day of confession of guilt by white South Africans so that black South Africans could forgive them, if it was still possible, in order that there might be reconciliation between black and white.

- A call on the State President, Mr P W Botha, asking for unbanning of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

- The establishment of crisis centres in view of the increasing unrest situation in South Africa, even in places where there was no crisis at present, so that they could be prepared in an emergency.

- A condemnation of the South African Defence Force raid into Gaborone.

SACC CONFERENCE

Torture 'normal' during questioning, SACC told

By Estelle Trengove,
Religion Reporter

Torture had become the "normal means" through which the police extracted statements from people arrested under security laws, the director of the South African Council of Churches' (SACC) division of justice and reconciliation, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said yesterday.

In his report tabled at the SACC national conference being held in Johannesburg, Dr Kistner said this was the result of an obsession with being threatened by an outside enemy.

Prompted by the widespread use of torture in South African prisons, his division consulted with institutions in other countries about the growing use of torture and methods of combating it.

Concrete definitions of torture had been worked out in recent years, which took into account the intensifying sophistication of torture, particularly with regard to psychological methods.

According to one definition "torture does not only comprise physical, but also mental pain that is intentionally inflicted by a public official.

In the light of these insights, we come to the conclusion that torture in the South African prisons is only an intensification of the inhuman treatment of black people that has become legalised by the political, economic and social structures of the South African State.

"We suggest that the origins of physical torture and the torture and manipulation of the human mind, and the use of public institutions for practising such torture and even for co-opting the approval of the victims, requires far more

attention on our part," Dr Kistner said in his report.

There was an urgent need for churches to consider their obligation regarding the manipulation of the human mind that took place in the public education system, he said.

He asked if churches could offer any suggestions about alternative education.

Addressing the issue of military conscription, Dr Kistner said it not only trained people to use weapons, but also served to shape their attitudes towards society.

27/6/85 Star 304

SACC gets R4,5-m in foreign aid

304

Star 27/6/85
The South African Council of Churches received grants and donations amounting to more than R4,5 million last year.

This was revealed in the financial report tabled at the SACC national conference. The amount is a considerable increase compared to the SACC's revenue of R3,8 million in 1983.

Almost all the money was donated by organisations abroad, including grants from the Church of Norway, Danchurchaid in Denmark and a German organisation called Brot Fur Die Welt.

Two of the reasons for the increase were the beneficial change in the exchange rate in the second half of last year and special gifts towards the accumulated deficit of the general secretariat, Mr I.C. Aitken said.

The Inter Church Aid division of the SACC finished the year with a small shortfall and some projects may be curtailed.

7

Argus, 7/6/83

Police investigate Beyers Naude's statement to SACC

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police confirmed today they were investigating a statement on civil disobedience made by Dr Beyers Naude at a national conference of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Naude told the conference on Tuesday "The hope that we (the SACC) express, that the church's non-violent stand may achieve its goal, can only be sustained if the Christian community relating to the SACC initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions, including a well-planned action of civil disobedience"

Dr Naude has just returned from a trip to Europe and the United States



Dr Beyers Naude

A police spokesman said the matter was being investigated to determine whether the statement constituted a criminal act

-CANC TOWES 27/6/85

SA cancels visa for cardinal

304

JOHANNESBURG. — and neighbouring countries”
The visa of Cardinal Arns of Brazil was “immediately” cancelled yesterday after he refused to sign an undertaking not to attend or speak at the End Conscription Campaign festival or to involve himself in the affairs of South Africa.

“I will go as a free person where my brother bishops have asked me to go and do what they have asked me to do,” the cardinal told officials of the South African Consulate in Brazil.

Condemned

The cardinal, who was due in Johannesburg yesterday as a guest of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is recognized internationally for his human-rights campaign during the 20 years of military rule in Brazil.

In a statement made soon after the cancellation of the visa, Cardinal Arns said the South African Government was “not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice it imposes on its people

“May the God of history grant to the dear people of South Africa the just solution of your problems, and the end of all discrimination,” he said.

The withdrawal of the visa has been widely condemned.

Among the organizations which have expressed disapproval are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the United Democratic Front, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Black Sash and the End Conscription Campaign.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said the withdrawal of Cardinal Arns's visa “can only be interpreted as a sign that the government fears his message of peace and opposition to violence”.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, said: “What the government thinks it has accomplished by this clumsy refusal of a visa to the cardinal is beyond me”.

'Moral issue'

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said the government's action showed the fear of free discussion about conscription, “a grave moral issue”.

The UDP said that by not allowing the cardinal to voice his opinion on the issue of compulsory conscription, the government was denying the white community the right to a view alternative to that of the apartheid state.

Speakers at the Peace Festival, which begins on Saturday, will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and Archbishop Denis Hurley. — Sapa

Di 'doesn't sack people'

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, says she is not responsible for sacking members of the royal household.

The mass-circulation Daily Mirror said it was approached by the princess after persistent press reports that she was responsible for several resignations.

“I just don't sack people,” she said.

Diana is reportedly deeply upset over press reports depicting her as an iron-willed woman who dominates her husband, Prince Charles, even in his choice of staff. — Sapa-Reuter

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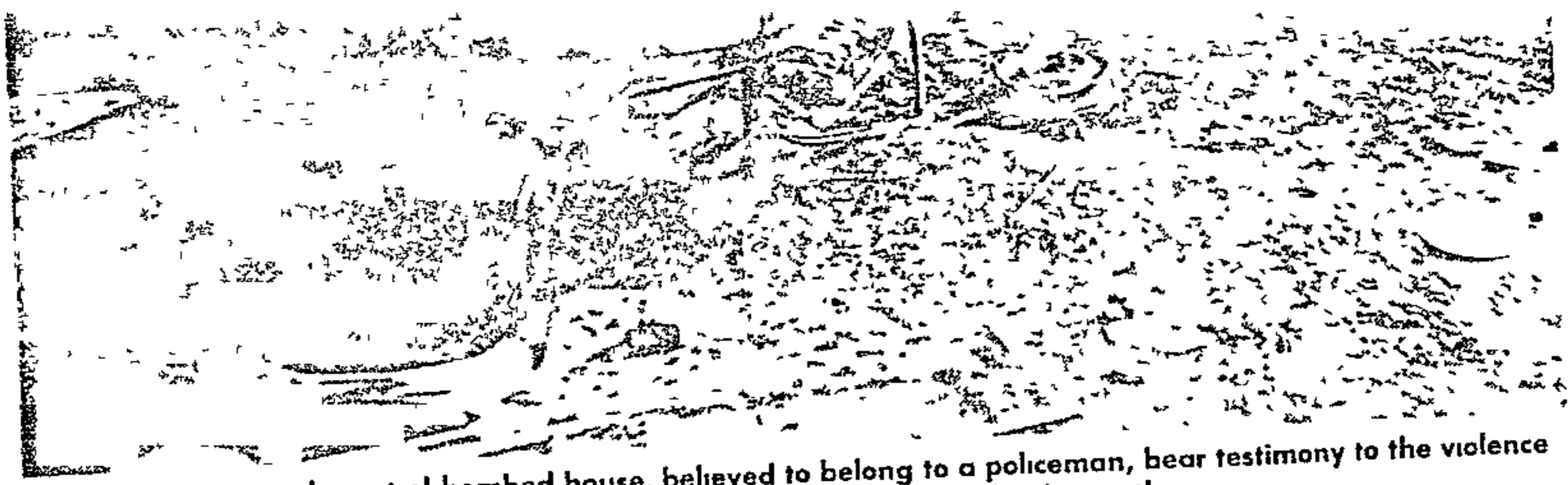
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A burnt-out car and a petrol-bombed house, believed to belong to a policeman, bear testimony to the violence that swept through Duduza on the East Rand recently.

Duduza's hearts open up to SACC

304

Star By Chris More
28/1/85
They see the man even when he is not there

"It's Bishop Tutu," youths in Duduza, near Nigel, said excitedly as a car pulled up at the gate of the local NG Kerk yesterday.

That was the welcome given to a motorcade carrying delegates from the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to a memorial service for the eight victims of East Rand blasts.

However, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was not among the conference delegates.

Although the service was unannounced, the tiny church was packed to capacity. About 400 people pressed together as residents joined the more than 100 people from the SACC conference in Bosmont.

There were many white people in the congregation and the troubled residents of the East Rand township, although cautious at first, gave them a warm welcome.

CONFERRED

The presence of Bishop Tutu is equated with a deep sense of solidarity with the people of the black townships. That feeling of trust has almost wholly been conferred on the SACC.

When residents heard SACC delegates pledge solidarity with them after the hand grenade explosions of Wednesday morning, their hearts immediately opened up to them. Groups of youths who had been standing on street corners and at shops converged on the hall. So did their parents.

Members of Mothers' Unions from different churches also formed part of the large audience. Later they heard a special message to mothers and women from Mrs Lea Tutu.

The atmosphere inside the church was serene and subdued as the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, read a message of solidarity from the conference.

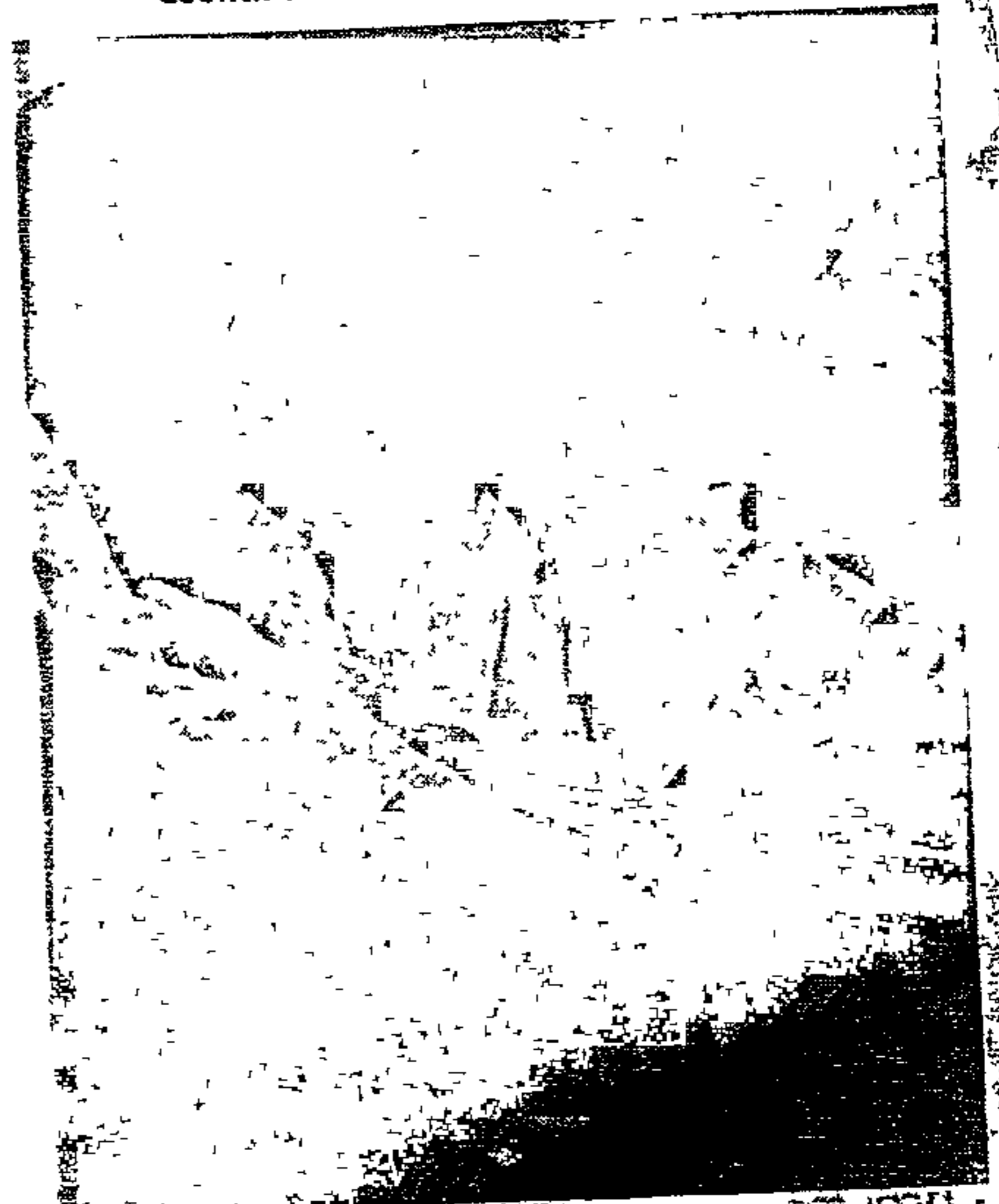
Bishop Buthelezi later called on the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naudé, to pray.

The atmosphere of the service changed dramatically into something resembling a carnival as residents cheered their special visitors, who filed out of the township past a police Hippo on patrol, with chants of "viva" and "amandla".

The service was conducted to promote a feeling of oneness among Christians and between the SACC as a representative of churches and the people of the townships.



Bishop Manas Buthelezi, president of the South African Council of Churches, delivers the sermon.



The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naudé, shakes hands with Mr Joe Seremane, an employee of the council, after yesterday's prayer service. Mr Seremane lives in Duduza.

SACC call to stop treason trials

Religion Reporter

304
The South African Council of Churches' national conference has adopted a resolution calling on the Government to terminate the present treason trials.

The Government should rather enter into dialogue with the authentic leadership of the organisations resisting apartheid, it was said. *Star 28/6/85*

The conference also called on the State President to lift the banning

order on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

In view of the increasing unrest prevailing in South Africa, the conference decided crisis centres should be set up as a matter of urgency.

A resolution was adopted stating the conference believed there was a need for confession of guilt by white Christians for the unjust structures they imposed on blacks.

'Friendly message' for Beyers Naude

The general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, today told the national conference that he was visited this morning by two policemen delivering a "friendly message" from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

It came after his call for the churches to support civil disobedience.

The message, delivered by a colonel and a captain, warned that "the present campaign you are conducting to encourage civil disobedience can lead to confrontation with the authorities and eventually, violence".

A proposal by Dr Alan Rossak, passed unanimously, stated that in the light of Press reports about possible action against Dr Naude and the SACC, the conference reiterated its belief that "when Government rules unjustly and persistently defies the commands of God, the Church is duty-bound to resist" — Sapa

SACC backs disinvestment in resolution

By Estelle Tréngove

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has adopted a resolution in favour of disinvestment and similar economic measures.

In the resolutions adopted today the SACC National Conference expressed the belief that disinvestment and similar economic pressures "are now called for as a peaceful and effective means of putting pressure on the South African Government to bring about the fundamental changes this country needs".

This strong statement was proposed by Dr Allan Boesak, senior vice-president of the SACC. It was added to the original resolution dealing with the issue of disinvestment, which was described as "toothless" by one delegate. Several delegates asked for a stronger resolution.

The resolution suggested the re-investing of money and energy in alternative economic systems already existing in the region.

"We call on member churches and individual Christians to withdraw from participation in the economic system that oppresses the poor," the resolution said.

One speaker said the big multinational companies acted solely on a profit motive. They used the cheap labour and cheap raw materials that were abundant in South Africa.

Another speaker said blacks had tried everything to bring about change and, even though one could not be sure of the results disinvestment might bring, it was the one thing that they hadn't tried yet.

● See Pages 3, 4 and 15.

Dr Naude undaunted after his years of silence

Star Religion Reporter

Seven years of silence could not put out the fire in Dr Beyer's Naude

He has emerged from the prison of a banning order as a strong figure in the leadership of the South African Council of Churches, unafraid to cross swords with the authorities in his fight for justice for all the people of South Africa.

The past week, Dr Naude attended the SACC national conference in Bosmont, his first as general secretary.

Undaunted by previous experiences with the authorities, he spoke out in favour of civil disobedience. A non-violent stand by the churches could only be sustained "if the Christian community relating to the SACC initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions, including well-planned actions of civil disobedience," he said.

"FRIENDLY MESSAGE"

He had scarcely made this statement, when he was visited by two Johannesburg security policemen, with a "friendly message" from the Minister of Law and Order. He was warned that encouraging civil disobedience could lead to "confrontation with the authorities".

In Dr Naude's view, one of the most important tasks the SACC has to fulfill, is to express Christian solidarity with the oppressed in championing their cause of justice and peace with every means at its disposal.

The seven years of isolation certainly did not turn Dr Naude into a recluse or a bitter man. He is full of life and radiates love and concern to all people he comes into contact with. At a memorial service held in Duduza, for example, he stopped to chat and shake hands with dusty, little children. — he always has a moment for a friendly word.

"RAN WILD"

That Duduza memorial service turned the whole schedule of the national conference upside down. Like Dr Naude said "I have been to so many synods and church meetings. You think it starts here and ends there, but like a horse-drawn carriage, suddenly the horses run wild and then..."

The whole programme of the national conference "ran wild" as a result of information received about the events in Duduza, where seven men were killed in hand grenade explosions.

The SACC leadership and delegates attended and participated in a memorial service in Duduza.

The visit to Duduza and the preceding closed debate did, however, give this year's national conference theme a knock. "Women — a power for change" was the theme and as the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan said, this is already the last year of the women's decade, so it took the SACC long enough to get around to talking about the women.

The women's cause was dwarfed by more pressing issues like the violence and unrest in the townships, and by the question of disinvestment.

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JOERCEMENT

To saving souls: One

THE South African Council of Churches last year spent R54 000 of its total income of more than R4,5-million on spiritual matters.

That is only 1,2 percent. The figure was confirmed yesterday by the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude.

But the SACC has refused to reveal details of its massive secret payments to political detainees and their families or other "victims of apartheid", as it does not want to reveal their identities.

"A substantial amount of the SACC's income is spent outside church needs, for example on detainees and their families and dependants. But I think it is wrong to make a distinction between what the council spends on spiritual and secular matters," Dr Naude said.

According to the financial statements for 1984, released at the council's national conference in Johannesburg this week, it cost the SACC an incredible R1,2-million to staff and run the general secretariat and its subsidiary bodies which dispense the funds.

The statements show that secular grants by the SACC totalled more than R2-million during 1984, while the coun-

... during 1984

The grants are made for the monthly maintenance of the dependants of political prisoners, the education of their families, and aid to released political prisoners.

Political prisoners who turn state witnesses are disqualified from assistance.

Another of the SACC's non-spiritual commitments is the African Bursary Fund (AFB) which provides bursaries for mainly black students as well as some Indians and coloureds.

According to an AFB document, one of the aims of the fund "is clearly also a demonstration of the Church's role in the struggle for liberation of its oppressed masses."

The SACC statements also show a significant drop in the donations made to the council from West Germany, which between 1975 and 1981 had provided an average of 52,6 percent of the council's total income.

Last year it accounted for only 23 percent of the total.

In contrast, Denmark's contributions increased from 4,4 percent to 19,4 percent, America's from 3,5 percent to 14 percent, the Netherlands from 0,9 percent to 13,4 percent and Norway's from 0,9

SACC spends R2m on 'apartheid victims' . . . and only R54 000 on spiritual matters, admits Naude

BY NEIL HOOPER and CAS ST LEGER

The church and mission division spent only R54 446.

The church and mission section, Dr Naude agreed, provides the only truly spiritual services of the SACC, under the council's sub-divisions of mission and evangelism, youth development and theological education.

Trust funds

In an introduction to the financial statements, the auditors say their examination did not include various council trust funds, or grants by the Asingem Discretionary Fund and the General Secretariat Discretionary Fund, and that

they cannot therefore express a professional opinion about these funds or grants.

According to the SACC's financial statements, the secret Asingem Discretionary Fund paid out slightly more than R1-million last year. Nearly half of this was spent on providing legal assistance to political trialists.

These payments exceeded the fund's total income — from overseas donors — by nearly R250 000 during 1984.

The fund was set up after the Soweto riots in 1976 to help with funeral expenses and to provide financial assistance for those involved in political trials.

The scope of the fund was subsequently

expanded to assist "the victims of the apartheid system and to empower the powerless in their liberation struggle against the totally unjust and immoral system prevalent in our country."

Protests

The wider scope includes the funding of:

- Trade unions involved in labour disputes
- Legal actions on bus fare increases against bus companies which mainly transport blacks
- Black consciousness groups, to strengthen them in their struggle
- Protests against removals and re-settlements and relief to victims

The SACC's Dependants' Conference handed out R683 000 in secular grants

... during 1984

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Dr. Allan Boesak

SACC gets tough

THE South African Council of Churches has adopted a resolution in favour of disinvestment and similar economic measures. 304

In the resolutions adopted on Friday the SACC national conference expressed the belief that disinvestment and similar economic pressures 'are now called for as a peaceful and effective means of putting pressure on the South African Government to bring about the fundamental changes this country needs'.

This strong statement was proposed by Dr. Allan Boesak, senior vice-president of the SACC. It was added to the original resolution dealing with the issue of disinvestment, which was described as 'toothless' by one delegate. Several delegates asked for a stronger resolution.

The resolution suggested the re-investing of money and energy in alternative economic systems already existing in the region. Self-development schemes and cooperatives were named as examples of such alternative systems. This was proposed by Rev. Brian Wilkinson of the Methodist Church, and a delegate of the World Council of Churches.

Submit your evidence say the Police

IF the South African Council of Churches was "so certain" the government was behind handgrenade violence on the East Rand, the Council should submit evidence to the police, a police spokesman said on Friday.

The SACC's conference in Johannesburg heard Friday the council had information pointing to the state being responsible for the East Rand deaths and injuries.

The police spokesman replied the police were holding an intensive investigation into the incidents, in which eight people were killed.

The handgrenades were of Russian origin —
Sapa

Soweto 1/7/85

304

CAPL TINTS 2/7/85
304

Botha: SACC has no mandate

PRETORIA — The State President, Mr P.W. Botha, has denounced the South African Council of Churches as unrepresentative of the vast majority of law-abiding South Africans and has told the organization it is playing into the hands of the country's enemies.

Mr Botha was replying to a message sent to him by the SACC national congress last week calling for the withdrawal of police and troops from black townships.

Surprised

In a message addressed to the SACC's general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, Mr Botha said "I am rather surprised at the way in which you and certain representatives of churches which belong to the South African Council of Churches take it upon yourselves to instruct the government and other organizations on how to act in the interests of South Africa.

"You have no mandate to assume this arrogant attitude on the national affairs of South Africa.

"You should decide whether you are a church organization or a political activist group.

"You demand the

withdrawal of members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police from black townships where they operate to protect law-abiding citizens. At the same time you enjoy the security they guarantee for you to express whatever irresponsible opinions you wish to express under the cloak of religion.

"You are playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies and I wish to denounce this attitude because you are not representative of the vast majority of law-abiding South Africans.

"I must warn you against irresponsible action because this country cannot afford to be subjected to such malicious propaganda on your part," Mr Botha's message said — Sapa

SA churches must step up calls for sanctions, says Boesak



The Rev Allan Boesak does not know what awaits him when he returns home.

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DETROIT — South African churches must widen their call for economic sanctions to oppose apartheid despite the danger that Pretoria might take legal action against them, the Rev Allan Boesak said yesterday.

Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a patron of the United Democratic Front, who was attending the general synod of the United Church of Christ in Iowa, said in an interview that the South African Council of Churches (SACC), after the endorsement of the principle of disinvestment at its conference last week, "now has no choice but to look at what we want" on specific economic sanctions.

Dr Boesak, an SACC vice-president, said he understood that the ecumenical grouping of 17 Protestant and Anglican churches had been told by its lawyers that the resolution contravened the law which forbids South African citizens from calling for econom-

ic pressures against their country. "If the South African Government wants to invoke the law, they can do that," he said, adding he believed his own "possibility of personal jeopardy is probably higher than before."

But, he said, it was incumbent on the council and its member churches to consult churches in other countries about what economic measures should be imposed.

NOT SURPRISED AT CRITICISM

Dr Boesak said he was surprised that the council's conference had endorsed the principles of disinvestment, economic sanctions and civil disobedience, given the conservative mood most delegates had shown at last week's sessions.

But, he said, he considered the council's action reflective of the wishes of South Africa's majority.

Dr Boesak said he was not surprised at criticism

of the SACC by the State President, Mr P W Botha, but added that he was "glad the State President has finally chosen to respond to the South African Council of Churches after ignoring calls for a meeting with church delegates for the past five years."

He also charged that Mr Botha, as head of a minority government, should be "the last one to accuse the churches of being unrepresentative of the people of South Africa."

The Cape Town theologian said South African authorities were stepping up aggressive actions, such as the recent military raid into Botswana, in an effort to give the impression that they would be even stronger in resisting change if the outside world increased economic pressures.

But, he said, such "wild, violent action is just a desperate bluff because, if pressure is consistently put on South Africa, they will have to change".

Dr Boesak said he was excited by the strength of

the anti-apartheid movement in the United States

"If the US did-vote for sanctions, countries such as Britain would find it much more difficult to justify their support for the South African Government," he said.

Dr Boesak said that, in view of his calls for economic pressure against South Africa, he did not know what would await him when he returned home.

He said his own standing in his community was strengthened earlier this year after church authorities had cleared him of charges of marital infidelity with a white woman formerly employed by the council.

He said the charges resulted from a government-instigated "smear campaign" and predicted: "I don't expect them to let up. Nothing is too low for them to try to achieve their ends." — Sapa-Reuter.

Naude rejects State President's accusations

Dr Beyers Naude, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has rejected contentions by President Botha that the SACC is playing into the hands of the country's enemies and that it does not represent the majority of law-abiding citizens

"We reject your accusation in the strongest terms," Dr Naude said in a message to Mr Botha yesterday, in response to a letter from the President

"We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid which contributes more than anything else to such enmity towards South Africa — an enmity which does not originate from outside the country but which, above all, emanates from within," Dr Naude wrote

"TRUTHFUL

"We believe that we, as a council, reflect truthfully the feelings of the majority of South African Christians through the leadership of the member churches of the council, and that we speak in great responsibility for, if we do not speak, the stones will cry out"

Mr Botha said in his letter to Dr Naude that the call by the SACC congress for the removal of army troops and riot police from black townships was arrogant and irresponsible

He said he was surprised the SACC should take it upon it-

self to "instruct" the Government how to act in the interests of South Africa and called on the council "to decide whether you are a church organisation or an activist group"

He denounced the council as unrepresentative of the majority of law-abiding citizens

Dr Naude also said in his message to the President

"The contents of the SACC telex verbally conveyed a resolution passed by the conference after a debate which reflected feelings not of arrogance but of intense anguish and a deep concern of Christian leaders seeking to achieve peace with justice for the whole of South Africa, black and white

"The mandate we as a council and as a conference hold is to portray truthfully the demands of the Gospel which pertain to every sphere of life and the need for both church and State to be obedient to the rule of God

"Where the rule of man is in contradiction with the rule of God (as is the case regarding the policy of apartheid) we are in duty bound to obey God rather than man, not for our own sake but also for the sake of protecting the highest interests of the State"

Dr Naude said further consideration would be given to the contents of Mr Botha's message at the next meeting of the SACC executive — Sapa

304 Star
3/7/85

Unrest will hit whites too — Naude

By Susan Fleming,
Education Reporter

Star 4/7/85

The township unrest will eventually spill into the white community, said the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, last night

Dr Naude, who was speaking at the National Union of South African Students' annual festival, said a system based on fear and suspicion could lead only to disaster.

"At the moment, many people in the white community are very unconcerned about what is going on. What else must happen in the black community before whites realise what is happening?" he asked

Last night's festival meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand was dedicated to Mr Matthew Goniwe of the United Democratic Front, whose charred body was found on the road between Cradock and Port Elizabeth on Tuesday

A minute of silence was held out of respect for Mr Goniwe and others who had died

Mr Goniwe was to have addressed Nusas students last night on the political and economic roots of township resistance. His close friend, Mr Derrick Schwarz, secretary of the UDF in the Eastern Cape, gave a

speech in honour of Mr Goniwe

Mr Schwarz told students of the high degree of organisation in the Eastern Cape town of Cradock, where committees had been organised at street level

Dr Naude, who is the honorary president of Nusas, dispelled rumours that the Azanian Peoples' Organisation was responsible for the death of Mr Goniwe

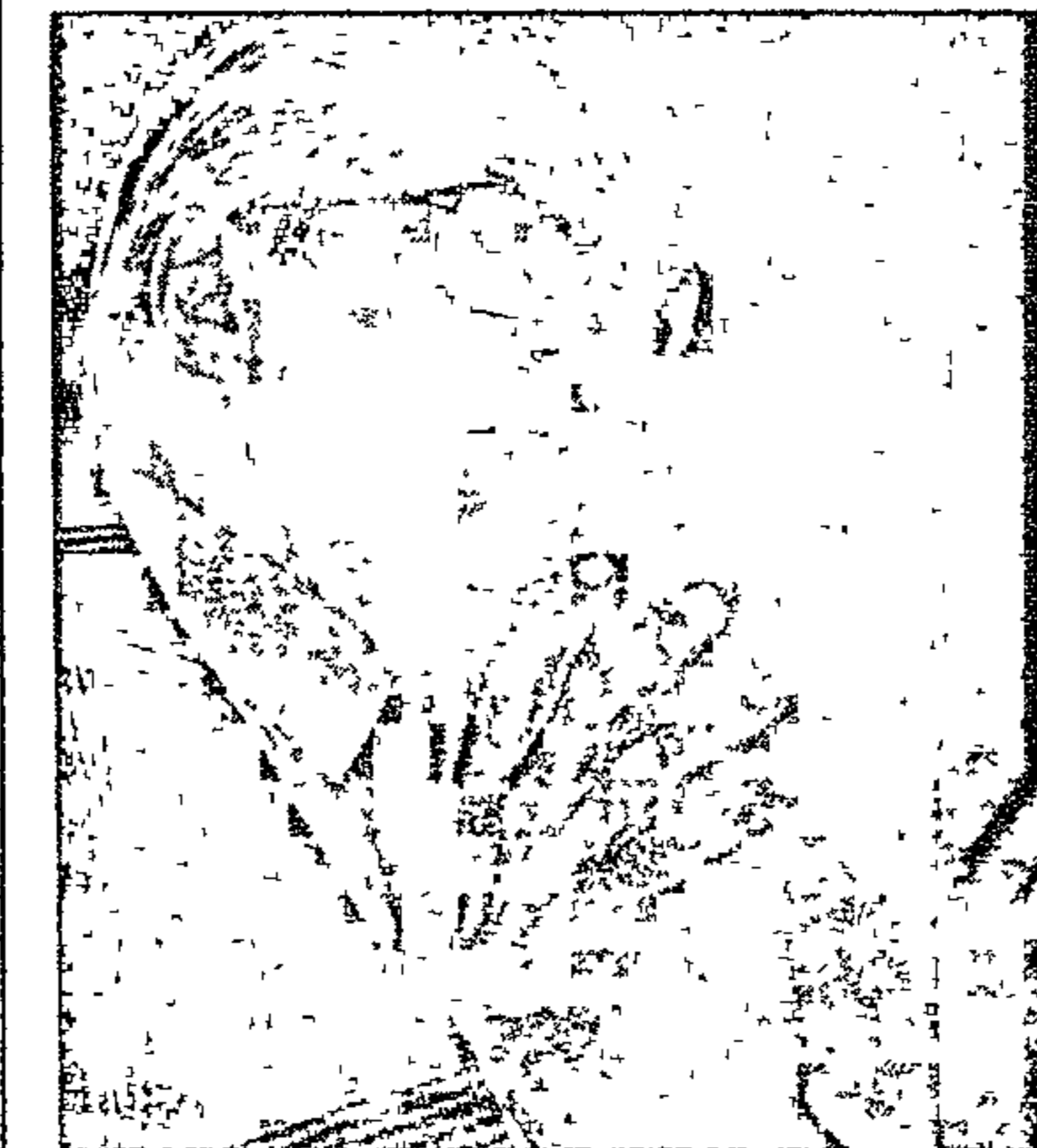
"We are aware of the tensions between the UDF and Azapo and I have asked their leaders to see what can be done. Where there are political opponents in a system of such serious injustice, we must not play into the hands of those who are not our friends

"I cannot believe anyone from Azapo is responsible for these deaths," he said

He urged prominent leaders to obtain protection for themselves and their families

"Where life has become cheapened and law and order is difficult to maintain, anyone can 'disappear'. We must give protection to those whose leadership is of value to the country"

There was a growing feeling among township residents that the police were no longer there to protect them, he told about 350 students



What is the SACC's role?

State President P W Botha this week asked the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to spell out whether it was a religious body or a political activist group. In fact it is probably neither, but rather a mixture of the two.

The question of exactly where religious activity becomes political is one which has been doing the rounds since the Middle Ages. There is still no clear answer, nor is there likely to be in the future.

The definition is, and always has been, one of interpretation.

Mr Botha accused the SACC of playing into the hands of the "enemy" following its call for the removal of troops from South Africa's townships. He did not define the term "enemy".

In his reply, Dr Beyers Naude said that the SACC rejected Mr Botha's statement in the strongest possible terms.

"We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid which contributes more than anything else to such enmity towards South Africa — an enmity which does not originate from outside the country but which, above all, emanates from within," Dr Naude wrote in his reply.

- In recent weeks the SACC has
- Given support to a civil disobedience campaign
- Demanded the withdrawal of troops from riot-torn townships
- Adopted a resolution in support of disinvestment
- Called for the treason trials presently being heard to be terminated.

But the SACC believes it is its Christian duty to object to and protest against what it terms the "evil apartheid ideology" and it justifies its actions on this premise.

"We are called upon at all times to obey God more than humans," the SACC said in reply to Government

Comedian Bill Cosby tells a story about roulette wheel gamblers in Las Vegas — all praying for their number to come up. God, says Cosby, is so bombarded by conflicting demands that in the end He commands: "Bust everybody!" In South African politics the stakes are far higher but the demands no less conflicting. Everyone prays for peace — but on their terms. In this context GARY VAN STADEN examines the current clash between the SACC and the Government.

6/7/85
of troops verbally conveyed a resolution passed by the conference after a debate which reflected feelings not of arrogance, but of intense anguish and a deep concern of Christian leaders seeking to achieve peace with justice for the whole of South Africa, black and white.

"The mandate we as a council and as a conference holds is to portray truthfully the demands of the Gospel, which pertain to every sphere of life, and the need for both Church and State to be obedient to the rule of God.

"Where the rule of man is in contradiction with the rule of God (as is the case regarding the policy of apartheid) we are duty-bound to obey God rather than man, not for our own sake but also for the sake of protecting the highest interests of the State," Dr Naude added.

It is at best a case of double standards for the the Government to label the SACC a "political activist" organisation.

The role of the Afrikaner churches in influencing and even helping to formulate Government policy, is not exactly a State secret. Yet they are seldom accused of "politicking" by Government spokesmen.

The SACC believes that all it does, including involving itself in politics, stems from a Christian conviction that it has a duty to resist "unjust rule".

It is convinced that what it is doing is right and that God approves of what it is doing.

"God looks at Pretoria and weeps," a spokesman said.

The Government does not see things that way and is equally convinced that what it is doing is right.

Both the SACC and the Government look to God for guidance and to endorse what they are doing. Both also believe that God is firmly on its side.

But as a recent editorial in this newspaper put it: "God doesn't have a vote."

Unrest victims

It also

- Supports unrest victims and their families and helps the dependants of political detainees
 - Runs massive hunger relief programmes.
 - Campaigns tirelessly against forced removals
- The latest SACC clash with the Government came after it had demanded the withdrawal of troops from the townships.

President Botha reacted by accusing it of playing into the hands of the country's enemies, that it was unrepresentative and that it had to decide whether it was a religious or political body.

"We believe that we, as a council, reflect truthfully the feelings of the majority of South African Christians through the leadership of the member churches of the council, and that we speak in great responsibility. For if we do not speak, the stones will cry out," Dr Naude said in his reply.

"The contents of the SACC telex (on the withdrawal

SACC bid to step up the pressure

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) had appealed to the international community to put pressure on the South African Government to bring about change, the council's general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said yesterday. Commenting on the United States Senate vote to impose limited sanctions on South Africa, Dr Naude said he hoped the vote would cause the Government to realise "the abhorrence of the apartheid system" and influence a change of policy.

The SACC had often warned of an escalation in violence as an "inevitable consequence of apartheid," Dr Naude said.

"Today that violence is an awful reality for all of us."

"We have even taken the step of appealing to the international community to assist our people in their struggle for righteousness by bringing pressure to bear on the South African authorities, so that real change may come to South Africa," the statement said.

ARGUS 16/7/81

Boesak challenges PW to test at polls

Political Staff

THE president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has challenged President P.W. Botha to meet the South African Council of Churches at the polls to test who is more representative

Dr Boesak was reacting to a statement by Mr Botha that the SACC was not representative of the majority of South Africans

He issued the challenge at a memorial service in Cape Town for four murdered Cradock community leaders, Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli

"I hear that Mr Botha says that we (the SACC) are not representative of the majority. I want to say to the State President: Let's go to the polls, where you can explain your apartheid policies to our people, and we shall see whether Mr Botha's government represents the majority of people in South Africa

"We shall continue to say to him: Your government will remain an unjust, illegitimate and unrepresentative government"

Stance defended

Defending the stance of the SACC, which has recently been criticised in some quarters of the church, Dr Boesak said if there was no "true unity of the church built on justice, peace and liberation", he would rather have no unity at all

Dr Boesak began his sermon by referring to the "doubt and the uncertainty that had always been a part of the life of the faithful"

Referring to John the Baptist's wrestling with faith when he was incarcerated, Dr Boesak said that when he had heard of the death of the four Cradock men "I wondered what the meaning and sense of it all was"

Addressing the service earlier, Mr Trevor Manuel, UDF regional secretary, outlined the basis of the widespread suspicion that the police were connected with the death of the four men

● Mr Louis Nel, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has previously ridiculed suggestions that the authorities were involved in the deaths

Dr Boesak challenges PW on SACC support

304
Sowetan 17/7/85

PRESIDENT of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has challenged President P W Botha to meet the South African Council of Churches at the polls to test who is more representative.

Dr Boesak was reacting to a statement by Mr Botha that the SACC was not representative of the majority of South Africans.

He issued the challenge at a memorial service for four murdered Cradock community leaders — Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli.

"I hear that Mr Botha says that we (the SACC) are not representative of the majority. I want to say to the State President: Let's go to the polls, where you can explain your apartheid policies to our people. You can defend those policemen who continue to murder their children and we shall see whether Mr Botha's government represents the majority of people in South Africa."

"We shall continue to say to him: Your government will remain an unjust, illegitimate and unrepresentative government."



Dr ALLAN BOESAK

Defending the stance of the SACC, which has recently been criticised in some quarters of the church, Dr Boesak said if there was no "true unity of the church built on justice, peace and liberation," he would rather have no unity at all.

"I will not have a false unity for the sake of appearances."

Dr Boesak began his sermon by referring to the "doubt and the uncertainty that had always been a part of the life of the faithful."

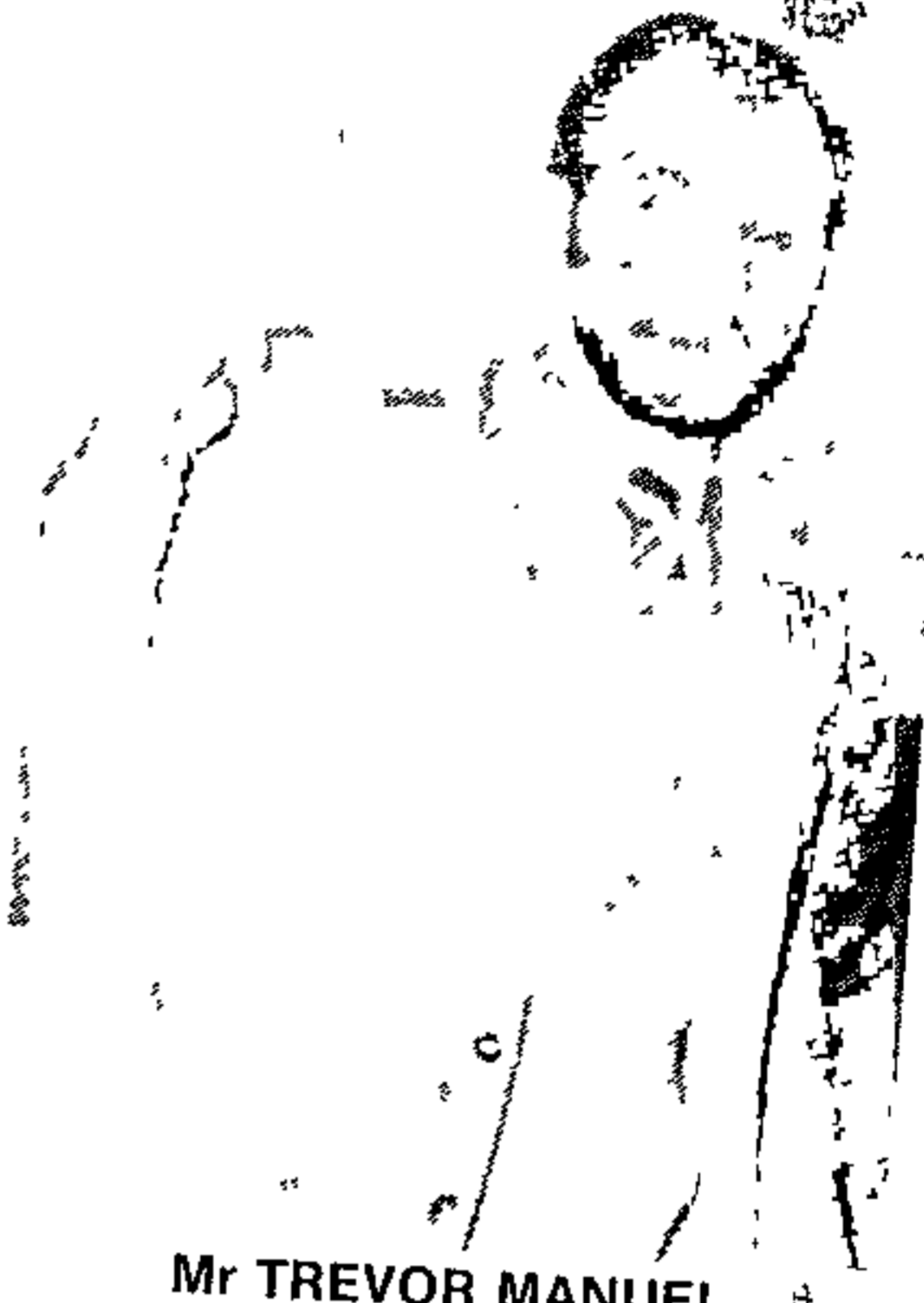
"We must not be

afraid to admit that there are times in the lives of all of us when nothing makes sense anymore, when the sun of righteousness has dropped behind the clouds and all we see is darkness and despair."

Addressing the service earlier, Mr Trevor Manuel, United Democratic Front regional secretary, outlined the basis of the widespread suspicion that the police were connected with the death of the four men.

These suspicions rested on

- The fact that visit to



Mr TREVOR MANUEL

Port Elizabeth by the four men was unscheduled, known by very few and discussed on the telephone.

- Matthew Goniwe's statement before he left that he would stop only for uniformed police or traffic police,

- No evidence of his car being forced off the road and SA Police roadblock, on the road which the four men travelled, about 40 km from Port Elizabeth, on the night they disappeared.

These facts had not been denied by the police, Mr Manuel said.

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Bishop Tutu — a message of peace heard around the world

FRANS ESTERHUYSE of The Argus Political Staff looks at Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has offered himself as a peace mediator between the Government and other groups

IF anybody has towered above most of South Africa's leaders in attempts to bring an end to violence and conflict it is Bishop Desmond Tutu.

He has been in the middle of mob violence to end apartheid. He has risked his life to be an alleged security policeman, being burnt alive by angry youths. He has lashed out at blacks who murdered suspected "informers" and has become a father figure at funerals of black arrest victims.

The Bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize has made passionate and sometimes angry appeals for respite as violence continued in black townships.

His message of peace has been heard by millions around the world and has been acclaimed in Western capitals.

This week he again offered himself as a mediator to start negotiations for peace between the Government and other groups.

In his reaction to the declaration of a state of emergency in certain areas Bishop Tutu urged the Government to "negotiate with the authentic representatives and leaders of every section of our society."

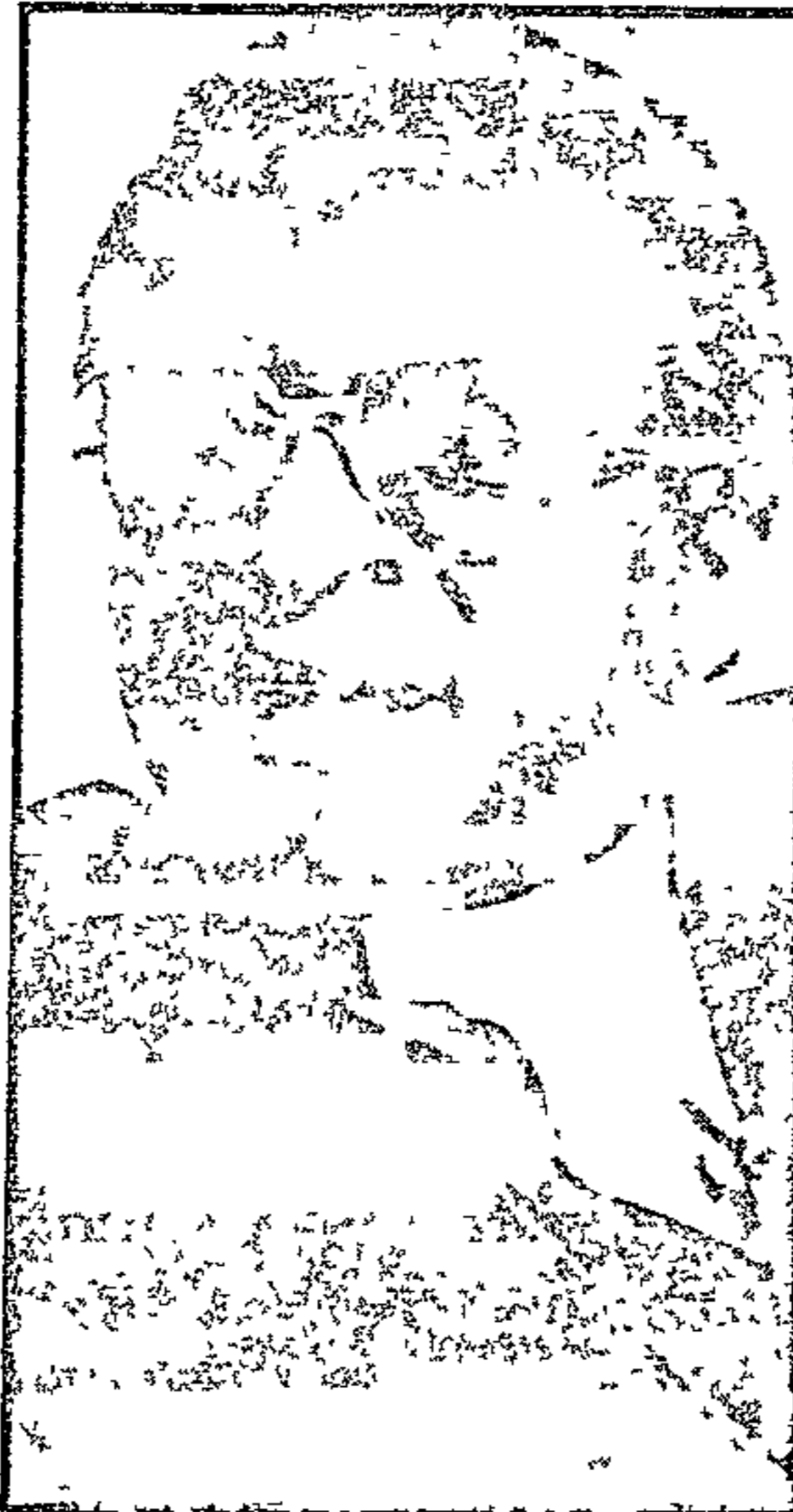
In spite of his crusade for peace, however, Bishop Tutu remains a controversial figure in South Africa. He is viewed with suspicion by many whites, especially on the Government side.

He has been accused of being a troublemaker and has come under severe criticism from the SABC and even from such leaders as the Rev Allan Hendrickse leader of the Labour Party, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Eswatini.

A recent opinion poll conducted by a market research company showed that he was well liked in urban black townships. Fifty-five percent of black women interviewed said they liked him very much, while only nine percent said they did not like him at all.

In contrast, an earlier survey found that fewer than 25 percent of white South Africans believed he deserved the peace prize.

Whatever South Africans think of him, it seems beyond any doubt that he has



Bishop Desmond Tutu ... a harsh critic of apartheid but in his striving for peaceful change prepared to join forces with the Government.

emerged as a powerful influence not only in South Africa but also among opinion-makers abroad.

Bishop Tutu is a harsh critic of apartheid, but in his striving for peaceful change he is prepared to join forces with the Government.

He demonstrated this in the past when he worked together with the former Minister of Education and Training Mr Barend du Plessis, in trying to solve school boycotts in the Atteridgeville area.

Until now Bishop Tutu has remained an optimist and a man of hope even in the most adverse circumstances. Most

of the time he has appeared confident and hopeful that solutions could be found to South Africa's most crucial problems.

He has seen hope where Government spokesmen saw nothing but gloom. The very existence of the United Democratic Front, for example, has been described by him as a hopeful sign that there could be "a non-racial coalition at a time when you would have thought racism was very much on the ascendant."

His optimistic approach to problems was clearly illustrated when he wrote earlier this year "It is perfectly possible for two people to look at what seems to be the same reality and to have two totally contradictory perceptions."

"One will despairingly see but a half empty bottle, while the other will enthuse about a bottle that is still half full."

In a funeral address to 60 000 mourners in Uitenhage earlier this year, Bishop Tutu rejected accusations that protests by black people were the work of agitators.

"No my friends the greatest agitator in South Africa is apartheid itself," he said and added "I am opposed to the use of violence to overthrow the system. Let us not use the methods used by our enemies."

While condemning the Government's policies Bishop Tutu has praised President P. W. Botha for his initiatives.

Of Mr Botha he has said "In a sense Mr Botha has gone a very long way towards showing that he is willing to take very courageous action within the South African context."

"We have seen what he has done in terms of getting the coloured and the Indians involved in political decision-making. My problem with him is that I cannot understand why he was able to go so far, and then refuse to take the extra few steps that would have done the trick."

"He himself says that South Africa can no longer be ruled exclusively by whites, which in itself is a revolutionary concept. If he is prepared to risk the wrath of his people, why doesn't he go for the real McCoy?"

Tutu asks for urgent meeting with PW

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond Tutu today asked the State President, Mr P W Botha, for an urgent meeting to discuss the unrest in the country.

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg sent a telegramme to Mr Botha saying, "Would like to meet you urgently, either by myself or with one or two other church leaders," a spokesman said.

In the Western Cape a boycott of black high schools started today and the atmosphere in coloured schools in the region was described as "extremely tense".

SCHOOLS EMPTY

Department of Education and Training circuit inspector for the Western Cape Mr Piet Scheepers said black secondary schools in the Peninsula, Paarl and Worcester were empty.

Pupils at coloured high schools were demanding to be allowed to run awareness programmes in place of lessons and the situation was "very tense", a spokesman for the Department of Education and Culture, Mr A Jordaan, said.

At Belgravia and Alexander Sinton high schools groups of about 150 pupils were negotiating with their principals for awareness programmes while other pupils attended classes, Mr Jordaan said.

SUSPENDED

Pupils were calling for similar programmes at six high schools in the northern areas and at Crestway High normal classes had been suspended for such a programme.

In Mitchell's Plain, about 70 pupils of the 850 enrolled gathered outside the school today but classes continued.

The principal of the Groenberg Secondary School at Grabouw was negotiating with the SRC after pupils refused to attend class today and at the

Klein Nederburg Secondary School in Paarl about 50 pupils were gathered outside, he said.

CALL FOR RESTRAINT

The University of the Western Cape has called on the authorities to exercise "the utmost restraint" and for students and the public to avoid provocation.

In a declaration issued on behalf of UWC's administration, rector Professor Richard van der Ross said violence could not be condoned whatever its cause.

Bus services into Guguletu were suspended today after a night of unrest in Cape Town's black townships in which a bus and a panel van were set alight and at least one car stoned.

Police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse crowds.

Reaction squad policemen were on duty at various spots and railway police task force members were on stand-by with Casspir armoured vehicles at Cape Town station.

A spokesman said that as far as the police were aware no one had been injured by police action and no arrests had been made.

POLICE REPORT

The police unrest situation bulletin for the period 6.30pm yesterday till 8am today said the number of arrests under the emergency regulations was now 1 205.

In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth a vehicle was driven at high speed at a Defence Force foot patrol. A shot was fired and the driver was fatally wounded. Four passengers fled.

On the West Rand a school was set alight but little damage was caused. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria a municipal ambulance was destroyed by arsonists. No injuries or arrests were reported.

POLICEMAN ATTACKED

A man was shot dead when a gang of eight attacked an off-duty policeman in Washington Street, Langa, at the weekend.

Brigadier Hennie Kotze, Divisional CI chief for the Western Cape, said the policeman, who he declined to name, was walking home early on Saturday when he was attacked.

The policeman fired a shot, killing one of his assailants instantly. — Argus Reporters and Sapa.

● List of detainees — Page 6.

Russell, Tutu requests to see

PW 'separate'

ARGUS 30/7/83 3044
Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The requests by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Archbishop Philip Russell for meetings with the State President, Mr P W Botha, were made separately and should not be confused, the Anglican Church said in a statement today

The statement says "The Archbishop of Cape Town's request arose from a resolution of the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church which had asked him 'together with other church leaders to seek a meeting the State President as a matter of extreme urgency'

"This meeting, in which Archbishop Philip Russell will be joined by leaders of other major non-racial churches, is to take place on August 19."

WITHOUT DELAY

The statement issued by Bishop John Carter, provincial liaison officer of the Anglican Church, said the request for a meeting from Bishop Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, was a separate one

The statement adds "In view of the continued state of emergency, with continuing deaths, arrests and detentions, it is hoped that this meeting will take place without delay.

"Radio and Press reports have confused these two requests for meetings"

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Tutu won't see Botha

JOHANNESBURG — Nobel Peace Prize-winner Bishop Desmond Tutu last night turned down a place on a church delegation due to meet the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, today for talks on defusing black anger and rioting.

Bishop Tutu was invited to join a nine-man team headed by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell. Mr Botha last month refused a request from Bishop Tutu for an urgent meeting on the unrest in the country. Mr Botha said he was prepared to talk to people who renounced civil disobedience.

Political hue

Bishop Tutu, who last met Mr Botha in 1980, said it appeared Mr Botha wanted to meet only black leaders of his own political hue. The bishop said he remained willing to see Mr Botha on a one-to-one basis, but would not renounce civil disobedience.

Also included are the president of the Methodist Church, the Rev Peter Storey, the president-elect of the Methodist Church, the Rev Ernest Baartman, and secretary, the Rev Stanley Mogoba.

Snubbed

Bishop Tutu was snubbed by Mr Botha in late July after Bishop Tutu sought an urgent meeting to talk about the imposition of emergency in 36 troubled regions. Mr Botha said Bishop Tutu could join other church leaders in the meeting today because his time had already been scheduled.

● Mr Botha will meet four delegates of church leaders in Pretoria today. Among the delegates will be the Rev Jerry Falwell who has strong influence in the "born again" Christian movement. Mr Botha will also meet Afrikaans theologians and a delegation from the Ned Geref Kerk. Sapa-Reuter

Tutu lashes West's leaders

Cape Times 20/8/85

LONDON — Nobel peace laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday accused US President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl of sustaining apartheid

He told the British Broadcasting Corporation that Western governments were doing absolutely nothing to help bring about reforms in South Africa

Referring to last Thursday's speech by President P W Botha, Bishop Tutu said "Now Mr Botha, as you saw, was an arrogant man, a man who was showing an escalating intransigence knowing full well that he would be protected by President Reagan, by Mrs Thatcher and by Chancellor Kohl"

He described the three leaders as "people who pretend they are opposed to racism"

Sanctions

Bishop Tutu said Mrs Thatcher had supported sanctions against Argentina during the 1982 Falklands war and Mr Reagan had supported a trade boycott on Poland after the 1981 imposition of martial law

"Why do they not support sanctions against South Africa?" he asked

Meanwhile the United States yesterday criticized Bishop Tutu for refusing to join a church delegation that held talks with Mr Botha

Worsens prospects

"The refusal by any party to meet and negotiate only worsens the prospects for understanding in South Africa," State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters when asked about Bishop Tutu's boycott of the meeting yesterday

While not criticizing the Nobel Peace Prize winner by name, Mr Redman said that "at this critical time in South Africa, it would be argued that it's vitally necessary for all parties in South Africa to take advantage of opportunities to meet"

Only some three weeks ago, Washington criticized Mr Botha for refusing to take up Bishop Tutu's offer of a meeting to discuss the imposition of a state of emergency

Mr Redman's comments followed expressions of disappointment by senior officials at Mr Botha's failure to announce concrete steps towards reforms in last Thursday's eagerly anticipated speech — Sapa-Reuter

SACC request to govt for Mandela visit

CAP Times 28/8/84 306

JOHANNESBURG — The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches yesterday applied to the government for permission for a delegation to visit imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the

SACC, said in a statement here that the purpose of the visit would be to ascertain Mr Mandela's views "on the issue of violence and non-violence, general franchise, a national convention and a sharing of political power"

The visit, if permission was granted, would be undertaken by the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Dr Naude, and Mrs Sally Motlana, the SACC's honorary life vice-president.

The SACC executive also decided to request an "exploration of ways whereby consultation with the liberation movements can take place in order that peaceful change may be effected in South Africa"

● South African leaders and journalists should be given preference over right-wing foreign journalists in being granted permission to see Mr Mandela, Mr David Dalling, the PFP's

justice and media spokesman, said yesterday

"It is quite wrong for the Minister of Justice to allow right-wing foreign journalists to interview Nelson Mandela in prison while blocking South African leaders and the South African press corps from access to him," Mr Dalling said in a statement.

Understanding Mr Mandela's views and political thinking was more vital to South Africans than to foreigners

"Foreign visitors and journalists who see Nelson Mandela can write what they like, cause whatever mischief they choose and then leave the country without having to live with the consequences"

He asked the minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to give preference "to South African leaders and South African journalists whose respective tasks are to lead this country and to inform the public" — Sapa and Political Staff

CAPG Times 2/9/85 (78) (10) 306

Tutu preaches to rich

JOHANNESBURG — The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday paid his first visit as bishop to the richest white parish of his diocese and won over his congregation with a message of reconciliation

He preached at three services, all packed, at St Martin's-in-the-Veld, Rosebank

At the main family service he broke the ice with some well-timed humour

The congregation was totally hushed as he ended his sermon almost in a whisper "Please God give us the love of reconciliation before it is too late"

He said the contemporary world was broken and fragmented, not only in South Africa but in many countries, although in South Africa it was compounded because it was official policy

The church had been given an opportunity to help redeem society, to help declare the need for "togetherness, friendship, peace, justice and reconciliation"

"The members of this congregation could have an impact on the life of the diocese, the life of the province and the life of the country"

People of South Africa could not have their children living with violence, hatred, suspicion and separation. The people should be one human family, brothers and sisters in God's family, Bishop Tutu said — Sapa



Bishop Tutu

Presbyterians to deal with SACC, racism

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STAR



Religion Reporter 23/9/65

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa promises to deal with a number of controversial topics at its annual meeting this year

One of the subjects that will be debated is whether the Presbyterian Church should continue its membership of the South African Council of Churches

It will also be debated whether or not to adopt a statement of faith rejecting racism and apartheid

Conscientious objection, conscription and the Rhema Bible Church will also be discussed

At the start of the general assembly yesterday, the previous moderator, Dr Allan Maker, handed over the reins to the new moderator, the Rev Glen Craig of Ladysmith

The general assembly is being held in Pretoria and is to end on Thursday

CAP-TIMES 8/10/85

Tutu urges West to help end apartheid

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — Britain and the West still had a chance to make a moral decision over South Africa, the Nobel Peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu said here yesterday.

Addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society before his departure yesterday following a six-day 'private visit' to Britain, Bishop Tutu said the eradication of apartheid now depended on what the West — but particularly Britain, the United States and West Germany — chose to do.

If these governments applied 'the kind of pressure we asked them to do' the end of apartheid would be brought closer, he said.

Bishop Tutu has been the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and the Anglican Consultative Council and has been in Britain to discuss arrangements for the 1988 Lambeth Conference — a world-wide gathering of Anglican bishops.

'Cordon sanitaire'

During his visit he has held talks with Mrs Thatcher, the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Addressing an audience of 200 who later gave him a standing ovation, Bishop Tutu conceded that he had failed to convert the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the kind of pressure that should be applied.

Britain, the United States and West Germany had created a "cordon sanitaire" around South Africa to protect President P W Botha from the international consequences of his actions.

He said he did not want to believe that the US and Britain were telling the blacks of South Africa "You blacks are expendable."

But it was difficult to come to any other conclusion when the same governments had not hesitated to impose sanctions against Argentina and Poland and against Nicaragua in the case of the US.

Dismissed Convention Alliance

When he had discussed the issue with Mrs Thatcher, she had replied "I can't see how it helps to create unemployment in South Africa and unemployment here (in Britain)."

Bishop Tutu dismissed the recently launched Convention Alliance involving the Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party.

He said the PFP should have stepped out of the parliamentary system long ago because it excluded 73 percent of the population.

Bishop Tutu commended however many 'wonderful people who are white' who opposed apartheid and 'needed to be commended even more warmly than blacks'.

SA no longer has choice on change — Naude

The Star Bureau

24/10/85
NEW YORK — South Africa had entered a phase where there was no longer a choice between peaceful or violent change, the South African Council of Churches' general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said here yesterday.

He told a seminar on South Africa that peaceful change was no longer an option because not enough had been done to bring about peace. The choice now was whether there would be lesser or greater violence.

STAR
He said he had looked in vain for a growing movement of protest and opposition from Afrikaners — from Afrikaner academics and Afrikaner churches.

23
Real statesmanship and vision were needed to avoid con-

lict, escalating violence and bloodshed in South Africa.

A declaration of intent to bring about power sharing and democracy in a set time from the government was needed.

Dr Naude said the major issue, power sharing, had been left untouched and until that question was addressed, all other reforms would remain marginal.

POWER

304
"Never before in the history of South Africa had any one president or prime minister had so much power as President P W Botha now had at his disposal.

"If there had been a deep commitment and vision or statesmanship to lead a country in crisis towards a new future of peace, Mr Botha would

not have turned away the plea of a man like Bishop Desmond Tutu to talk, nor arrested Dr Alan Boesak," Dr Naude said.

"If he had been able to grasp the nettle and move in courage he would not have refused a group of Stellenbosch students the right to visit the African National Congress in Lusaka.

"The moment that the Afrikaner hierarchy was threatened with young, questioning Afrikaans minds from the top Afrikaans university, the clampdown had to come."

If Mr Botha was a statesman and not a party politician he also would have commuted the death sentence of Benjamin Molise.

Dr Naude said the hotly debated subject in Afrikaans circles was "Is P W Botha still in control of the country?"

He said for all practical purposes the police and army had been taken over.

The Lesotho United National Front's Mr Thabo Moleka said his country had been subjected to sanctions by South Africa because it refused support that country's government.

Borders were periodically closed and people prevented from re-entering or leaving Lesotho by South African officials. Recently he had been unable to re-enter his country from Pretoria because he was told Lesotho supported sanctions.

He said Lesotho did not go along with the argument that sanctions should be opposed because his country would suffer.

His country had already suffered as a result of the South African Government's actions.

Population - General

1986

'Bear a baby for each death - or else'

235 1007

CITY P. 26/1/86

278

CP Correspondent
YOUNG girls in Durban townships are living in fear - gangs of youths are threatening violence unless the girls fall pregnant

The gangs say all black women must be pregnant by the end of February - "to replace the black people killed in the struggle last year"

And the girls have also been warned that if they perm their hair, it will be cut off

One woman - who

begged City Press not to print her name because "my house will go up in flames" - said the trouble on Durban's beach on New Year's Day was started by a gang, mostly from KwaMashu, although it was rumoured the leader comes from Umlazi

"After the trouble on January 1, no-one wanted to risk going again - so we all

stayed away on January 2," she said

Another girl said she was worried because her expensive perm had almost grown out and she didn't know whether to risk having another one

"Now they're saying every woman - married or not, at school or not - must be pregnant by February,"

she said

"They say if we aren't pregnant, they'll see to it

"They have threatened to search our handbags for contraceptives"

Complaints by Durban women follow reports from Port Elizabeth social workers of "an astonishing increase" in student pregnancies since the holidays

POPULATION GROWTH

And baby makes three...

235 FIN MAIL 7/3/86 235



It's a chicken-and-egg problem: economic growth is wiped out by massive unemployment, yet in order to bring the birth rate down, economic growth needs boosting. That will solve

the unemployment problem. Family planning experts worldwide agree that poverty begets children and the desire for birth control follows on the heels of improvement in living standards, and particularly the deployment of women in the labour force.

The need to control population growth has been declared a national priority by government. Under the umbrella of the Department of National Health and Population Development, it is attempting to tackle the problem both by providing free contraceptive services and education through their family planning programme, and the Population Development Programme (PDP) aimed at "uplifting the quality of life."

The PDP is essentially a community development programme and was launched two years ago this month, in the wake of the President's Council Report on Demographic trends in SA. A target population of 80m was set, based on research that claims SA's water supplies cannot sustain a population greater than this. The aim of the PDP is to stabilise the population at 80m by the end of the next century.

The greatest advance since the inception of the PDP is the acceptance by government that urbanisation must be allowed. Urbanisation is recognised as an important factor in bringing down birth rates. The cost of housing and education, as well as job opportunities, pushes people automatically towards limiting their family size. It's a phenomenon already evident in SA where the black birth rate is far lower in the cities than in the rural areas. Influx control, if anything, has aggravated our population explosion. Hospitals in rural areas accept September as "baby month," a legacy of the annual home visit from migrant husbands.

Certainly the population arithmetic of SA is alarming. According to the PDP projections, we now have 28,4m people, and at the present rate of growth it will be 138m by the year 2040.

But playing around with figures is a futile exercise. In SA they are usually inaccurate. Another problem is that one can never be sure what the figures conceal. The country's population is increasing at a rate of 2,3 children per family instead of the desired replacement level of 2,1, yet population increase in the self-governing and independent national states is probably up to 5. SA's population may be 28,4m, but this does not

Architects of the Population Development Plan say our resources can only support a population of 80m. Yet at 30m, an estimated 3m people are unemployed, and another 11m will come onto the job market over the next 20 years. Can we wait for a long-term plan that will only come together in the next century?

include another 6m living in the "independent" TBVC states. Mistrust of the motives behind the census and the fear of "illegals" being detected makes a mockery of head counting.

The PDP aims to bring the population growth under control by 2010. The target is two children for each woman regardless of race (whites have already reached this level). If each woman has three children, the population will jump to a frightening 450m by the middle of the 22nd Century, according to PDP projections.

Businessmen are asking whether the ideal of 80m, based primarily on research into water resources and not other resources, like job opportunities, is not flawed. What about the backlog of unemployment and homelessness that already exists?

"The problem is already born," says Henne Klerck, past president of the Afrikaanse

Handelsinstituut. The real problem, he says, is an estimated 11m people under the age of 15 (see graph) who will be coming onto the job market before the end of the century. SA's future population will be determined by the birth rate of this generation. Which is why the increase in teenage pregnancy is so alarming. In 1984, 1 196 babies were born at Baragwanath to teenagers. In 1985, 490 births at Coronation hospital were to girls 18 years and under.

"We need about 300 000 new jobs a year," says Klerck. "Even if we achieve an economic growth rate of 5% we are moving into a totally unmanageable situation, whoever is running the country. It does not matter whether the government is capitalist, Socialist, or Communist; they will not be able to solve the unemployment we are moving towards."

"The crisis is today, not in the future, and we need to resort to drastic measures to control the birth rate."

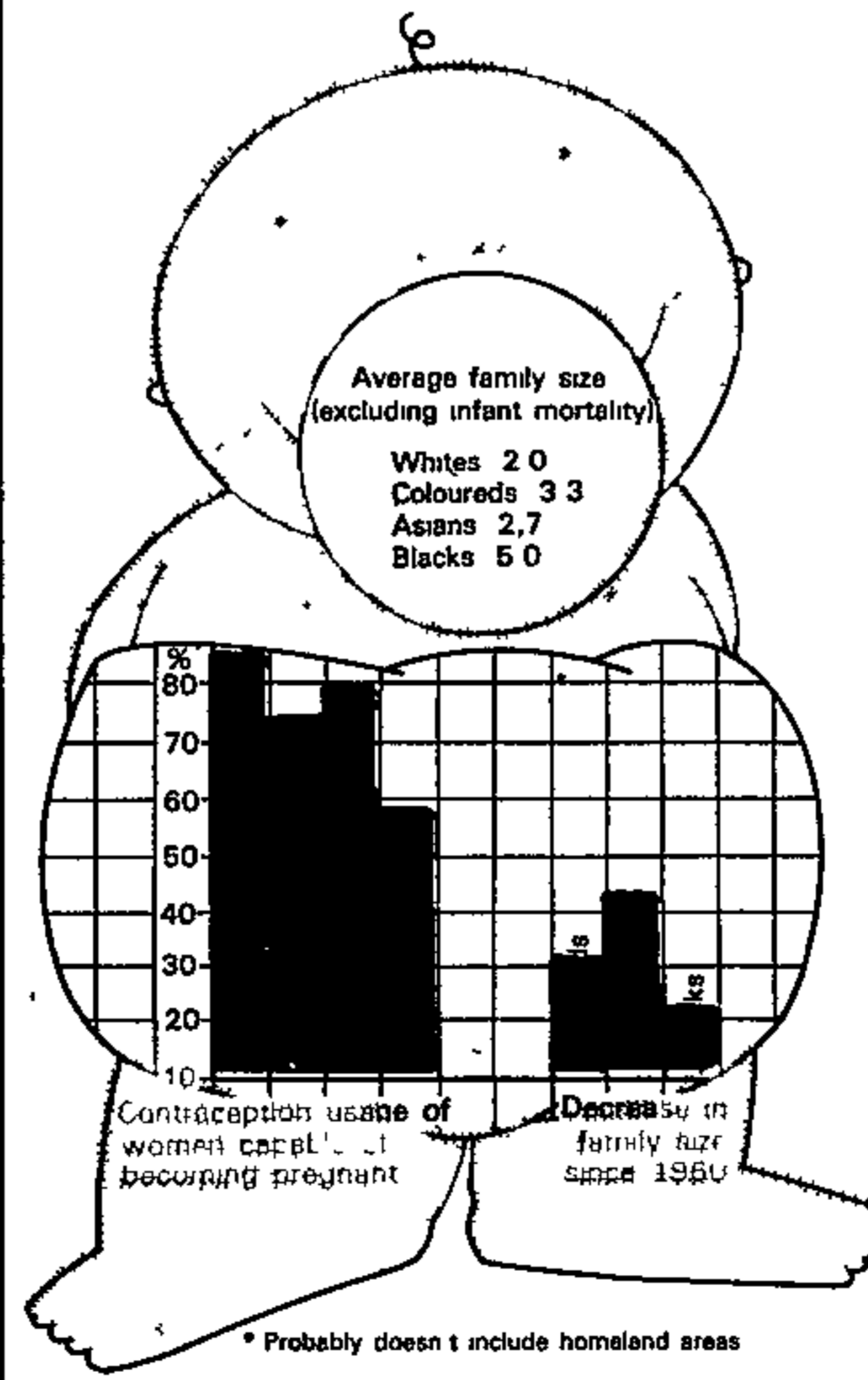
But the question of population control will remain a thorny one until blacks are convinced that real political reform is on the way. Until then many blacks just cannot accept the argument that resources are limited. While some of the reactions are purely emotional, with family planning being attacked as "genocide" by black groups, others are more pointed. In a paper delivered last year by Ntone Solomon Sebotsa, Chairman of the Nafcoc Industrial Councillor committee, he stressed that as long as government continues with its immigration schemes in which people of other countries are enticed to settle in SA, few people, if any, will believe overpopulation is threatening SA.

The resources argument is often treated with scepticism by people who see the problem as one of unfair distribution. After all, they also pay taxes. And, it is hard to argue when black townships don't have water tapped indoors while adjacent white suburbs are densely populated with swimming pools.

Yet more women, at least in the urban areas, are making use of contraceptive services (see graph). On the other hand, there are women who clearly want birth control but aren't getting it. There are more illegal abortions done in SA than legal ones in the UK. Estimates are that at least 200 000 back-street abortions are performed every year. Why did they not use the free contraceptive services on offer? The answer is probably a combination of adverse factors: ignorance, suspicion of the family planning programme, and often contraceptive failure.

One problem is the belief that government is more interested in preventing women from having children than in their health. A question frequently asked is why the clinics don't do routine cervical cancer smears on women when the disease has reached epidemic pro-

BABY GROW



portions among black women?

These suspicions will probably continue until family planning is offered as part of a broader health service, which should even investigate infertility problems, also a growing problem in the black community.

Klerck believes that a more aggressive approach to family planning must be adopted. Approaches he recommends include:

- Payment for voluntary sterilisation after two children. "It's cheaper to pay people R1 000 as an incentive than to provide housing and education for unwanted children;"
- Legal abortion; and
- Massive provision of free condoms in drums in public places like cafes and barber-shops.

Chief Director of the PDP, Boet Schoeman, feels the programme has come a long way in two years. Ninety full-time community development liaison officers have been appointed throughout SA (the PDP only operates within SA's borders, although the department is liaising with the national and

children. She agrees with the aim of raising living standards but queries whether the PDP will achieve this.

One problem, she says, is that sponsors of the programme have become enmeshed in the jargon of "self-help" and "community development." The emphasis is on people helping themselves and not about re-allocation of resources, she says.

Another criticism is that the department has laid down exceedingly complex structures and presented these to voluntary bodies as a de facto programme without consultation. "Some of the organisation flow-charts put out are indeed quite bewildering," says Lund.

Also, there is the problem of credibility as the community officers work with the discredited local authorities.

Employment creation in the short term is crucial to upgrading lifestyles and the PDP is not directly involved with schemes like this. The rural areas should not be neglected. Zimbabwe made enormous agricultural

"You'll lose track of the minutes somewhere between the splash of the tigerfish and the sky's reflections. Then suddenly they won't really matter."

"But then that's Chobe."

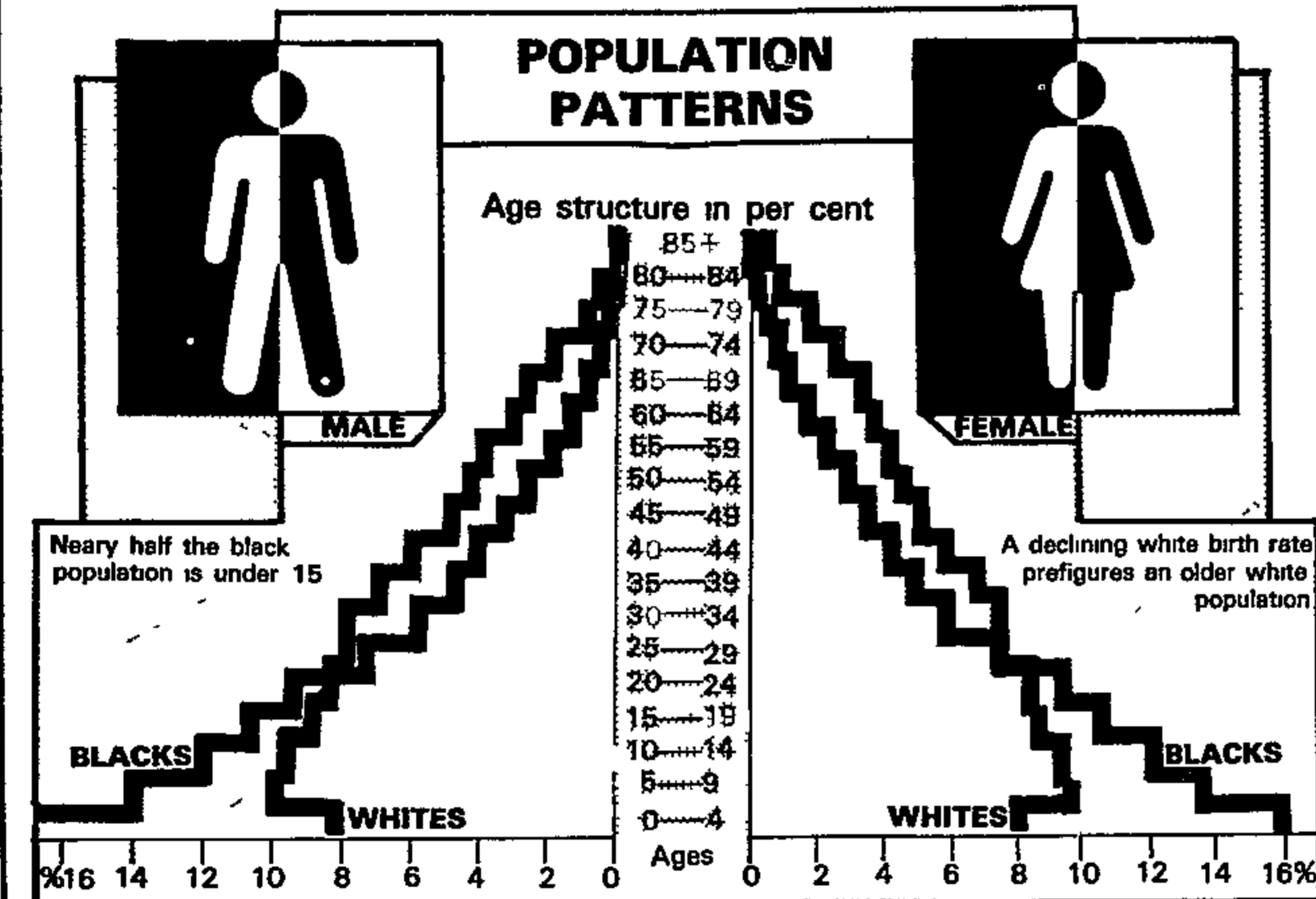


Time takes on a mysterious quality at Chobe Game Lodge. Whether you're fishing on the river at sunset or sipping cocktails in the incandescence of the African moon, the passing of hours and minutes becomes strangely irrelevant. And the sound of the bush at night penetrating the elegant ambience of Chobe gives one second thoughts about that other world The one they call civilized

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independent states on similar programmes in these areas) Their task is to establish local committees for Community Development, and 160 have been formed to date, 80% of them multi-racial, says Schoeman.

"Community development could help people improve their socio-economic circumstances. This does not mean building houses for people, but that they be encouraged and supported to set and develop their goals. It must involve the public and private sectors down to grassroots level," he says.

Schoeman adds that they have been successful in involving the agricultural sector which is working on various schemes for farm workers.

Francie Lund, Research Fellow at Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Studies, says the programme is on the right track as it accepts the argument that people are not only poor because they have too many

gains after independence when land was re-allocated. Those other pillars of apartheid, the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, also need to be reviewed.

At least the moratorium on removals must remain. If it is merely to be replaced by forced removals, government's credibility will take another knock.

"Removals make a mockery of all our discussions of urbanisation and rural development programmes," says KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

The high population densities in the black areas are not simply a result of a high birth rate. They are actively encouraged by resettlement.

"Since 1980, 100 000 people have been resettled in KaNgwane, many against their will," says Mabuza. "This is a third of our population and has been done with no planning of any kind."

CH6 Times 9/4/66

210 518 'legals' in City area

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— A total of 210 518 black people were legally living in the Cape Peninsula last year but the government estimates that the actual black population in the area was between 250 000 and 300 000

It was "impossible to give a breakdown of illegally present blacks" in individual townships, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) yesterday.

In addition, no figures were available on the unemployment rate of black people in the Peninsula and "legislation does not necessitate their registration as such", he said

Houses

Mr Heunis said that on March 31 last year the number of black people legally living in Guguletu was 77 989, Langa 26 060, Nyanga 24 170, Khayelitsha 19 046, Old Crossroads 17 958 and New Crossroads 13 458. In addition, there were 31 837 people living in Site C at the end of last year

He said there were 55 652 houses available at the end of last year in Langa, Nyanga, New Crossroads and Guguletu and "without there being any undesirable overcrowding"

A total of 30 084 were in Guguletu, 11 252 in Langa, 7 420 in Nyanga and 6 924 in New Crossroads

In addition, there were 26 572 beds available in these townships in single quarters and hostels erected by employers.

Guguletu had 9 277 hostel beds, Langa 9 179, Nyanga 8 116 and New Crossroads none

Mr Andrew said afterwards the estimate of 250 000 to 300 000 black people in the area was "almost certainly too low"

Will new influx laws help a pass law victim?

SMW 2335

By Jo-Anne Collinge
The lack of a pass book put Patrick Morolong in jail and put him out of his house and his full-time job. The lack of a pass offence in 1977, he found, on release from prison, he had been removed from the official list of lodgers in the Natalispruit home which had belonged to his father. Since then he has been a homeless man, sent repeatedly to jail.

Soon police will not be able to throw him into jail for failing to produce the dompas. But can the new look influx control offer him a secure urban life? Black Sash advice office worker Mrs. Beulah Rollnick suspects Mr. Morolong will probably remain a person of the shadows.

Black Sash advice office worker Mrs. Beulah Rollnick suspects Mr. Morolong will probably remain a person of the shadows. In the first place approved accommodation is a prerequisite for urban residence. Mr. Morolong's chances of getting this are low because possession of an identity document is essential before he can even be considered for listing as an official lodger or as an applicant for a stand or house.

Mr. Morolong feels degraded and corrupted by the poverty and vagrancy the pass system has forced

as an applicant for a stand or house. Securing a South African identity document for the past nine years. This is largely because he cannot prove he was born on the Reef as he does not know the clinic where he was born. Since he was raised in Bophuthatswana and took out his first reference book in the homeland, there is a tendency to view him as a resident and citizen of Bophuthatswana, an independent homeland. This would make him an alien with restricted movement in South Africa and restricted access to jobs. The moratorium on pass arrests is likely to spell little more than some short-term relief for this 32-year-old father of three. "At least I can go free on the street now. I used to stay in jail most of the time and that was my main problem," he reflects. Mr. Morolong feels degraded and corrupted by the poverty and vagrancy the pass system has forced upon him. "I have a room, I sleep in it only when I meet people who have mercy," he says. But when he senses the Samaritan has tired of being charitable, Mr. Morolong moves on, taking to the parks and the bus shelters — sleeping, he says, in a tattered filthy state offensive to him. Dressed in spotted jeans and shirt, he says with shame, "You would not recognize me at all."

He recalls with even greater shame that "a devil" has entered him at times and he has stolen from those who offered a helping hand, from real friends. For six years the Black Sash has assisted Mr. Morolong in his fight for a reference book. He shows his appreciation by interpreting in their office. Educated only to Std 2, Mr. Morolong's desperate hope is that, during the pass-law moratorium, someone will give him a job and someone will offer him a room.

See Page 9.



Facing the new influx control — unemployed contract worker Mr Hendrik Nonyana asks Black Sash worker Mrs Beulah Rollnick: "Will it mean I can look for a job right here without going back to Lebowa?"

Sash cautious as dompas scrapped

57187-24/4/80
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Black Sash advice office workers, that small group of people who have rolled up their sleeves and tackled the workings of influx control, are adopting a cautious approach to the pass book's demise.

One of the volunteers said "What people don't realise is that, now that we're all going to be fingerprinted, passes are not going to be done away with. The entire population will simply carry them, but only blacks will be asked to produce them."

Making urban residence dependent upon occupation of approved accommodation has come as no surprise to the Black Sash, which has long predicted that housing could be the pivot upon which influx control would continue to turn.

BOTTLENECK

Mrs Beulah Rollnick, a full-time advice worker in the Sash's Johannesburg office, pointed out that even if housing sites were prepared at full speed, the backlog in the Reef areas was such that housing would be a bottleneck in the urbanisation process for years.

She also highlighted the possibility of thousands being deprived of their urban rights by incorrect allocation of citizenship.

Mrs Rollnick said "Say someone is Xhosa speaking. She has no permit to live where she lives in the city. She has no birth certificate and, since she was born at home, she has no proof she was born in an urban area. Is she going to be considered a Transkeian because she has no evidence that she was born in the city?"

She also raised the problem of children born in urban areas but sent to school in independent homelands. Many of these children take out their first identity documents while at school "and the minute they put down their 10 finger prints on the application they are regarded as having been born in the homeland where they apply for the document."

The ambiguity of the new provisions was reflected in the case of Mr Kgakgai Hendrik Nonyana, a contract worker from Lebowa, retrenched some months ago. He hopes the new rules mean he will be able to do his job-hunting in Johannesburg. Before he would have had to return to Lebowa and wait endlessly to be requisitioned at a labour bureau there.

On the other hand, the new regulations represent a strong threat to Mr Nonyana for he has not been living in officially sanctioned accommodation — he shared quarters illegally with a friend.

Swift moves on pass laws

White paper welcome — new powers worry

ALTHOUGH the scrapping of pass laws and the White Paper on urbanisation has been welcomed in many quarters, reaction has been tempered by the announcement of the sweeping new powers given to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper.

Party Leader Mr Colin Eglin said the PFP was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass-law system and the laws associated with it.

Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all people.

Speaking in Durban, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the White Paper on urbanisation was meaningless because it still entrenched the Group Areas Act.

"ROAD TO HELL"

Addressing the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said that although the paper contained good intentions, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions".

He said the clause which stipulated separate living areas would still be observed

and made the Government's views on urbanisation meaningless to most blacks.

The United Democratic Front says provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing sweeping powers to the Minister of Law and Order in areas of unrest — are ominous and draconian.

Under the new legislation a state of emergency can be declared in any area.

DISRESPECT

A statement issued by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the Bill placed "further power in the hands of someone known for capriciousness and a disrespect for human life".

"The provisions which place the decisions of the Minister above the judiciary are ominous."

Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of the pass laws, signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them.

The Thatcher Government hopes South Africa's new urbanisation policy will not set back the objectives of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group.

And in Washington, the United States has repeated its welcome of the death of the pass laws, saying it trusted South Africa would soon be free of all restrictions on the movement of its citizens.

Political Staff

THE Government is to move quickly to give legislative effect to its decision to scrap influx control.

Meanwhile reaction internationally and locally has been overwhelmingly favourable, with some warnings that more reforms are urgently required.

The release of the White Paper was, however, soured internationally by publication of legislation that will give police emergency powers in unrest areas.

The Government has moved rapidly to exploit the reaction, mounting another nation-wide advertising campaign claiming that promises have been met.

"New era"

The advertisements are along the same lines as an earlier advertising campaign in which President P W Botha promised to scrap influx control.

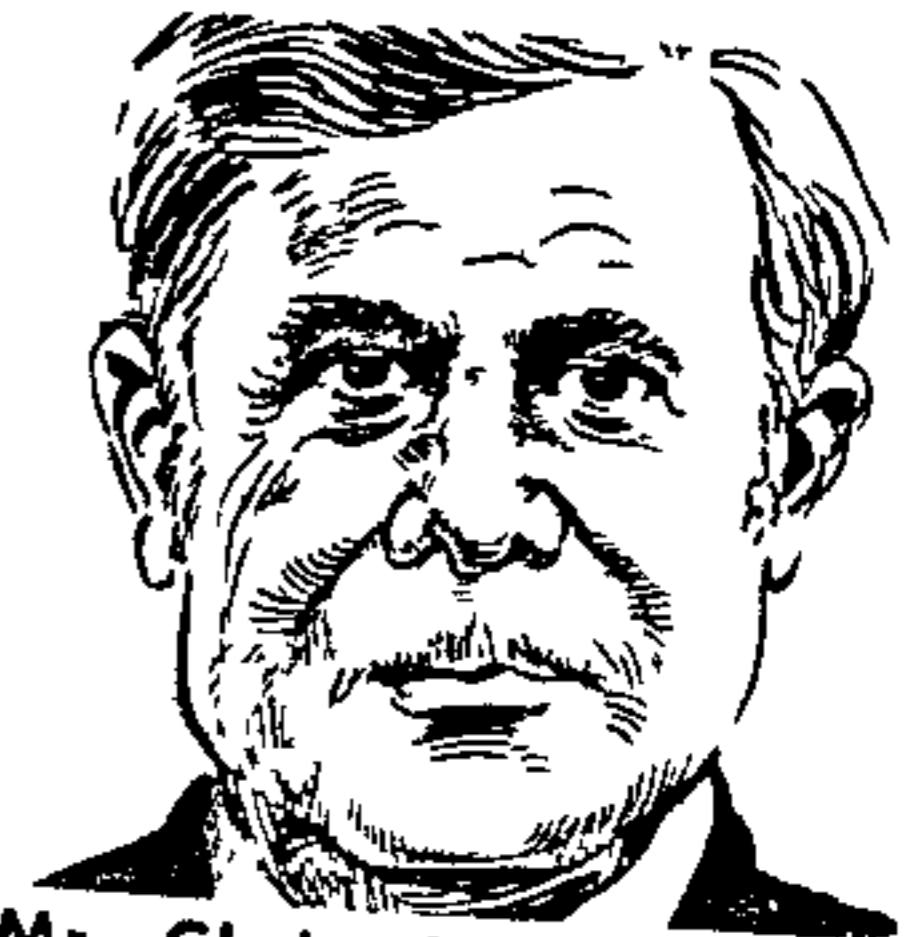
In the latest dramatic advertisement President Botha promises "A new era of freedom has begun".

Sensitive to criticisms about the slow pace of reforms, Government spokesmen gave the assurance that legislation would be published soon.

In the meantime the police, administration boards and courts have been given firm instructions from ministerial level to abide by the Government's intentions as stated in the White Paper on the urbanisation strategy.

The dumping of influx control will be contained in a single omnibus Bill entitled The Abolition of Influx Control Bill.

Reaction from diplomatic missions in South Africa was favourable today but there was



Mr Chris Heunis
"There's no catch"

concern that there could still be some catch in the application of the strategy which could again limit freedom of movement.

In an interview the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, insisted "There is no catch".

With the scrapping of influx control the Group Areas Act has become the main target of critics.

The Anglican Archbishop-elect, The Very Rev Desmond Tutu has said that the issue has moved beyond influx control and the debate is over the change of the whole system.

And there is widespread agreement that the abolition of the pass law system will do little to halt the unrest and that greater reform is required.

In the latest advertisement Mr Botha says "The prisons are emptied of the victims of this unhappy system. No South African will ever suffer the indignity of arrest for a pass offence again. A new era of freedom has begun. That is the reality."

And he gives the assurance that "the new South Africa will be a land where all decent people can sleep with their doors open."

Tutu and Nel clash over pass laws

The Argus
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu clashed today on a widely watched US television current affairs programme over political reform.

Commenting on the pass-law suspension and planned repeal, Bishop

Tutu said apartheid could not be reformed, only destroyed.

Mr Nel noted that in the new dispensation there would be no legal control whatsoever which would apply only to black people.

The two leaders were speaking on ABC Television's "Nightline" programme.

Bishop Tutu said that making ad hoc adjust-

ments would not end the unrest.

Urging the Bishop not to move the goalposts, Mr Nel said: "Reform is a process. The Government has gone a long way along this road."

Bishop Tutu and Mr Nel were also interviewed on BBC's Newsnight television programme last night.

Mr Nel said that power-sharing could be on

the cards in South Africa — but only if black leaders turned away from their commitment to violence.

Through a satellite link-up, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned that "our people are no longer interested in incremental change. The name of the game now is political power."

New policy means work, but not live where you choose

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's new policy on urbanisation means freedom for every South African to find work wherever he can, to move around the country as he pleases — but not necessarily to reside or own property in the area of his choice.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday the policy rested on two main pillars.

First, urbanisation was not only inevitable but "very necessary" for the continued development of the country and its people.

Second, all South African cit-

(white urban) areas

Millions of blacks were arrested and "criminalised" over the years for failing to be in possession of the document, or for not having the necessary endorsements to be in certain areas.

After being convicted, fined or jailed, a great number of people were "endorsed out" back to their rural area of origin.

In the process, two black societies had been created — the "insiders" who had built up precious years of service to qualify to be in certain areas, and the "outsiders" who had no

hope of being allowed to live and find work in the white cities.

The change in government policy came with the admission that blacks were a permanent feature of South Africa.

Previously, Nationalist policy was that blacks were only "temporary sojourners" in South Africa and that eventually everyone was to be a citizen of one or other of the home lands.

One Cabinet Minister went on record to say that the logical consequence of Government policy was that eventually there would not be a single

black South African citizen completely and the Government had also recognised, that with citizenship, must come full property and political rights.

Mr Heunis said yesterday's announcements went a long way to restoring certain fundamental rights to black citizens.

No longer will they have to carry passes giving them permission to be in the cities. No longer will employers have to worry about whether potential employees are qualified to seek work in their areas.

A resident of Gazankulu may journey to and seek work in George A person from Cape Town may migrate to Messina.

Section 10 rights, which conferred privileged status on an "insider" class, have fallen away. Now anyone may look anywhere for a job — but not for a home.

It remains Government policy that there should be separate residential areas for the different population groups.

The Government said that as this restriction applied also to whites who may not live or own property in group areas of other population groups, it was

"not discrimination but differentiation".

Exceptions to this measure were domestic servants living on the properties of their employers and people who lived in areas of other population groups by permit.

The big question following the scrapping of influx control, is to what extent there will be a black migration from rural to urban areas.

Third-world experience has shown generally that there will be a massive influx. Government thinking is that this will not be the case, that socio-economic pressures and

free market forces will provide natural checks and balances. Officials have pointed out that in some areas there has been a trickle of migrants back to the rural.

But even if there is considerable influx, the Government is confident it can handle it. Local authorities will have to monitor and control the situation by means of squatter and slums clearance legislation.

The central problem will be the availability of land for new towns and settlements. The White Paper on urbanisation makes provision for both the expediting of township proclamation and for the upgrading of rural areas, making it attractive not to migrate to the cities in the first place.

SA reactions to urbanization

Staff Reporter
Own Correspondent
and Sapa Reuter

THE government's White Paper on Urbanization has been welcomed by the South African business community for heralding removal of "a major pillar of apartheid".

And the scrapping of the pass laws was hailed by the SA Institute of Race Relations (SARR) as the most important reform in South Africa along with the statutory recognition of black trade unions in 1979 since World War II.

The Private Sector Council on Urbanization which includes the African Handicrafts Institute, Assobom, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Uppan Foundation — said in a statement released yesterday that the White Paper demonstrated "a clear commitment by government to the abolition of influx control and the introduction of free movement for all South African citizens."

Business warned, however, that "this most significant and bold new approach" could be undermined if South African citizenship were not soon restored to those the homeland policy had deprived. "Until that happens, many millions of South Africans could be denied freedom of movement."

This warning was echoed by SARR director Mr John Kane-Berman, who said failure to enable the six million odd TBVC residents in SA to benefit from the abolition of the pass laws would be a major blemish on the package.

Not optimistic
Other organizations were not as optimistic. Cape Action League media convenor Mr Amien Abrams said influx control would continue "in a different guise".

From Umtata, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Minister of Kwa-Zulu, said there would be no just strategy for urbanization while the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were still on South Africa's statute books. Apartheid as set out in the Group Areas Act would still apply, he maintained.

Another blow
In Cape Town the Labour Party welcomed the White Paper as "another blow for apartheid". It said it believed a "completely new society" should be created with freedom of mobility, association and residential choice, and it could not endorse certain clauses in the White Paper.

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thirty-four acts and proclamations affecting the freedom of movement of Africans will eventually be either repealed or amended in terms of the White Paper on Urbanisation tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The reason given in each case is either that the measure affects the mobility of Africans or because it is discriminatory in that it "deals with black people only".

The laws which will be repealed in toto include the Black Areas (Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945) and Section 10, which controlled the right of Africans to remain in certain areas or obtain employment there, and Section 31 — the "curfew clause" which banned Africans from being in specific areas proclaimed during the State of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act of 1952 — the so-called Pass Laws — is to be totally repealed while large sections of the Population Registration Act of 1964 controlled

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Thirty-four acts, proclamations to go



White Paper on Urbanisation

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Indirect controls on urbanisation

Political Staff

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which makes provision for forced removals, will also be repealed. Proclamation 270 of 1968 allowed a member of the police or other authorised official to enter and search premises in a prescribed area without a warrant if he suspected an African was there illegally. Other legislation which will be repealed involves Proclamation R74 of 1968 which regulates the "flow" of people from the self-governing homelands to South Africa. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1978, the aim being to devolve control of both to local authorities. Amendments will also be made to the Health Act with power also devolving on a limited basis to local authorities. The White Paper states that no more forced removals will take place and Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, which gives the Department of Manpower power to apply for interdicts or other orders to prevent removals. The White Paper states that no more forced removals will take place and Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, which gives the Department of Manpower power to apply for interdicts or other orders to prevent removals.

and powers of local law enforcement agencies that at present "loitering and congregating" can be handled by local authorities. At present black local authorities do not have the powers to promulgate such restrictions. Although the State President can accord them such powers by proclamation. Another aspect of Section 29 deals with "idle and undesirable" blacks outside Trust areas. The White Paper states that this provision has seldom been used during the past 12 months and has been criticised by the courts because of its arbitrary nature. In which it was applied. This particular clause is to be repealed, "idle and undesirable" will be dealt with in terms of the Abuse of Dependence and Rehabilitation Substances Act of 1971. This act makes provision for the rehabilitation of people dependent on alcohol or drugs who fail to take care of themselves and "either beg, or do not have sufficient means to lead an honourable life, or are leading an idle, licentious or unorderly existence."

A "maximum" devotion of authority and responsibility to local authorities is fundamental to a successful urbanisation strategy, the report says. And, where local authorities are unable to provide services because of limited financial resources, as is the case with virtually all black local authorities, the government will consider making financial assistance available. At the same time, however, in advancing the economic autonomy of each authority, the principle of consumers pricing for services and facilities will be promoted.

Another function handed to local authorities will be to inform new migrants on the availability of accommodation and employment.

And he called for "single non-racial government departments" to undertake the planning and implementation of an urbanisation policy.

And in Washington it is reported that the United States has well-aimed comment on new laws "We will be taking a closer look at this particular issue," he told reporters.

Cap Times 24/4/86 (235)

PFP welcomes new urbanisation policy

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach, South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all.

This was the reaction of Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, to the Government's White Paper on urbanisation yesterday.

Mr Eglin said the Progressive Federal Party welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper and was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass law system and the laws associated with it.

"Now that the pass laws, which for decades have held back progress and development,

are to go, the enormous task of socio-economic reconstruction in our society can begin."

Mr Eglin said two areas of concern remained:

- The question of land, as vast areas would have to be made available for occupation and ownership by black South Africans.

- The fragmentation of the control of important instruments of social engineering such as housing, township development and local government.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, warned the public not to confuse urbanisation with control.

"People must not misinterpret the proposals," he said.

The resultant increase in migration would necessitate the provision of infrastructure such as housing.

Parliament and Politics

'Boost for rural development'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's White Paper on urbanization would propel South Africa into the 21st Century "within one generation", Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) said yesterday.

The plan would create opportunities and development "undreamed of in this country", he said during debate on the Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs budget vote.

Mr McIntosh said the Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, should give "absolute priority" to the White Paper and urgently appoint a commission to develop a strategy to exploit the "enormous opportunities for rural and agricultural development" — the urbanization strategy would produce.

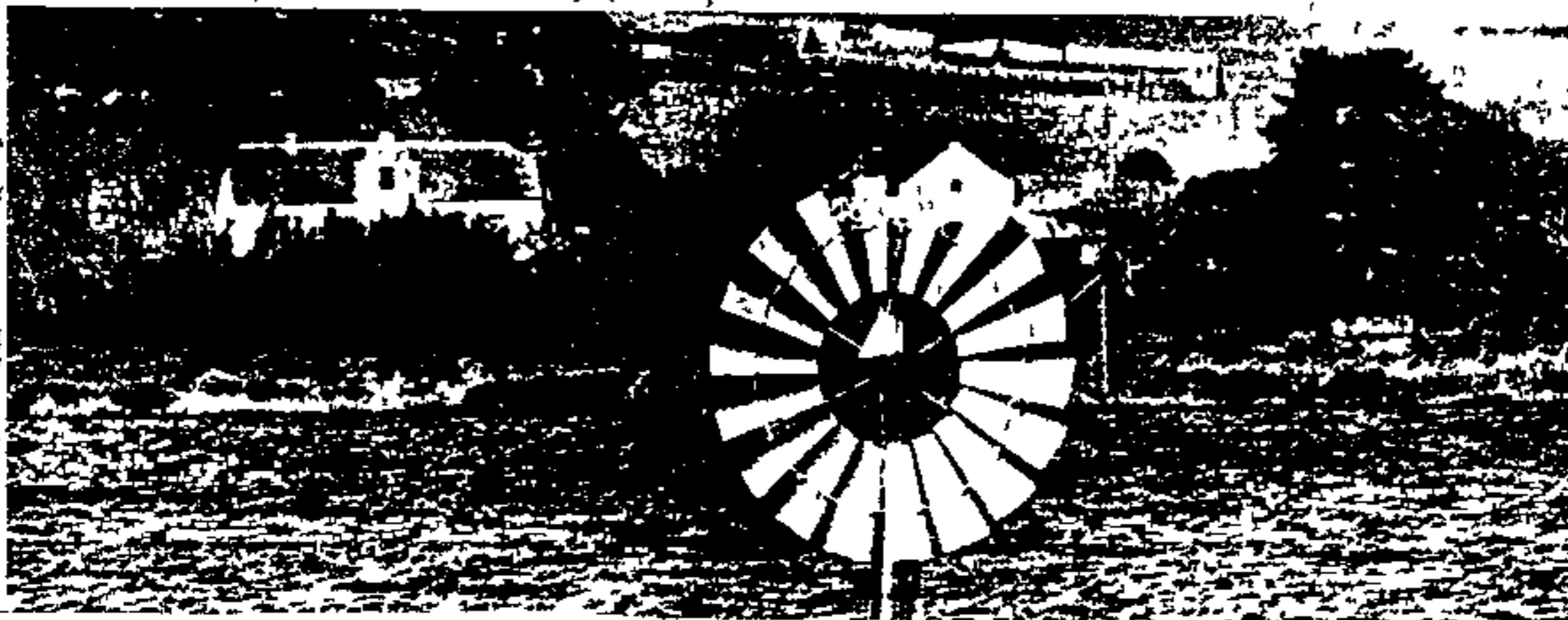
This development would be accompanied by a demand for agricultural

products

Without influx control, farm labourers would be able to leave the land more easily and facilities, such as schools, transport and health would have to be improved if these people were to stay.

Population pressure on the overcrowded but fertile homeland areas in the east of the country would decrease as people left for the towns. This would improve opportunities for agricultural development and advantage should be taken of this.

The colonial mentality toward black farmers should be abandoned and they should be drawn into the Western agricultural sphere to help produce the "enormously increased quantity of food" that would be needed. — Sapa



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235
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Call Tint 26/4/86

Census: 1,8m homeland citizens in SA

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Last year's census found that there were 1,8 million citizens from the "independent" homelands permanently resident in South Africa — far fewer than expected.

The Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services, Mr Eli Louw, said yesterday that the preliminary tabulations of the 1985 census showed that 1 762 471 adults and children, who were citizens of the four "independent" homelands, were permanently resident in South Africa in 1985.

He said 598 868 citizens of Bophuthatswana, 335 814 Ciskeians, 733 357 Transkeians and 49 712 Venda citizens were permanently resident in South Africa.

Mr Louw said the census information had not been adjusted for possible under-enumeration.

Negotiations on citizenship

However, at a press conference last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said there were an estimated 3,3 million people from the independent homelands resident in the urban areas of South Africa.

Botha on pass laws

Cape Times 30/4/86

235

Political Staff

THE scrapping of influx control and the pass laws does not mean "everyone should move to the cities", the State President, Mr R W Botha, said last night.

Speaking on TV2 and TV3 — the second time he has used this medium — he said the government was intent on launching a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards.

'Work'

Mr Botha warned that there was not enough work for everyone in urban areas, adding that consideration would have to be given in urban areas to the availability of accommodation and to health and social conditions.

Despite this, however, the government believed that the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the "problems of our black citizens" and extend their freedom of movement.

Mr Botha hoped that blacks would react to the abolition of influx control in "an orderly way", and not create unnecessary confusion and "disorder".

He wished to assure people that the government was aware of their problems and aspirations.

"We are aware of the economic problems

which beset you. We are aware of your housing problems, and of the problems which you are experiencing with the education of your children.

"We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices. We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and influx control."

Mr Botha said it was because of this that his government was dedicated to a programme of political, social and economic reform and development involving the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of a common identity document.

'Citizenship'

In an appeal to blacks to accept the new document, he said the document would be useful and valuable and "will provide evidence of our common claim to South African citizenship".

Mr Botha said the government needed to "discuss solutions" with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere.

He said he had invited all people committed to a peaceful solution to meet with him at the negotiating table and he appealed to all South Africans to join him in this process.



(4) The Cabinet has recently approved the establishment of an Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee to effectively co-ordinate the purchasing, provisioning and distribution of medical supplies used in public health services both in the interest of the authorities rendering such services as well as in the interests of the industry.

Q & A 1491
Atmospheric lead levels
 HANSBARD 304186
 798 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) Cape Town City Hall, (ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) Durban City Hall, (iv) Johannesburg City Hall, (v) Muntoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria.

(2) In which years were these measurements taken?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Site	Winter	Summer
(units in micrograms per cubic meter)		
Cape Town City Hall	2,13	0,89
Port Elizabeth		
City Hall	1,96	0,64
Durban City Hall	1,03	0,50
Johannesburg		
City Hall	0,73	0,58
Pretoria Muntoria	1,43	0,55
Pretoria Arcadia	1,56	0,58

(2) Winter = April to September inclusive 1985
 Summer = October to February inclusive 1985-86
 March results for 1986 are not yet available

Rock lobster

807 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

(1) Whether any permits have been issued for the catching of rock lobster in the West Coast rock lobster sanctuary in the 1985-86 season, if so, (a) for what quantities in each case, (b) in favour of what specified persons or companies were these permits issued and (c) in respect of what specified locations are the permits applicable.

(2) whether a report has been prepared on the result of the experimental catch of 50 tons of rock lobster carried out in the 1984-85 season, if not, why not, if so.

(3) whether this report is available for public scrutiny, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(1) Yes

(a) 80 Tonnes whole mass at Robben Island and 20 tonnes whole mass at Hout Bay

(b) SA Sea Products (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay and Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay

(c) An area adjacent to Robben Island as well as the area between "Die Josie" at Hout Bay and Oude Schip

(2) Yes, but the total mass was 30 tonnes and not 50 tonnes

(3) Yes

Q & A 1492
Population numbers
 HANSBARD 304186
 850 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development +

(1) Whether there has been a decrease in the population numbers of Whites

and an increase in those of non-Whites in the past years, if so, (a) by what percentage have the numbers in respect of each population group decreased or increased and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished.

(2) whether the government will have a thorough scientific investigation instituted into the causes of this state of affairs, on the basis of the investigation instituted into the poor White question in the thirties, if not, why not, if so, what State department will be responsible for (a) this investigation and (b) the financing thereof.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) There has been an increase in the population numbers of all population groups in the Republic of South Africa

(a) and (b)	Period 1951-1980	Period 1980-1985
Whites	1,9%	1,5%
Coloureds	3,1%	2,1%
Asians	2,8%	2,0%
Blacks	3,1%	2,7%

(2) (a) A thorough scientific investigation has been done by the Science Committee of the President's Council and a report was released on 9 March 1983

(b) The financing was borne by the State

(3) A statement is not necessary. The Population Development Programme is addressing this problem

THURSDAY, 1 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version
 For written reply

General Affairs

Q & A 1494
Technikons
 HANSBARD 15186
 588 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many students were enrolled in 1986 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department

(i) School for Management	53
(ii) School for Secretarial Training	55
(iii) School for Teachers Training	70
(iv) School for Health Sciences	119
(v) School for Electrical Engineering	35
(vi) School for Mechanical Engineering	9
(vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering	58
(viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences	15

Note Information as on 17 March 1986

Q & A 1494
Books/stationery
 HANSBARD 15186
 656 Dr W J SNEYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) What amount has his Department spent on providing free (a) textbooks and (b) stationery for Black

FIN MAIL

NO FINGERPRINTS

(235)

2/5/80

There seems little doubt that government will drop the controversial fingerprint clause from the new Identification Bill tabled in parliament last week. The Bill, regarded by government as a major reform, provides for the issuing of common identity documents to all

However, the stipulation that applicants for the new documents must be fingerprinted caused a storm. Opposition parties in parliament vowed to use every means possible to block the measure during its discussion in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

It is understood that government wants the Bill passed with as little "negative"

fuss as possible, so as not to detract from its "positive" nature, and is therefore willing to drop the fingerprint clause.

It appears, however, that in return it wants opposition support for existing, racially-based identity numbers to be incorporated in the new documents.

Government's timetable for issuing the new documents has been slightly amended.

It is now envisaged that those who apply before the end of the year will have their books issued by the end of January next year. The initial cost estimate for the operation is R30m, but official sources believe it could escalate to at least R60m.

JAN HUPKES

25/86 FIN MAIL

FACE TO FACE

After influx control

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Dr Jan Hupkes is Professor of Economics at the School of Business Leadership, Unisa. He comments on the consequences and problems of the abolition of influx control.

which are demanded but have inadequate supply will benefit Demand for certain white skills, for instance artisans' jobs, will be eroded as more blacks undercut them in price As for the formal sector, a closed shop exists, especially in white-collar jobs Tribal identities are also evident Thus, outside competitors will face barriers to employment, or victimisation for attempting to bid down wages The unions will disallow the operation of the laws of supply and demand They know they are safe by pressing for influx control abolition

With formal sector jobs limited the only alternative to unemployment is the informal economy This will normalise the dormitory towns and increase the amount of money circulating within the local community Informal subjects will remain there and earn there, helping to alleviate poverty There will be little need to migrate to scarce jobs in the industrial areas Take the East Asian and Latin American countries, whose rapid growth is underpinned by flourishing underground economies free of hindrance This very growth opens up new opportunities in the formal sector

FM: Do you welcome the scrapping of influx control?

Hupkes: Certainly. The pass law system was beyond human dignity There is no alternative. You cannot have a free market economy and yet deprive people of the right to supply labour where there is demand for it The days when one could hide behind a white skin are gone

These moves could highlight a pressing housing need for blacks.

Surely it will take political will to assist this process?

What are the short-run implications?

Continuation of the Group Areas Act will relieve some of the effects But its use will serve only as a bridging period before it too must be scrapped If you give a shock you must be careful about its impact Demarcated areas are bound to become congested and act as a magnet Therefore, government must provide land for the creation of new urban areas Income disparity between rural areas and cities is huge The opportunity cost of migration is low for the perceived benefits

The building industry can give a big boost to non-inflationary growth by its capacity under-utilisation and low import content Government should guard against neatly planned areas and abnormally high building standards Evidence abroad shows people become bored and alienated with being too organised Community spirit must be fostered otherwise people are attracted to slum conditions — in the nicest sense of the word Private sector involvement and freehold title are essential This, together with infrastructure development, will attract business and shoppers back to the townships

I am not known as a liberal but I am critical of the excessive regulation and bureaucracy which hinders enterprise Job security diminishes with industrial and social development — this, whites must accept Deregulation can only make for more opportunities, just as more competition in the work place enhances efficiency and progress

Will the formal and informal sectors benefit from less regulation?

The informal sector will be able to expand substantially Many products and services

But how do you prevent slum dormitories on the edge of city centres?

At present no incentive exists for the proliferation of new business in black areas Regulations and the fact that blacks work and spend away from home explain this

In 1977 I proposed a motion at the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to give traders in Soweto the right to own and establish more shops It is a fact that a city with a population of 1,5m has no chemist, for example Government must turn a blind eye, as in the case of mini-bus taxis The Small Business Development Corporation is doing a good job but its resources are inadequate Discrimination against blacks by government and banks is the stumbling block.

ARGUS 5/5/86

Big business in urgent talks on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An emergency meeting of major business organisations has been called to consider the Government's new urbanisation policy and to decide on steps to resolve problems about black citizenship and the land shortage.

The Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, which includes representatives of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Urban Foundation as well as individuals and trade unions, meets tomorrow to consider the State's White Paper on urbanisation.

The council has already welcomed the abolition of influx control and the plan to end related discriminatory laws, but many businessmen are worried that unresolved issues, such as citizenship and the lack of land, could negate the positive impact of abolishing the pass laws.

Squatters

Another serious issue which the council is likely to address is the Government's intention of applying the slums and squatter laws to prevent illegal land occupation.

A statement released by the council has emphasised that people should not be evicted or removed from illegal homes unless they are given other affordable accommodation in an urban area.

Lawyers have pointed out that the lifting of influx control would not relieve the plight of residents of the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) who will be treated like any alien in South Africa.

They will need a valid passport or travel document to enter the country and will not be allowed to work or live permanently in the country without work and residence permits.

"Approved"

So far the Government has promised only to restore citizenship to TBVC residents who live permanently in South Africa.

While millions of black South Africans will have freedom of movement in theory, they will not be able to stay in an area unless they occupy "approved housing".

The black housing shortage has already reached crisis proportions with 420 000 units in "white" areas, according to official figures.

The Urban Foundation has warned that the Government must give urgent attention to the land and housing shortage by providing large areas of land in urban areas.

CAPL Times 5/5/86
Third World warning

Political Correspondent
 THE whole of South Africa could become a Third World country if the government's Population Development Programme fails, says the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Luwellyn Landers

Mr Landers believes the success of the programme would result in the next generation inheriting a population of manageable size in which people could live together in peace and stability with a high quality of life

Making his first speech in the white House of Assembly during the National Health vote on Friday, Mr Landers warned that if the population programme for which he is responsible failed, "the danger exists that the country as a whole will fall into a Third World situation"

In addressing the Assembly, the Mitchells Plain MP made history by becoming the first member of the House of Representatives to make a speech in the white House

The Chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, became the first person of colour to address the Assembly earlier last week.

Mr Landers told the House that whites had reached the "modern" stage of population development, characterized by low birth and death rates and a low population growth

Coloured people and Indians were moving into this bracket

Blacks were in the "pre-modern" category characterized by a high population growth as a result of a high birth rate and a sharp drop in the death rate owing to improved health, education and housing

It was essential that whites continue promoting prosperity and development among all race groups, he said

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Kullis River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Paarl, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging
 AREA B: Bloemfontein, C. Klerksdorp, Omdaalsrus, Somerset West, Stellenbosch
 AREA C: Kroonstad, and Worcester
 AREA D: In all other areas

AREA D: In all other areas
 AREA C: Kroonstad, and Worcester
 Somerset West, Stellenbosch
 Klerksdorp, Omdaalsrus
 AREA B: Bloemfontein, C. Klerksdorp, Omdaalsrus
 Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging
 Sasolburg, Simon's Town
 Port Elizabeth, Pretoria
 Krugersdorp, Kullis River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Paarl, Pinetown, andfontein, Roodepoort, The Cape, Uitenhage, Wnderboom and Wynberg

Chamber lauds move on pass laws

Cape Town Times 7/5/66 230/231/232

Labour Reporter
THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has praised the government's decision to scrap the pass laws and influx control as "an extremely positive step in the reform process".

In an editorial in its latest Weekly Bulletin, the chamber says the recommendations in the government's White Paper on urbanization are "a significant move toward ridding the country of discriminatory legislation grounded on race".

It welcomes the government's commitment to promoting growth in metropolitan areas and abandoning its plan to decentralize development and restrict

coloured housing development in the Peninsula.

The editorial quotes the Urban Foundation's four-year study on urbanization which found that influx control did not discourage the migration of blacks to the cities.

Instead, it generated resentment, wasted human and financial resources, undermined urban development, contributed to the housing backlog and the poor infrastructure in black townships and channelled urbanization towards the homelands where authorities were least capable of meeting the needs it created.

Focus on population crisis in Africa

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HARARE—African parliamentarians from 37 nations meet here today to discuss the continent's population growth which has contributed to food shortages, massive migrations and a drain on foreign revenues

'Whatever the obstacles, solutions must be found for population control to avert a demographic catastrophe,' Mr Didymus Mutasa, the Speaker of Zimbabwe's National Assembly and host of the five-day All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, told reporters

'With the exception of peace, no issue dominates the conscience of mankind this century as much as population control

'This conference will try to bring together key facts and figures concerning population growth in Africa'

The Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organisation, a United Nations agency, blames Africa's baby boom, which has overtaken food production, for the continent's chronic food crisis

Africa, with 500 million people, has an annual birth rate of 3 percent

During the past decade its food production has increased only 1.9 percent.

The FAO, in its world food report last August, said Africa was the only region in the world where the population growth was

higher than food production

The report said Africa needed nearly to double its annual food production

Only recently have African governments acknowledged that many of their problems of food shortages, unemployment, migration and inadequate education, health and housing programmes are linked to unchecked population growths

Previous population control programmes have been dismissed by some African leaders as a Western plot to depopulate the continent

Reduce

In Addis Ababa last April, the 51-member Organisation of African Unity pledged to 'achieve population growth rates that are compatible with desired government goals'

Mr Kimani wa Nyoike, Kenya's assistant Labour Minister and secretary-general of the conference steering committee, said African parliamentarians should take a firm stand on population issues

Africa, he said, needed to reduce its annual birth rate along with levels of illiteracy, malnutrition and disease

Experts invited to the conference will examine why Africa has the world's largest population growth and propose solutions for keeping it in check — (Sapa-AP)

1,4-m blacks in city by 2000 — council

Tygerberg Bureau

THE Cape Town metropolitan area's black population will be a conservatively estimated 1,4-million within 14 years, according to the Cape Town City Council.

Nieuwoudt gets leave to appeal

Staff Reporter

MR Adriaan Nieuwoudt has been granted leave to appeal against the Supreme Court's dismissal of his application for an order staying the sale of his properties, although the auction of his Eversdal house will go ahead today.

Mr Nieuwoudt's application for an order postponing the sale of the house and three farms in the Garies district by Mr André de V Joubert and Mr Rael Gordon, trustees of his estate, until Kubus claims had been adjudicated or until the second meeting of Kubus creditors, was dismissed by Mr Justice Berman yesterday morning.

An application for leave to appeal was granted in the afternoon.

Mr Nieuwoudt said in papers the sales would be a "serious injustice" because neither the validity of the Kubus claims nor the solvency of his estate had been decided in court.

The date of the appeal has yet to be set.

● The three farms are due to be auctioned on May 21.

The deputy city engineer for housing, Mr Neville Riley, told the statutory Demarcation Board, which sat in Bellville yesterday to consider proposals for boundaries for a Cape metropolitan regional services council, that the influx of black people into the area had risen from 1 000 monthly in 1980 to 9 000 in February 1985.

According to his department's statistics a conservative estimate was that there would be 1,4-million blacks living in the metropolitan area by the year 2000 — all of whom would have to be housed within Cape Town's area of jurisdiction, mostly in Khayelitsha.

Another area would be about 600ha in the Kuils River basin, he said.

All but two of the 15 local authority representatives who gave evidence opposed the inclusion of the Swartland in a Cape metropolitan RSC and most were against Atlantis.

Cape Town's municipal executives argued for two hours for limiting the RSC to the areas of jurisdiction of the Tygerberg municipalities, the Cape Divisional Council and the Cape Town City Council.

They were supported by Mr Roland Njola, chairman of the Cape Town Community Council who said "The RSC will be a boon to the underdeveloped black areas of Cape Town — Crossroads, Langa, Guguletu, Khayelitsha — and we believe that the smaller the area the better for us."



Mr Neville Riley

Communication seminar

Labour Reporter

A PENINSULA Technikon seminar, *Communication in Crisis — the Missing Link*, will be held at a city hotel on Thursday.

Speakers will be Professor R R Tusenius, writer and lecturer on economic, political and conflict resolution, Mr L W F D Groenewald, an employee relations manager, Professor Ampie Muller, dean of the economic and management sciences faculty at the University of the Western Cape, and Mr Dick Usher, The Argus labour reporter.

The seminar starts at 8 30am under the chairmanship of Mr C Martin of the Peninsula Technikon.

Talk on ANC meeting

Education Reporter

DETAILS of talks between the African National Congress and a South African student delegation will be given at a public meeting at the University of Cape Town next Tuesday.

The meeting starts at 8pm in Jameson Hall.

'Foreigners' can apply to regain SA citizenship

AKW 3/6/66

(20) (23) / 230

Political Staff

CITIZENSHIP is to be restored on request to millions of black South Africans living legally in the country and who became foreigners with the independence of the homelands

Legislation published today restoring citizenship lays to rest the National Party dream of no black South Africans

However, citizenship will not be restored automatically but only on written request to the Department of Home Affairs

The Bill defines three categories of people who qualify

- People born outside one of the four national states and permanently resident in South Africa can claim citizenship by birth.

- Citizens by birth or descent of the four national states who entered the country and were "lawfully and permanently resident for at least five years" can claim citizenship by registration

- People of birth or descent of the four states who legally enter the country after the introduction of the new Act could apply for naturalisation after five years

The Bill makes provides for granting citizenship to the minor children and wives of men regaining their South African citizenship

CAF Tour 4/6/86
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Bill on citizens tabled

Political Staff

A BILL restoring South African citizenship to some who lost their citizenship when the TBVC homelands became independent was tabled here yesterday.

The Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill restores South African citizenship to three categories of people.

● Those born in the Republic prior to TBVC independence but who have been permanently resident in the Republic since

● Those who are citizens of the TBVC homelands by birth or descent but who have been permanently resident in South Africa for at least five years since the independence of the homelands And

● Those who are citizens of homelands by birth or descent who legally enter the Republic after the enactment of this Bill may apply for naturalization after five years

The Bill also makes provision for the minor children of those granted citizenship to acquire the same status

● Full report, page 4

aware of a Buffel parked next to the
page 9

Picture Stewart Colman

Fingerprints for everyone

PARLIAMENT
adult South African citizens must be fingerprinted within five years, in terms of the amended Identification Bill, before Parliament today.

Fingerprinting will be done automatically with each application for a new identity document.

There will be no obligation on anyone in possession of an existing identity document or reference book to apply for the new document.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The white man should not accept responsibility for the population increase among blacks, Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said yesterday

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, he said blacks, like whites, were subject to the laws of nature

Rich and poor

The bill was a repudiation of former prime minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's principle that blacks would have a right to land only in their homelands

Mr Stofberg said Mr Wynand Malan (NP Randburg) had said one should think in terms of money being taken from the rich and given to the poor, rather than from whites to blacks

This was typical of the "sickly sentimentalism

of the leftists" They were full of compassion for others but forgot you could not love others if you did not love yourself

● Homeland consolation was economically a fruitless exercise, Mr A T van der Walt (NP Bellville) said in the debate

Terrorism

Black urban areas were experiencing urban terrorism on a level previously not known in South Africa

One reason for the instability was the lack of property rights The bill would correct this

● Property rights for South African blacks officially recognized as permanent residents of areas outside the national states were essential for peace and stability, said the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, while replying to debate

The bill was read a second time after the House divided, with the HNP and the CP objecting — Sapa

NEWS

19,32-m blacks now live in SA

GERALD REILLY

SA's black population increased by 1,15-million to 19,32-million in the two years to April, according to Central Statistical Services figures

Its figures show the natural growth rate of blacks is approaching 3%, that of coloureds 2,3% and Asians 2,2%.

White natural increase has fallen to 0,91%. However, if net migration gain is taken into account, the increase is estimated at 1,19%.

In the two years to April the white population increased by about 180 000 to just over 5-million, coloureds by 102 000 to 2,887-million, and Asians by 31 114 to 902 603.

MONC. 17/07/86

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Millions 'will grow up to be jobless'

CAPE TOWN—The children who would form the bulk of the estimated 4 000 000 unemployed South Africans by the year 2000 had already been born, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday

Opening the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union here, he said it had been alleged that the population growth of farm workers was among the highest in the world

In 1980 there had been 6 800 000 under-15-year-olds in southern Africa

The number had grown to an estimated 10 million this year, and if the growth of 2,3% a year continued, their numbers would increase dramatically by 2000, with massive long-term consequences for South Africa

While the rest of the world had reduced its population growth average from 2 3/4 a year to 1,7%, Africa's had remained a constant 3%

The figure in South Africa was 2,3%, which would cause the current population to increase from 28 million to 47 million by 2000, about 80 million by 2020 and 138 million by 2040

At an estimated average annual economic growth of

3% for the following 15 years, only a half of the 1 000 people a day coming into the job market would be able to find employment, Dr van Niekerk said

This would mean a growth in unemployment from the current estimated 1 000 000 to 4 000 000 by 2000

'You may well ask "What has this to do with you in the Western Cape?"

"The reality is that the population growth on farms, and thus also in the Western Cape, is exceptionally high'

The problem obviously required urgent attention

Target

According to statistics, the use of family planning services in the Boland-Western Cape region was 34%. In the South Cape region, it was 46%. The national average among coloureds was 60%

'Our target is to reach a 75% family-planning-use figure before the year 2010'

Dr Van Niekerk said the acceleration in population growth could be handled only if the quality of farm workers' lives was markedly improved

There was a clear correlation between socio-economic conditions and population growth — (Sapa)

Influx: Govt slammed for 'misleading blacks'

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Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus

Rain? No problem for these four city building workers. Clockwise from top right, are Mr Magmoed Limbada, Mr Brian du Plooy, Mr Felix Nyaka and Mr Zulu Stanford.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government has undermined its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks and is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the four independent homelands, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

And Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that these new regulations, with the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, will lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrancy" status.

Another version

Professor Stadler said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control.

Millions of workers living in the townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei will become daily migrants.

Only about 1,75-million blacks will qualify for the return of South African citizenship, while millions of commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their contracts expire.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said "I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before."

Tighten

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net rather than represent elimination of influx control.

The new conditions were spelt out at a news conference held by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

President Mr P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who live in

Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

The Government has used the abolishment of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies were in effect.

One third of South Africa's black population — nine million people — lost their citizenship when the four homelands took independence between 1976 and 1981.

About five million of these live in the homelands and have no chance of getting back their South African citizenship.

Of the remaining four million living in South Africa only 1,7 million are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship.

Only TBVC citizens who were born in South Africa before independence and who have continued to live here permanently would become citizens by birth.

AK 29/7/86 (235) (107) (206)

CITY/NA

Stoffel to study objections to ruling on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said today he would study all objections to the conditions for black citizenship spelt out by his department last week.

He said he had "taken note" of the controversy and debate around the subject.
"I will make a close study of all the objections and will then

release a statement," Mr Botha said

He was responding to a statement by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in which he attacked the Government for "autocratically making the Aliens Act applicable to all those it chooses to exclude as citizens"

According to a memorandum released by the Department of Home Affairs last week citizens of Bophuthatswana,

Transkei, Venda and Ciskei who are working in South Africa and who do not qualify for South African citizenship, would be regarded as aliens

President Mangope said the Government had acted "in blanket disregard of what it has led people to believe".

The Government had also acted contrary to negotiations with the Bophuthatswana government "and probably with other countries in the region as well", he said

ENEMIES

The Government was now turning "peace-abiding and hard-working innocent people who earn their livelihood into active enemies", President Mangope added

Mr Albert Nothnagel, National Party MP for Innesdal, said the emotions surrounding the issue of black citizenship and the Aliens Act were "not in line with the spirit of reform".

"It is absurd to suggest that the Aliens Act — which allows the Minister to use his discretion in the case of TBVC citizens — would be used to undermine the Government's reform initiatives," he said

w/c ARGUS
2/19/86

EVIL DAYS

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NAMAQUALAND is experiencing an exodus of massive proportions from the more remote areas as younger people desert their aged farming parents and run away to the cities

Whole towns have been abandoned, some still with furniture in the houses

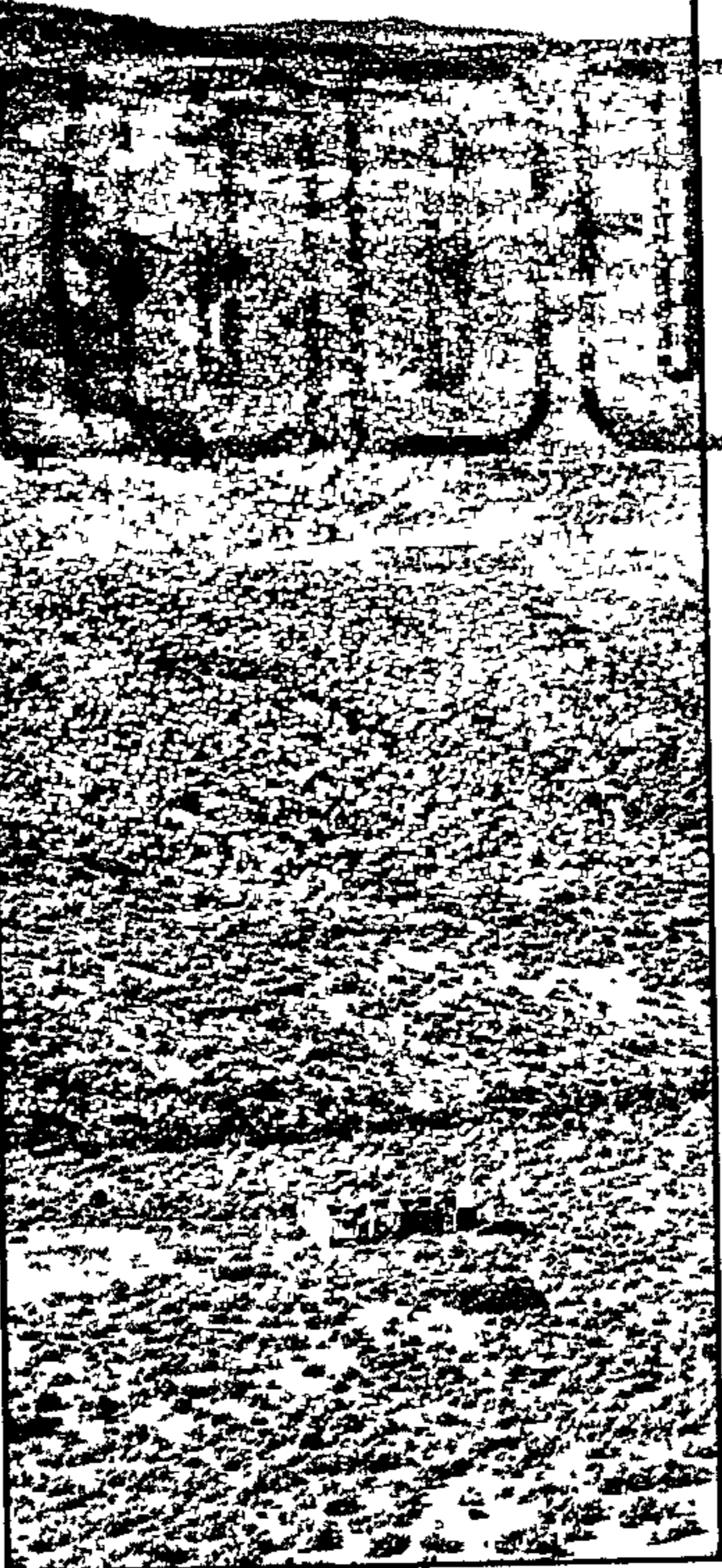
In others, elderly parents sit listlessly in the shade of their white-washed mud brick homes and reminisce about a time when children were obedient and lived at home until they finally married and took over the running of the farm

IN Soebatsfontein, two hours South-West of Springbok, there are 23 residents left. Their average age is 70. They have been forgotten by the children they sent to school in Springbok, the Boland and Cape Town

Along the dusty, tortuous Messelpad leading to Soebatsfontein, Wallekraal and Hondeklip Bay, farm houses he deserted. Stray sheep wander as they please and when the engine of your car dies there is nothing but the disturbing sound of silence — an eerie cosmic humming in the mind

Parts of Namaqualand are fast becoming a soulless wilderness devoid of humans and it is doubtful whether the process can be reversed, said many of the lonely old Namaqualanders. Weekend Argus visited this week.

Today's education system and standards forced them to send their children to greener, more hospitable pastures and now, struck by the comforts of the larger towns and cities, they refuse to return



The crumbling remains of buildings. Only the rich memories still survive of times when there was laughter. These memories will die with those old people who have clung tenaciously to their heritage

and claim the farms willed to them by law to their heritage, their land, they said

Old farmers — one we spoke to was 85 — still tend their sheep in the barren veld every day because even the labourers have fled, have run away to the cities and towns where there is work and an easier way to make a living

But even in the larger towns, where many of the labourers and children fled, there are difficulties and unemployment

SPRINGBOK, the "capital of the Land of Begin Again" — as older residents affectionately call Namaqualand — O'Kiep and Nababeep are beginning to experience higher unemployment figures, mainly caused by the near-collapse of the copper industry after the Zambian glut of the copper market in recent years

Many of the copper mines in the area have stopped production. They are employing less people and many who worked there have been forced to leave, said Mr An

WEEKEND
ARCUS
SPECIAL
REPORT

“THIS area was densely populated in my young days. Now there is nobody. It is terrible. The children have left the farms.

Some of us who are still here are trying to help by just making sure the sheep left behind are not sick...”

dries Kotze, Chairman of the Namaqua Publicity and Development Association

The Government has allocated a R40 million subsidy to help alleviate the problem

“Otherwise there would have been chaos in this region,” Mr Kotze said bluntly.

“The diamond mines have also retrenched many of their workers,” he said.

To make a living in Namaqualand is hard, it seems.

There are places in Namaqualand which experienced





by MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus Reporter

PARTS of Namaqualand are fast becoming a soulless wilderness, devoid of human life. Towns lie abandoned. This is the story of ageing parents who have fought loneliness, suffered great hardship, poverty and extreme drought to cling tenaciously to their heritage, their land — the land their children do not want

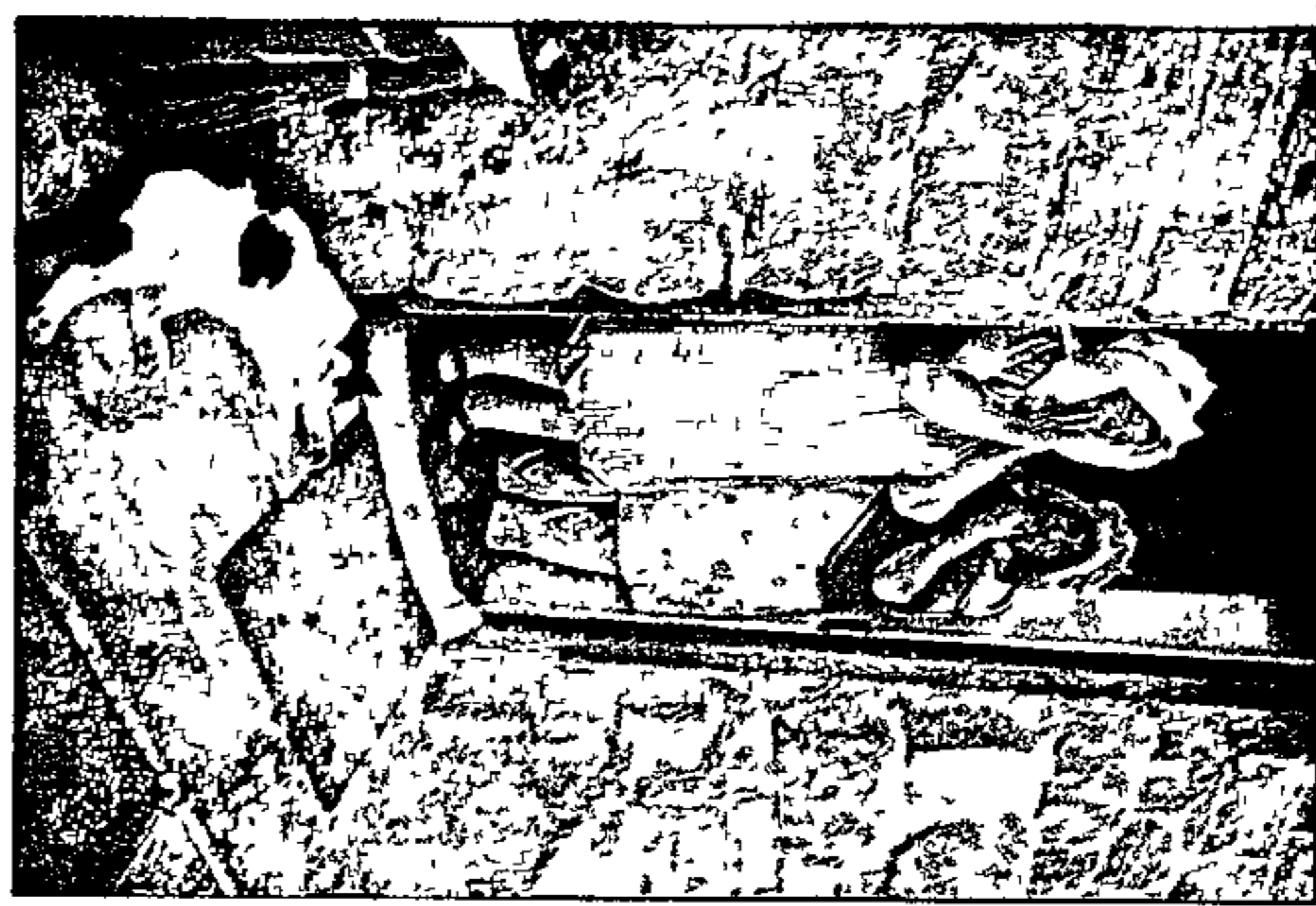
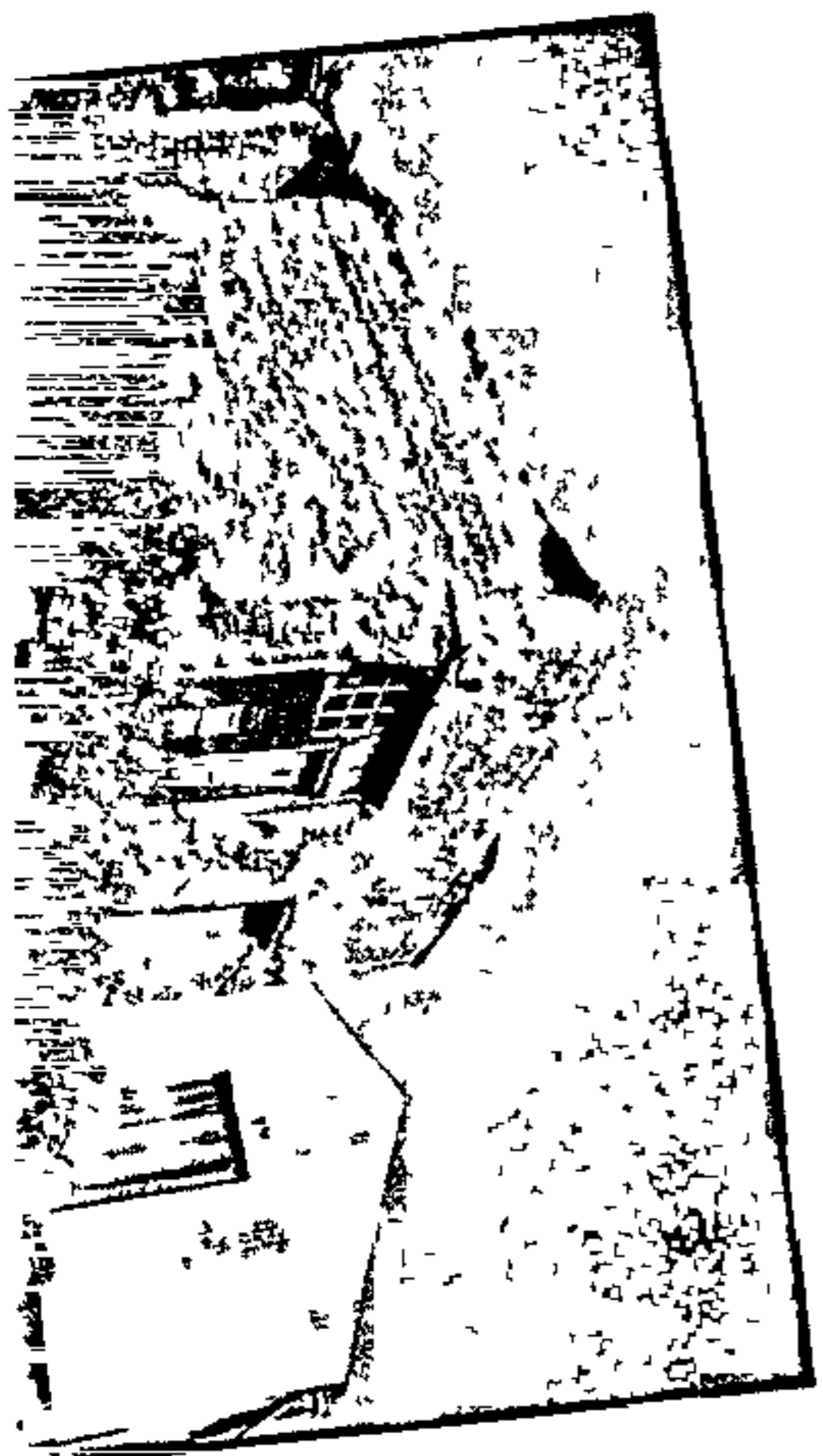


Abandoned villages and farms are crumbling — like this one in the middle of no-where Namaqualand is running out of people

Many abandoned homesteads lie along the Namaqualand roads



Pictures by PETER STANFORD, Weekend Argus



The only residents of Wallekraal, Tannie Gertruida van Zyl, 82, and Tannie Jeannete van Zyl, 73 — "We got so lonely that we moved in with Bertus — the Lord has been good to us but we wish some people would come back here"

eventually die but who came blame the children for falling in love with places like the Boland", he said.

GARIES Town Clerk Mr W S Jordaan predicted that eventually thousands of hectares of Namaqualand



At 82 Om-Petrus Mostert still herds the sheep on his farm. "Out there in the 1920's there were 50 people living Now there are only five"

would belong to one person.

"The youngsters are not interested in farming here any more", he said

"They are not as hardy as their parents were. They refuse to accept the risks of Namaqualand"

"Here you can have good rains one year and severe drought for the next four. It's a risk and the kids will not accept that factor. They run

away

"When one of the old farmers die his neighbour buys the vacant land.

"I don't know what will happen. Eventually, it seems, all of Namaqualand will belong to one person," he said.

THE old Namaqualanders are hardy people who have lived in the dry regions since birth

They have seen death and drought

The disappearance of their children seems to be just another phase in the life of Namaqualand

In the Land of Begin Again nothing is ever permanent, they tell you

Sooner or later the rains will come again and Namaqualand will spring back into life

ONLY ENIGMA (G) LTD



Lacking the courage to continue the struggle for survival and feeling trapped in a prison of limitless, empty space many younger farmers have abandoned the homesteads and trekked into the cities.

severe droughts for eight or nine years.

"To keep the farms going, the older people built up enormous debts and the younger people moved to find work.

"It is extremely doubtful whether these children will ever come back to the farms. It is understandable — why should they come back and face these huge debts?" Mr Kotze said.

"Even my own children rarely come home now. There is no work for them here and besides their education does not suit this type of town," he said.

ON Windheuwel Farm we met Oom Petrus Mostert. He is 81 this year but did not have time to talk for long, he said.

"I've only done half my work today and I better *wikkel* if I'm going to finish," he said but greeted us warmly anyway, introduced us to his wife Sannie (who was busy baking *suurdeeg brood* in a clay outside oven — just as her mother and grandmother did when they first *trekked* into the region in the 1850's).

In the sparsely furnished *voorkamer* of their home Oom Mostert said the people were dying.

"This area was densely populated in my young days. Now there is nobody. It is terrible. The children have left the farms. Some of us who are still here are trying to help by just making sure the sheep left behind are still well," he said as he tied his home-made *veldskoene* with some riempie, showed us the winding track back out toward Wallekraal and then made off at a spritely trot back into the barren hills to look for stray sheep.

"In the 1920's I estimate there were about 50 people in the area," he shouted.

Now there are only five.

IN Wallekraal village there was nobody.

We opened the door of one house and stepped inside the gloomy rooms. We went back a century.

Whoever had lived there had left leaving many of their possessions behind. There were faded flower-patterned curtains at the windows, pictures and photographs on the walls and suitcases with clothing, buttons and other small articles.

'Even my own children rarely come home now. There is no work for them here and besides their education does not suit this type of town,' says a resident of Springbok.

There was the screech of bats and the scurrying of rats and the cobwebs caught in our hair.

Most of the other buildings are collapsing but some still contain bits of forgotten furniture.

Wallekraal died in the 60's.

Two kilometers from the village stands the school and the hostel.

Oom Bertus van Zyl, 63, his sister, Tant Jeanetta, 73, and a friend, Tant Gertruida, 82, have banded together and now live in the hostel.

It used to accommodate 60 children who went to school in the sandstone building about 100 meters away.

Oom van Zyl and the women had slaughtered a sheep that morning and were busy cutting it up.

"I used to live in the hotel in Wallekraal," Tant Gertruida said.

"I used to live in the first house as you enter the town but we got so lonely when everybody left that we came to stay with Bertus," Tant Jeanetta said.

"This used to be a big town and it was very lively," she said and explained that she would listen and talk because Tant Gertruida's hearing was bad.

WALLEKRAAL once had 50 residents, and an hotel, a police station, a goal and two shops, she said.

"It was beautiful. The police used to ride camels, you know.

"We are happy here. I just wish some people would come back".

In Soebatsfontein Oom Lourens Goosen, 77, played a *vastrap* on his concertina for us. His porcelain-blue veined fingers flew deftly over the buttons.

His *orkes* members are all dead now and he buried not far from the house he built when he married his childhood sweetheart Dina.

There is no one left to play music with except his brother, he said.

"Yes, Soebatsfontein will

Cape Town 5/10/86

Massive influx predicted

235

By **PETER DENNEHY**
Municipal Reporter

A **MASSIVE** influx of black people from poor rural areas into the Peninsula region has been predicted by the City Council.

By 2000 there should be 1 379 330 blacks (excluding coloureds) in the Cape Town Metropolitan Transport Area, according to a new study. This includes greater Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay.

The report, before the utilities and works committee yesterday, said previous forecasts even by outside agencies "proved to be unsuitable" partly because they had not taken account of the immigration.

Influx between 1980 and 1985 had been massive, and this would "probably continue", according to the report, compiled by Mr R A Stroud, principal town planner of the Metropolitan Transport Planning Branch.

The census "with respect to the black population" had proved to be "unreliable", the report

said. Statistics in the report of the present black population had been determined from existing records of "all authorities concerned with this population group".

Characteristics

The present black population of the metropolitan area was 568 174, the report said. This figure was used to predict probable black population figures of 770 871 in 1990, 1 037 473 five years later, and 1 379 330 by 2000.

However, in 2000, the population could be as high as 2 027 986, or as low as 965 561, the report said.

Population predictions had been made separately for "whites, coloureds and blacks" only because they had different demographic characteristics such as fertility, mortality and migration rates.

The present white population in the area in question was 606 090, the report said, while the coloured figure was 1 057 500. The white population would grow by almost 150 000 by the year 2000, while the coloured growth would amount to about 400 000.

~~201 206~~ 235

Cape Times, Friday, August 22, 1986 7

West Cape Xhosas now 'worse' off

Labour Reporter

ALMOST no blacks in the Western Cape will benefit from the scrapping of the pass laws unless South African citizenship is restored to people from the Ciskei and Transkei, the director of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, Mr Geoff Budlender, said yesterday

He was speaking at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce seminar on urbanization

Mr Budlender said the situation for Xhosa-speakers "could even be worse" under the new dispensation as they would now be subject to the Aliens Act which provided for much heavier penalties than the old influx control laws

For one thing, people could be summarily deported even if they had permanent residence in South Africa

"It is really a disaster. The abolition of influx control has been totally wiped out by the government's failure to deal effectively with citizenship," he said

"It is a particularly grim picture for the Western Cape where the new status of Ciskeians and Transkeians makes almost every Xhosa-speaking person an alien"

Mr Budlender said despite the government's undertaking to negotiate the matter of South African citizenship with homeland leaders, he doubted whether this would solve the problem

"We don't know what the government wants. It hasn't said whether it is in favour of restoring citizenship to these people or not.

"However there are rumours that the government has sent a document to the TBVC leaders in which it persuasively argues against the restoration of South African citizenship to the people of those homelands"

He said although common citizenship for all was the best solution to the problem, the government could also give citizens from TBVC countries freedom to move and work in South Africa by exempting them from the provisions of the Aliens Act.

If the government was sincere in its aims to remove influx control, it would also dedicate itself to solving the housing crisis which was an important factor in preventing people from the homelands from residing legally in South Africa

THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST 1986

of the Debates of the House of Assembly for 1984

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Foreign passports

YHS NS WMD **235**
1166 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

FRIDAY, 29 AUGUST 1986

(1) Whether his Department is compiling lists of foreign passport holders who are employed in the Republic, if so, (a) why and (b)(i) by whom and (ii) when was the decision taken in this regard.

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

(2) whether any newspapers and business concerns have been required to furnish information in this regard, if so.

Legislative Assembly, Lebowa: housing
HWNS WMD
1199 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid +

(3) whether he will furnish the names of such newspapers and business concerns, if not, why not, if so, what are their names?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Since 1985 numerous employers in *inter alia* the construction-, insurance-, manufacturing-, hotel- newspaper- and engineering trades are requested on an ongoing basis in terms of section 5 *quat* of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), as inserted by section 4 of Act 49 of 1984, to furnish to the Director-General Home Affairs returns regarding all employees in their service whom they have reason to believe to be aliens. The purpose of this action was explained in the House of Assembly on 19 and 22 March 1984 and the honourable member is referred to columns 3322, 3593 and 3594

Whether housing is provided to (a) tribal chiefs and (b) members of the Legislative Assembly of Lebowa by the state, if so, (i) how many houses have been provided to such (aa) tribal chiefs and (bb) members, (ii) at what total cost in each of these categories and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) and (b) These are matters which in terms of the provisions of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) vest in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly

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Finance, 436, 866, 1442

Justice, 345, 419, 1824

Birth rate a threat to the environment

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MORTIMER
5/9/88

RAPID population growth in Africa, at 3% a year the highest rate in history, is slowing development and sharply reducing the chances of raising living standards, according to a World Bank report.

The report, released in Nairobi under the title 'Population Growth and Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa,' says that between 1970 and 1982 the effect of rising population cancelled out economic growth in the region, so that there was no average improvement in per-capita incomes

It says agricultural production grew at only 1.4% in the 1970s and warns that unless other sectors of the economy grow even faster than population to finance food imports Africa will have to rely more and more on food aid

Without efforts to spread the message of family planning, population growth may even accelerate in many parts of the continent as better health care reduces death rates and encourages birth rates to rise, it adds

The nightmare is that the extra population will not only hold down per-capita income but could also degrade the environment, put tighter constraints on basic health and education services and lead to lower real wages as the labour force outpaces investment

Hopeful signs

The report sees some hopeful signs that attitudes towards family planning are changing, though only 3 to 4% of African women now use any form of contraception

More and more African governments are expressing concern, education for women is spreading and is likely to reduce fertility, and continued urbanisation is loosening family ties

As a model for the future, the report cites Zimbabwe, where government action over the past five years has raised contraceptive use from 10% to 25%

Even this modest level of family planning would have a significant effect on population growth, bringing birth rates down from between 45 and 50 per thousand to between 35 and 40 per thousand

Radio Nigeria reported on Wednesday that according to a World Bank official the population of Nigeria would reach 162 million by the year 2000

90 million

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, said World Bank representative Mr Ishrat Husain said in Lagos that 'with a population growth rate of 3.3% development must proceed at an extraordinary rate' According to Nigeria's National Population Bureau Nigeria has about 90 million people

Mr Husain said that with a real average growth rate of 3% the population of sub-Saharan Africa, which now stands at 470 million, would exceed 700 million by the year 2000 The bank believed that life for the majority of Africans could be improved if governments would adopt more efficient economic policies and give agriculture higher priority

The report puts much of the onus for bringing about change on African governments but the bank itself promises to try to double its financing for population and related health pro-

grammes in sub-Saharan Africa over the next three years

'If progress in population policy is to be rapid some strategic reorientation of the direction and nature of government involvement is needed,' it says

It proposes that governments take the lead in 'generating a climate of legitimacy for family planning,' broaden the choice of contraceptive methods, and end their reliance on highly trained staff for spreading the message

The World Bank estimates that providing family-planning services to 25% of couples for the continent would cost only 75 US cents per person per year and says that, given Africa's limited resources, it is not unreasonable for foreign donors to finance half of programme costs for the next decade

Meanwhile Mort Rosenblum reports from Addis Ababa that as a billion dollars flowed into Ethiopia to feed starving people a world-renowned research centre seeking ways to prevent famine found its meagre budget dwindling

'We've seen none of the money, and we are really very frustrated,' said Mr Peter Brumby, director of the International Centre for Livestock in Africa 'For us, it is all rhetoric'

The crisis at Icla reflects a worldwide problem mounting sums go toward relieving hunger, but little is spent on heading it off

In Africa 12 billion to 14 billion dollars (about R30 to R35 billion) a year is spent on food imports to countries that could produce substantial surpluses

soils Icla has helped double and triple yields in some places

African technicians track weather and ground cover on a finely drawn grid of the continent, using computers and satellite readings Others isolate abnormalities in animal herds

Special Correspondent NAIROBI

African research centres and agricultural extension services go begging when they could be instrumental in breaking a deadly cycle of crop failure and famine, scientists say

'We are cap in hand all year around,' said Mr Richard Stewart, a British chemist who supervises Icla publications

'After Ethiopia became news we thought rather naively some of this manna would find its way to us,' he said 'We are still waiting'

Icla is one of 13 centres funded by the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research, a group of governments, the World Bank, specialised agencies and private foundations

The US Agency for International Development pays a quarter of Icla's budget

The 10 year old centre helps African nations raise draft animals and build herds for meat and milk. It researches, trains African specialists, distributes data and runs laboratory and field tests

By finding better ways to farm and fertilise different

International experts assess range-land and land use and, in related fields, expand scientific knowledge in Africa

'But we have no resources with which to tackle these enormous problems,' said Mr Brumby, a New Zealander on loan from the World Bank 'We're doing it with bloody peanuts'

The centre's budget was 13.5 million dollars (about R33 million) this year Mr Brumby expects it to be reduced because individual donors, including USAID, say they are pressed by hard times

In Ethiopia alone international donors spent a billion dollars (about R2.25 billion) for emergency relief from late 1984 until the end of 1985 The United States paid a third of the total

Many lives were saved, but perhaps one million Ethiopians starved to death Hundreds of millions of dollars were spent elsewhere in Africa, but hundreds of thousands of people died — (Sapa-Reuter-AP)

Scrappping of Act 'stalls' high black growth rate

PRETORIA—If influx control had not been scrapped South Africa's black population would have reached 846 million by the year 2100, the Human Sciences Research Council said.

Projections by HSRC demographers in a newsletter released yesterday compared that figure to only 73 million if the system's scrapping was combined with industrialisation of the national states.

Without the industrialisation factor, but with the influx system gone, the black population would reach 132 million by the year 2100, the newsletter said.

'Continued influx control in South Africa could have led to an unmanageably large population in the country.'

The Government scrapped the system, structured to keep blacks from the poor rural areas streaming to the urban regions in search of jobs and food, earlier this year as part of its new orderly urbanisation policy.

'The scrapping of influx control and the development of a meaningful urbanisation policy are positive steps towards counteracting the high population growth rate,' the demographers, Dr W P Mostert, Dr J L van Tonder, and Mr P C Kok said.

Laws in the past severely hampered the migration of blacks to the industrial and urban centres of South Africa, with the result they did not share to the same extent as other population groups in the benefits of modernisation. This would have included a rapid reduction in child mortality and a swing towards low fertility or smaller families.

The demographers say a strong correlation has been found worldwide between low levels of mortality and fertility, and industrialised urban populations.

Urban woman

The average number of children per white woman in the Republic now is about two, while the corresponding number for Indians and coloureds is approximately three.

For blacks, the urban woman has about four children, while her counterpart in black national states has between six and seven.

The demographers say the rapid population growth can be ascribed to declining mortality rates among blacks and the absence of family-planning programmes in the homelands, where about two-thirds of the black female population live during their reproductive years.

Without extensive modernisation in the national states, and a substantial decline in the size of black families there, 'the increasing natural growth will lead to such a large overall population in South Africa early next century

that eventually widespread poverty and famine will be the order of the day.'

The extent to which relative over-population already occurs in the homelands is evident from the fact that population density there in 1980 was 67 persons per square kilometre.

This was opposed to about 16 people per square kilometre in the rest of South Africa.

'Were the migrant labour system to be maintained, population density in the 10 national states collectively may rise to respectively 140 and 360 persons per square kilometre by the years 2000 and 2030.'

This would bring the states on a par with the Netherlands which has one of the highest population densities in the world.

The demographers say HSRC research 'indicates the low level of black urbanisation, inter alia as a result of the policy of separate development, has contributed significantly to the present undesirably high mortality and fertility levels among blacks, especially in the national states.'

Lifestyle

'The majority of blacks women and children in particular, live in traditionally orientated rural or urban environments that are isolated from the modernised industrialised segment of the population.'

'Consequently the technological revolution that has changed the lives of millions of people across the world has had hardly any effect on the lifestyle of a large percentage of blacks in South Africa.'

In spite of South Africa's high degree of modernisation, the average black person in most of the homelands has, on account of this physical and cultural isolation, to a large extent continued to maintain the lifestyle of his forefathers.

The demographers give details of three projections they compiled for the black population one being if influx control had been maintained, the second reflecting the effect of the system's scrapping, and the third combining the second with an envisaged industrialisation programme for the homelands.

Only one projection has been made for the white, coloured and Indian populations as they are already largely urbanised and were never subject to influx control.

It is clear that the whites, Indians and coloureds will only gradually increase from their present total of 8 000 000 to about 13 million by the year 2010 because of their already low and still declining fertility.

Starting with a figure of 22 million in 1980 for all three projections for blacks, the demographers say that if influx

control had been maintained, their total population would have increased to 37 million by the year 2000, 160 million by the year 2050 and to 846 million by 2100.

With the system scrapped, the respective figures would be 35 million, 85 million and 132 million.

A combination of the scrapped system with industrialisation in the homelands would result in respective populations of 35 million, 67 million and 73 million.

Integration

'A sharp decline in the growth rate could, however, be brought about by rapidly replacing the largely traditional way of life of blacks in the national states with a more modern industry-orientated urban lifestyle.'

Their projections indicate that the longer the large-scale integration of blacks in an industrialised urban society is postponed, the more the population is likely to expand before growth ceases.

It is clear, however, that while influx control and continuing under-development in the national states could lead to alarmingly high population numbers, large-scale poverty together with an increase in mortality among the total population would probably prevent these numbers from being realised.

'In contrast to measures used in the past whereby attempts were made through legislation to effect population redistribution and segregation on a racial basis, pragmatic economic measures applied now would succeed in bringing about a rational population distribution.'

'Such measures would have the additional advantage of curbing population growth.'

The demographers, however, warn the total potential urban population should not be concentrated mainly in the existing four metropolitan complexes, particularly the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

This is because of practical problems involving the provision of sufficient high-density housing, urban infrastructure, transport networks, schools, and health and sanitation services.

The development of alternative industry-based metropolitan complexes in or near the homelands would in the long run benefit not only the urban population, but would also promote the socio-economic advancement of the neighbouring rural population.

The importance of pragmatic economic planning extends further than the influencing of demographic trends — geographic and racial inequalities in respect of social, economic and political development could at the same time be eliminated, the demographers say — (Sapa)

Population ⁽²³⁵⁾ problem ^{NHM 8/10/86}

WITBANK—South Africa had a serious population growth problem, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr W A van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He told a public meeting here the country could accommodate 80 million people, while projections showed this number could be reached by 2020 and increase to 138 million by the year 2040.

South Africa could have 47 million inhabitants by the year 2000, he said.

'It is clear that South Africa has a serious development problem,' he said.

One of the objectives of the Population Development Programme was to decrease the average number of children each woman bore to two by the year 2010, he said.

The population growth rate was currently 2,3% annually.

For whites the rate was 1,55%, Asians 1,76%, coloureds 1,8% and for blacks 2,8%, he said — (Sapa)

COMPUTERS

THE brain drain is hurting SA's computer industry. Two recent surveys have found that one in six of all resignations in the industry was because staff were leaving the country.

THE brain drain of skilled staff is hurting the computer industry badly, according to the results of two new surveys.

According to FSA Management Consultants, half of all managers who resigned in the computer industry in the past 12 months went or are going overseas.

This is one of the findings of its annual Computer Remuneration Survey, which covers more than 10 000 incumbents in the major organisations across the economic sector and specifies more than 150 positions, including sales and engineering.

Resignations

The overall picture showed that one out of every six (or 16.6%) resignations in the computer industry were people who left SA. Of development and technical support staff, 25% of those who resigned went overseas.

"While 83.4% simply changed jobs, the 16.6% is significant when you consider the amount of training they have been through to reach these positions," says FSA director Vin McGrory.

Most popular destination for those leaving was the UK, followed by Australia.

The lack of suitably qualified and experienced staff remaining has led to dif-

ficulties in recruiting new people during the past year. Most survey respondents did not see the situation improving within the next six months.

The most difficult positions to fill are software analysts and programmers, database analysts and technical manager on the development side. The easiest positions to fill are those of entry-level programmers and operating staff.

Data collected supports the view that differentials in pay reflect job complexity rather than the racial origin of the job occupant, says McGrory.

"It is also interesting to note that no major evidence was found of differences existing between white females and white males performing jobs at equivalent levels in the computer industry."

There are few black, coloured or Asian women employed in the industry, according to the survey.

Noting that the brain drain has taken a severe toll on data processing personnel, Transvaal regional chairman of the Computer Services Association Paddy Hill says if the problem is to be alleviated there is no room for discrimination.

According to a survey conducted by PE-Consulting and CPL — both CSA members — the known shortage of skilled DP personnel in SA is 1 298.

The survey polled 458 companies in-

cluding financial institutions, retail and wholesale companies and mining houses, but excluding the public sector.

The shortages are broken down into the following job categories: DP managers (129), systems analysts (166), business analysts (46), database analysts (15), analyst/programmers (317), software programmers (52), programmers (169), operators (191), and off-line staff (213).

In drawing up recommendations for the CSA to address short- and long-term solutions to skills shortages, Hill says there are six basic observations:

- The industry is suffering from an acute skills shortage due to the one-way brain drain to other countries,
- SA has a surplus of people of all races who could be trained,
- Attractive schemes could be put together to encourage skilled DP people to come to SA on a permanent or temporary basis

Many DP people are under-skilled and under-utilised in their current positions, Many competent non-DP professionals and managers are not computer literate or computer skilled,

Many DP installations are inefficient or ineffective due to corporate management lack of focus on these areas.

Hill says the skills lost by the local industry during the past 18 months cannot

Brain drain hits computer industry

be realistically replaced inside a two to five-year time frame, and notes: "There are basically three approaches we can take

"The first is to upgrade the skills of the people remaining and to backfill with lower-skilled trainees on a fast-path education and training schedule. No race bars, either overt or covert, must be allowed to stand in the way of advancement.

Computer literacy

"Secondly, computer literacy and skills must be extended to non-DP professionals and managers so they become relatively self-sufficient in developing PC or 4GL-based applications, thus relieving the DP department of some of the workload.

"In doing this, the DP people themselves will have to be educated to 'let go' some of their tasks. Let the DP department build the core system and protect its integrity and so on, but allow the end-user to have access to the system to take over some of the more routine tasks."

Thirdly, "senior or corporate management must realise they have to invest more time and money in technical education and training to get the skills up to the requisite level."

Bus Day
235
16/10/86

8 million will pack Jo'burg by year 2000

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

The population of the Johannesburg metropolitan region was expected to double to eight million by the turn of the century, Ms Stephanie Mills director of town planning at the University of the Witwatersrand, told the Johannesburg — The Second Century conference this week

The problems that arose were not restricted to quantity but also concerned quality of life, she said, and listed five strategies to transform the city into a better environment in the post-apartheid society

- Allow people the choice of where to live or work The urbanisation process was inevitable and should be seen in a positive light

Only when the Group Areas Act was scrapped could there be a start to facing the problem.

- Increase the choice of affordable lifestyles "Norweto is no answer to the problem. In general, Johannesburg needs to increase its overall population density" she said.

- Encourage a greater mix of land uses throughout the metropolitan area

- Reinstate the public realm as a vital component of city life

- Allow people to use community participation

The city should reflect the highest aspirations of mankind, where the rich and the poor could live in comfort, express themselves and become involved, she said

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A MASSIVE increase in the number of black people in the Cape Town area has pushed the population of the Peninsula to well over two million — and blacks will soon outnumber other groups in the area.

A government official, Mr JJ Olivier, former acting chief director of the now-defunct Western Cape Development Board, told a parliamentary committee in May that the estimated black population of the Peninsula was "about 750 000 to 800 000".

This figure is way above all previous estimates of the black population of the Peninsula.

It means that there are now over 2,2 million people living in the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils

River and Simon's Town — more than half-a-million above the 1,7 million estimate in the 1984 census

It is also far higher than the "conservative" estimate of 350 000 made in March this year by the liaison officer of the Western Cape Development Board, Mr Sampie Steenkamp

Mr Steenkamp said then that the black population of the Peninsula "could even be as high as 500 000"

But Mr Olivier told the Select Committee on

Public Accounts, whose report was released in Parliament yesterday, that it was "very difficult" to answer questions about the size of the black population in the Peninsula

"Due to the special circumstances in the Western Cape — areas like Old Crossroads — we have to think in terms of a population of about 750 000 to 800 000 This is for the Peninsula," Mr Olivier said,

The select committee was also told by a top government official that

75 percent of black families in the Eastern Cape were living on incomes of below R150 a month

In a case of major overspending, the committee strongly criticized the Human Sciences Research Council for spending millions more than the approved budget, without cabinet approval, for a new building in Pretoria.

In 1979, on first approaching the cabinet, the HSRC had estimated the cost of the building to be R8,2 million

And a senior SADF official, Vice-Admiral M A Bekker, chief of staff, finance, disclosed that he had taken a number of trains travelling every day for months to fill a huge new ammunition depot at De Aar

The committee also expressed its "concern" at the financial position of the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund

Peninsula's population is over 2m

235
Cape Times 25/10/86

Metric candidates attacked in Soweto

No. R. 2236

24 October 1986

IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL
INDUSTRY

CORRECTION NOTICE

The following corrections to Government Notice R. 1744 appearing in *Government Gazette* 10392 of 22 August 1986, are hereby published for general information.

1. In the English text of the Schedule:

In Part II, section 11:

(1) Insert the following after subsection (3):

“(4) In Schedule (G), ‘Section (h)—Electronics and/or Telecommunications Division’, substitute ‘Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in The Provinces of the Transvaal and Natal’ for ‘Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in the Province of the Transvaal’.”

(2) Renumber the existing subsection “(4)” to “(5)”.

2. In the Afrikaans text of the Schedule:

In Part II, section 11:

(1) Insert the following after subsection (3):

“(4) In Bylae (G), ‘seksie (h)—Afdeling Elektronika en/of Telekommunikasie’, vervang ‘Oprigting, installering, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsie Transvaal’ deur ‘Oprigting, installering, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsies Transvaal en Natal’.”

(2) Renumber the existing subsection “(4)” to “(5)”.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2200

235 24 October 1986

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE COMPULSORY
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS—AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 33 (2) of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule “the regulations” shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R. 1575 of 19 July 1985, as amended by Government Notices R. 2223 of 4 October 1985, R. 538 of 27 March 1986 and R. 1098 of 6 June 1986.

2. Annexure A to the regulations is hereby amended by the addition, in alphabetical order, of the following local authorities:

Municipalities and City Councils:

Bothaville.
Oudtshoorn.
Pietermaritzburg.
Winburg.

No. R. 2236

24 Oktober 1986

YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLUR-
GIESE NYWERHEID

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

Die onderstaande verbeterings aan Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1744 wat in Staatskoerant 10392 van 22 Augustus 1986 verskyn, word hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

1. In die Engelse teks van die Bylae.

In deel II, klousule 11:

(1) voeg die volgende in na subklousule (3).

“(4) In Schedule (G), ‘Section (h)—Electronics and/or Telecommunications Divisions’, substitute ‘Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in the Provinces of the Transvaal and Natal’ for ‘Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in die Province of the Transvaal’.”

(2) Hernommer die bestaande subklousule “(4)” tot “(5)”.

2. In die Afrikaanse teks van die Bylae:

In Deel II, klousule 11

(1) voeg die volgende in na busklousule (3):

“(4) In Bylae (G), ‘seksie (h)—Afdeling Elektronika en/of Telekommunikasie’, vervang, ‘Oprigting, installering, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsie Transvaal’ deur ‘Oprigting, installering, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsies Transvaal en Natal’.”

(2) Hernommer die bestaande subklousule “(4)” tot “(5)”.

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2200

24 Oktober 1986

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE VERPLIGTE AAN-
MELDING VAN GEBOORTES —WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 33 (2) van die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977 (Wet 63 van 1977), die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1 In hierdie Bylae beteken “die regulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1575 van 19 Julie 1985, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2223 van 4 Oktober 1985, R. 538 van 27 Maart 1986 en R. 1098 van 6 Junie 1986

2 Aanhangsel A van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die toevoeging, in alfabetiese volgorde, van die volgende plaaslike besture:

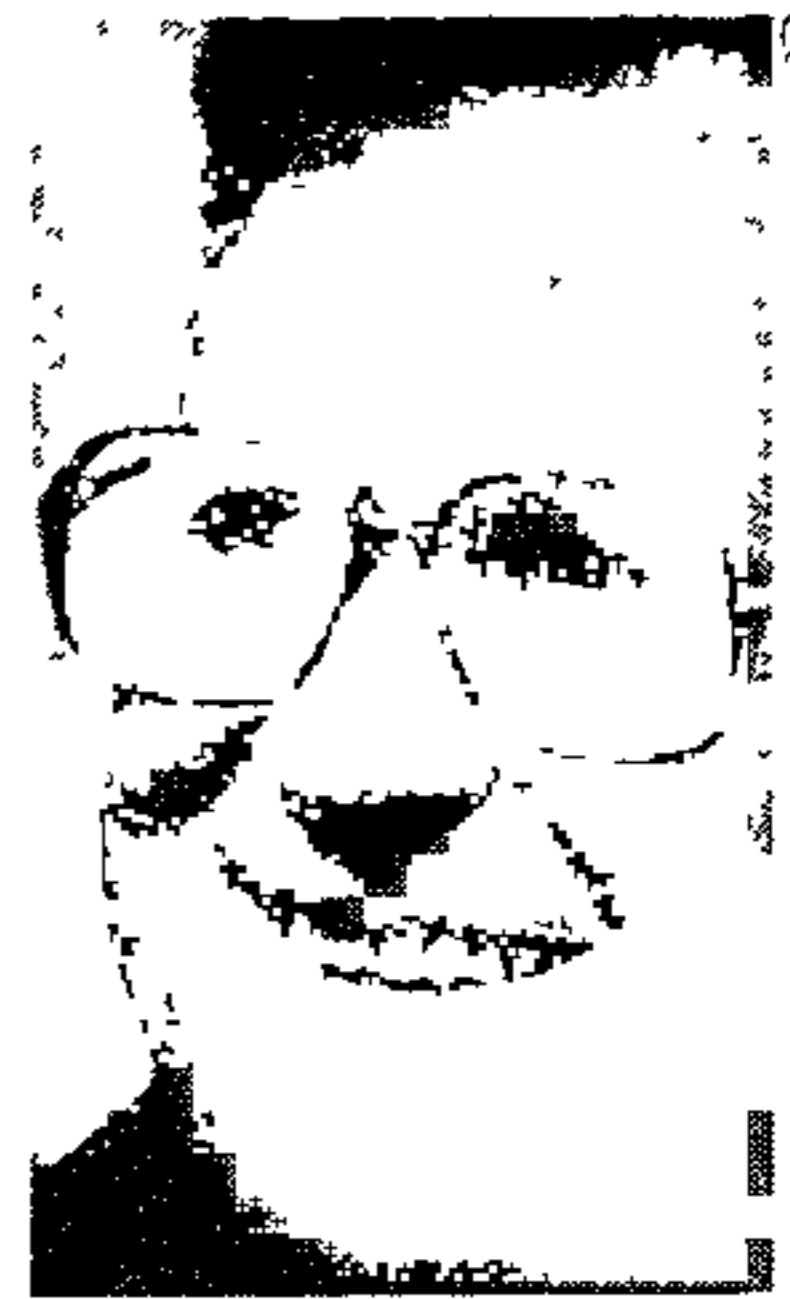
Munisipaliteite en Stadsrade:

Bothaville.
Oudtshoorn.
Pietermaritzburg.
Winburg.

DD 28/10/86

Last chance to halt the baby boom

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DR VAN NIEKERK

Call to depoliticise plan

PRETORIA — The present generation was the last one that would be able to do something about the rapid population growth in South Africa, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday

Speaking at the first meeting of the 25-member multi-racial Council for Population Development here, he said

"If this generation does not succeed in getting this increasing problem under control, our future generations will be confronted with situations similar to those in the rest of Africa, where poverty, hunger and unemployment are already common, particularly as a result of the high population growth"

The first meeting of the council, on which both the private and public sectors and experts from a wide field are represented, was officially opened by the State President, Mr P W Botha, who said population development was a high priority of the government

The former vice-president, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, has been appointed chairman of the council, and in his short address, he said the new body's work was "of vital importance to the future well-being and growth of this country"

The council has been established to make recommendations on a continuous basis to the government on how the policy for the Population Development Programme, decided upon as a result of a President's Council demographic investigation in 1983, should be implemented

The council will advise the government on the programme's co-ordination, implementation, research and evaluation, and it will also consider and recommend methods in order to promote the programme in certain communities

In his address to the council, the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Lluwelyn Lan-

ders, said South Africa was still a developing country in the true sense of the word

If the present population growth of 2,3 per cent a year were to continue, South Africa would face difficult times

"It is this population growth, rather than any political upheaval, that is likely to influence the future of South Africa and determine how its political and socio-economic life develops"

Dr Van Niekerk said the momentum built up with the Population Development Programme over the last two years had to be maintained and expanded at least until the year 2010

The programme had to be depoliticised "at all costs," and had to be scientifically planned, managed and implemented "In terms of time, manpower and finance, we cannot afford to try to reach our goals on a trial and error basis, because the present generation is the last one that can do something about the problem of rapid population growth"

Expanding on the scientific basis of the development programme and the need to monitor its implementation accurately if it was to succeed, Dr Van Niekerk said eight prime indicators had been decided upon as vital for each population group in the various planning regions the country had been divided into

The indicators were the number of children per woman, teenage pregnancies, infant mortality, life expectancy, economic independence, personal per capita income, literacy, children not at school, and density per room

The unique system enabled weak spots in the country to be identified so that manpower and funds could be channelled there

Progress was being monitored on a yearly basis and for each planning region — Sapa

ARGUS 11/11/86

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More than 25-million live in SA

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa's population has exceeded 25-million, and 15,2-million or 68,7 per cent of the total is black, the Central Statistical Service (CSS) has disclosed

The next largest population group is white — 4,6-million or 17,8 per cent, followed by coloured people — 2,8-million or 10,3 per cent, and Asiatics — 0,8-million or 3,1 per cent, the CSS said

The figures are based on last year's population census, which gives South Africa's "counted" or "enumerated" population at 23,4-million — but the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has estimated the real figure at 27,7-million, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, head of the CSS, confirmed

Age, education

Announcing the release of seven of the planned 18 reports relating to the 1985 census, Dr du Toit said they broadly covered aspects of the geographic distribution of the population, age, level of education and occupation by development, region, statistical region and district, social characteristics, and selected statistical regions such as Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Bloemfontein

Black and coloured people (2,4 per cent each) recorded the highest annual population growth rate during the 1980-5 period, followed by Asiatics (2,0 per cent) and whites (1,4 per cent)

The total increase over the same period was led by coloured people (12,4 per cent) followed by black people (12,1 per cent), Asiatics (10,0 per cent) and whites (7,0 per cent)

These figures represented an average population increase of 11,1 per cent over the five-year period, Dr du Toit said

The highest birth rate over the same period was among black people with 40 births a 1 000 persons. The figures for coloured people was 29,2, Asiatics 23,7 and whites 16,1

Other so-called "demographic features" of the census were, according to the release

Death rate

The death rate among every 1 000 persons was 12,0 for black people, 7,9 for coloured people, 7,5 for whites and 5,8 for Asiatics

Most Asiatics (93,4 per cent) live in urban areas, followed by whites (89,6 per cent), coloured people (77,8 per cent) and black people — 39,6 per cent

Whites (31,2) had the highest average age, compared to Asiatics (25,3) and the black and coloured people (24,3 each)

3. PRETORIA — South Africa had 23 385 645 inhabitants last year, according to the first seven of a planned 18 reports relating to last year's population census released here yesterday.

5. The figure is 386 355 down on the last census held in 1980, when South Africa had 23 772 000 inhabitants. The decreasing growth pattern is explained by the fact that the 1980 census excluded inhabitants of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, while last year's census also excluded inhabitants of Ciskei.

6. The head of the Central Statistical Service, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, said yesterday that the seven reports covered the geographical distribution of the population, age, level of education, occupations, and social characteristics. Yesterday's synopsis revealed that on March 5 last year South Africa's enumerated population totalled 23 385 645, comprising 15 162 840 blacks, 4 568 739 whites, 2 832 705 coloureds, and 821 361 Asians.

23,4m ^{DO 11/11/86} people in SA, says latest census

Numbers down on last count as homelands excluded

Blacks constituted 68,7 per cent of the population, whites 17,8 per cent, coloureds 10,3 per cent, and Asians 3,1 per cent.

The population of the independent homelands had not been included in the census, but those of the other homelands had been, a service spokesman said.

The annual population growth rates between 1980 and 1985 were 2,4 per cent for coloureds, 2,4 per cent for blacks, 2,0 percent

for Asians, and 1,4 per cent for whites. The rate for the population as a whole was 2,2.

However, the black growth rate is higher than 2,4 per cent because the population of the Ciskei, which was included in the 1980 census, was excluded last year because the Ciskei had become independent in 1981 (Ciskei had a population of 925 095 last year).

Whites were the highest educated, with four per cent holding a de-

gree and 14 per cent being non-educated/unspecified, Asians second with one per cent being graduates and 20 per cent being non-educated, coloureds third with "nil per cent" graduates and 26 per cent non-educated and blacks fourth with "nil per cent" graduates.

Copies of the reports are obtainable from the Government Printer, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001, at R2,10 per copy plus GST — Sapa

: All
: Yes
: Yes

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Nafco to attend COP

Allen S 16/12/86

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20-m urban blacks in SA by year 2000

Finance Staff

AN AVERAGE of 600 000 blacks a year are expected to stream into South Africa's cities, increasing the number of urban blacks to more than 20-million in the year 2000 from 8,5-million in 1980

This is estimated by Mr Johan Louw, Sanlam's chief economist, in a new survey

Seventy percent of the total urban population will be black by the turn of the century, bringing far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment, he says

The percentage of urban whites will decrease from 26 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 2000

Housing

He forecasts.

- Growing demands on public services, which will underscore the need for privatisation

- A sharp rise in the demand for housing, unconventional building methods will have to be used increasingly

- A redistribution of income could have a detrimental impact on the country's savings effort if accompanied by a drop in the cost of labour in relation to that of capital, which should encourage the use of labour-intensive production techniques

- An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a dampening effect on the need to import goods

Laws

Inward industrialisation, which is closely linked to urbanisation, will in future have an "extremely important bearing" on employment. This will be shown by the flow into urban areas, and unemployment will become increasingly visible

"It is abundantly clear that a multitude of laws, regulations and ordinances are seriously hampering the informal sector and the establishment of small business undertakings," Mr Louw said

"It is vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessary restrictive effect on black entrepreneurship be scrapped as quickly as possible"